GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

REPORT

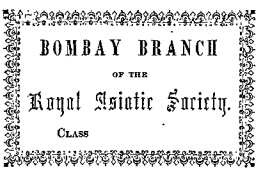
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL

DURING

1894-95.

00132971



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1894-95.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1894-95

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

1. In 1894-95 the head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeeling from 1st May to 2nd July, and from 1st September to 31st October, and for the remainder of the year at Calcutta.

On the 1st of April the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit of inspection to the Cuttack and Balasore districts, chiefly with the object of examining into the progress of the settlement. He returned to Calcutta on the 13th, and on the 22nd travelled to Arrah to open the works which had been constructed for the supply of pure water from the river Sone. For this great benefit the town is mainly indebted to the liberality of Babu (now Raja) Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh.

En route to Darjeeling, on the 1st May, His Honour rode from Siliguri, by Naxalbari and Punkhabari to Kurseong, to visit the site on which it has been decided to build a bridge over the Balasun river. From Darjeeling His Honour paid a visit to Kalimpong, and inspected the Government cinchona plantation at Serail.

River Tour.—From 15th July to 4th August, a tour was made through the eastern districts, and the head-quarters of Faridpur, Dacca, Tippera, Backergunge, and Noakhali were visited. From Comilla His Honour travelled partly by the new line of the Assam-Bengal Railway to Chandpur. The subdivisional head-quarters of Patuakhali and Bagirhat were also inspected during this tour. After an absence of 20 days, His Honour returned to Calcutta by rail from Khulna on the 4th August.

Leaving Darjeeling on the 1st of November, His Honour reached Motihari on the 2nd *vid* Anchra Ghát, and inspected the progress of settlement work in the subdivision of Bettiah and other parts of Champaran.

From the 9th to 16th His Honour paid a private visit to the Resident in Nepal. Returning thence, His Honour visited Muzaffarpur, Siwan, Gopalganj,

Hutwa, and Gaya, and inspected the progress of the settlement work in those three districts. While at Gaya, His Honour paid visits to Budh-Gaya, and also to the Barabar and Nagarjoni Caves. From Gaya His Honour marched by Nawadah, Giryek, Rajgriha and Nalanda to Bihar, and thence joined the railway at Bukhtyarpur, returning to Calcutta on the 4th December.

On the 1st of February 1895, His Honour again left Calcutta for Midnapore by canal. During his stay there, His Honour visited the site for the proposed water-works, and returned to Calcutta *vid* Tamluk on the 6th.

In March 1895 His Honour paid a short visit to Jalpaiguri.

Conversion of Deputy Commissionerships into Magistrate-Collectorships.

2. The Secretary of State has been pleased to accord his sanction to the gradual amalgamation of the Deputy Commissionerships in the Bengal Commission with Magistracies and Collectorships, and to their being replaced by two posts of Magistrates and Collectors on Rs. 1,800 and four on Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Effect will be given to this arrangement gradually as vacancies occur in the Commission. It was mentioned in last year's report that the Deputy Commissionerships of the Santhal Parganas and Palamau had been abolished, and that two 3rd grade appointments of Magistrate and Collector had been created in their stead. During the past year the Deputy Commissionership of Darjeeling has been similarly treated. This amalgamation will effect an ultimate saving of Rs. 66-10-8, although it will, in its initial stages, while the 3rd grade of Deputy Commissioners is being amalgamated with 3rd grade Collectorships, involve a slight increase. It has been arranged that the title of Deputy Commissioner shall be retained, so that the powers exercised by these officers under the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws shall not be impaired. These orders give effect to the policy, which has long since been determined on, of officering the Bengal non-Regulation Commission exclusively by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Examination for Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

3. The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to. During the year 1893-94 16 Sub-Deputy Collectors, and during the year 1894-95 no less than 28 Sub-Deputy Collectors, received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The usual examination for the selection of candidates to be probationers in the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service was held on the first and succeeding days of April 1895, when 160 competitors appeared (all of whom, except seven, were graduates). Of these 160 candidates, 115 took up Bengali as their vernacular, 36 took up Hindi or Hindustani, and 9 took up Uriya. Out of this large number of candidates there were only 18 Muhammadans, 11 Bihari-Hindus, and 9 Uriyas. These numbers show, however, an increase on the number of such candidates in previous years. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 108.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

4. Affairs in Sikkim continued quiet, and the administration of the State was conducted as before by the Darbar or Governing Council. The Maharaja remained during the year at Kurseong, but was removed to Darjeeling in April last.

On his expressing regret for his past conduct and subscribing to a document in which he has complied unreservedly with the conditions of his restoration imposed by the Government of India, he has lately been allowed to return to Sikkim. He has also written a letter asking his eldest son to return from Tibet. In the meantime suitable arrangements have been made for the education of his second son and for the establishment of a school at Guntok for the training and education of the sons of the upper classes in Sikkim.

In accordance with the Convention of 1890 between Great Britain and China, a trade mart was opened at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The place is unsuitable for a mart and offers no attraction for traders; but though every attempt was made by the Chinese Amban to induce the Tibetans to substitute Phari for Yatung, it was found impossible to overcome their reluctance, and Yatung was eventually accepted by both the Chinese and British Governments as the only alternative to breaking off the negotiations altogether. Yatung is the mart now established by treaty, and it is not possible that any change in the site can be sanctioned for the period of five years during which the treaty is in force. The spirit of the treaty has been violated by the erection of a solid stone wall across the valley, the gate of which is closed to traders from the Indian side, so that no interchange of traffic such as was contemplated by the treaty can take place. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there has been a large increase in some classes of traffic, and the value of the imports of raw wool from Tibet increased from Rs. 3,02,498 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,98,593, and of musk from Rs. 3,343 to Rs. 81,204.

Towards the close of the year a Commission, consisting of British, Chinese and Tibetan representatives, was appointed for the delimitation of the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet as defined in Article I of the Convention of 1890, but the Tibetans refused to supply transport for their party, and the Chinese representative declared himself unable to move. Three pillars which were put up at three passes where there is no dispute about the boundary were knocked down. After waiting for some time in the expectation that orders from Pekin might overcome Tibetan recusancy, the Commission was broken up in August last, and further proceedings have been abandoned for the present; but it is in contemplation to renew the demarcation next year. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Sikkim in May, and availed himself of the opportunity to hold a Conference with the Members of the Council at Guntok.

The detachment of British troops stationed at Fort Gnatong was withdrawn in October last, and is now replaced by a small body of Gurkha Military Police.

Bhutan.

5. The relations of the British Government with Bhutan continued to be of a friendly character, and the annual subsidy was paid as usual at Buxa. The only incident worthy of notice relates to an encroachment by a Bhutan official on the recently-defined boundary between Bhutan and Jalpaiguri. The Commissioner has addressed the Deb Raja complaining of the official's conduct and demanding formal withdrawal from the encroachment.

Kuch Bihar.

6. The administration of the Kuch Bihar State was efficiently controlled by Mr. Lowis, the Superintendent of the State, and the other experienced Members of the State Council. For the third year in succession, the Land Revenue collections exceeded the current demand, and the total of the outstanding balance at the close of the year was less than it has ever been before. The increase of land

revenue under the settlement which was effected in 1889-90 was distributed over five years whenever it amounted to more than 20 per cent. of the old jama, and the net result of the increase appears now to be not less than four lakhs of rupees, which, in a prosperous year like the past, was realized without difficulty. The construction of the State Railway was completed and the line opened for goods and passenger traffic, and since the close of the year the project of extending the line to the town of Kuch Bihar by bridging the Torsa has been sanctioned. The financial affairs of the State have been the subject of some concern to Government, and it is incumbent on the Maharaja to persevere in the economies in his personal expenditure which he has begun to enforce. The personal relations between His Highness and the Government of Bengal have, as usual, been of the most cordial nature.

Hill Tippera.

7. The results of the working of the different branches of administration in the Hill Tippera State were satisfactory, and confirm the excellence of the arrangements which were sanctioned on the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation three years ago. The principal authority over the affairs of the State is vested (under the control of the Maharaja) in the hands of his two sons, known as the Jubraj and the Bara Thakur. There has been a substantial reduction in the amount of debts, and the survey and settlement of the zamindari has proceeded with the cordial co-operation of the Maharaja.

South Lushai Hills.

8. The year under report was a peaceful one. The chiefs as a rule readily complied with the demand for coolies and paid their tribute without objection. The payment of rice instead of cash is insisted on in most cases. Although the Chief Jaduna and his son Kaplehya have paid their tribute, they have not supplied coolies, and the demand for coolies was not enforced in view of the fact that, though residing within the jurisdiction of Captain Shakespear, they are really dependents of Kairuma, a chief who, though under the Aijal Political Officer, resides at the extreme point where the Lungleh, Aijal and Fort White jurisdictions meet, and has never been brought completely under the control of the British Government. The proposal to send an expedition to the group of villages under Kairuma during the present cold season has been lately sanctioned, and Captain Shakespear will co-operate with a force of 100 rifles and two guns. In the month of December 1894 four Lushai Chiefs visited Calcutta under the charge of Mr. Plowden of the Bengal Police. They were much impressed by what they saw and the crowds of people with whom they came in contact, and it may be expected that visits of this nature, if they are occasionally repeated and nothing untoward occurs, such as death or serious illness among the visitors, will exercise a beneficial effect on the Lushai tribes.

Tributary States of Orissa.

9. Revised sanads were issued by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to the 17 Chiefs of the Tributary States of Orissa, and were delivered to the several Chiefs concerned, except in the case of the minor Rajas of six States, to whom sanads will be presented when they are placed in charge of their respective chiefships. In September 1894, in consequence of the continued maladministration of the Daspalla State for several years, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, sanctioned the temporary supersession of the Raja's authority and the appointment of a Government Agent, who is now employed on a survey and settlement of

the State. Mr. H. P. Wylly, Government Agent, Keonjhar, who had accomplished the important work of securing the submission of the Bhuiyans and Juangs and of interchanging leases with them, was transferred to Angul as Deputy Commissioner of that district, and Mr. R. T. Dundas was appointed to succeed him as a temporary measure, with a view to maintaining the authority of the Maharaja by the consolidation of the arrangements made, and to carrying out the instructions of Government in regard to the punishment of the leaders of the late revolt. Mr. Dundas having completed the object of his deputation has been succeeded since the close of the year by Babu Durga Das Mookherjea, who was formerly Settlement Officer in the State, and is still engaged in bringing the settlement to a conclusion. There was a rising of the Khonds in Nayagarh, which necessitated the despatch to that State of a detachment of Military Police under European police officers, and a personal visit by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. Peace and order were restored, and the ringleaders and other offenders were judicially tried and punished. The Raja of Khandpara is accused of complicity in the late disturbances in the Nayagarh State, and his explanation, and the Superintendent's report on it, are now under consideration. In February 1895 Raja Raghunath Bebarta Patnaik, whose succession to the chiefship of Athgarh had been recognised by the Government of India in March 1894, was formally installed on the *gadi* by the Superintendent. In consideration of the size and population of the Mohurbhanj State, and of the attainments and capacity of the young Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor has, under the authority vested in him under clause III of the new sanad, entrusted the Raja with the power of passing sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years in criminal cases tried by him, and has directed that this power shall be held to be strictly personal and shall not be exercised by his successor without fresh orders of Government. Orders have also been issued regarding the criminal powers to be exercised by the judicial officers of the State by delegation from the Raja.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

10. No events of importance have occurred in the Chota Nagpur States. The four parganas of Bonai, known as the Koira Dehat, have, since the disturbances which broke out amongst the Bhuiyans during the years 1877 and 1878, been managed by Government through a tahsildar under the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. Friendly relations have now been established between the Raja and his Bhuiyan subjects; and at the express desire of the latter the Lieutenant-Governor has, with the approval of the Government of India, sanctioned the restoration of the four sequestrated parganas to the Raja. Two forest leases in respect of areas of 40 square miles each were, with the previous approval of the Commissioner and Government, granted by the Raja of Bonai to two Companies, and a mining concession in the same State to a Company has been approved by the Government of India, and it only now remains to bring the transaction to a termination by the execution of the lease. The boundary disputes between the Native States of Bamra and Raigarh in the Central Provinces, and Gangpur and Bonai, have at last been settled, and the proceedings of the Commission appointed to demarcate the boundaries have, with some slight modifications, been approved by this Government and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

PROTECTION.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Summary of changes.

11. The past four years have been marked by important changes introduced into all branches of Police administration. Among these may be mentioned the re-grading of the superior appointments in the service, the appointment by examination of probationary Assistant Superintendents, a scheme for the creation of a Provident Fund, the redistribution of investigating centres, the better supervision of police cases before the Courts by freeing Court Sub-Inspectors from many duties which prevented their devoting proper attention to the prosecution of cases, the increase in the pay of the lowest grade of the force, the establishment of an armed reserve force in each district, the appointment of Sub-Inspectors by competitive examination, the foundation of a Police Training School, the creation of an Anthropometrical Department for the identification of criminals, and various and important reforms in chaukidari administration, as well as numerous departmental changes which must, if intelligently carried out, ensure improvement in the working of the force.

Expenditure.

12. The actual expenditure incurred on the police during 1894-95 was Rs. 46,15,476 against Rs. 43,99,796 in the previous year. This large increase is principally due to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee. The following were the recommendations of this Committee, and the estimated annual cost of giving effect to each of them :—

		Rs.
1.	To raise the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong	49,098
2.	To grant recruits free kits on joining	43,566
3.	To increase the clothing allowance	21,219
4.	To discontinue deductions from the men's pay towards a Superannuation Fund	57,534
5.	To grant special allowances to a prosecuting agency ...	21,120
6.	To grant allowances for the charge of a police-station ...	1,53,240
7.	To grant pony allowances to investigating officers ...	25,020
8.	To increase the number of Sub-Inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
9.	To increase the number of constables	50,343
10.	To reorganise the non-investigating police	30,338
	Total ...	7,33,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first five recommendations as well as partial effect to the remainder except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as investigating officers is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. The status of the police has been raised, and the quality of the force correspondingly improved by the increase which has been made in their emoluments and in the character and position of the officers by whom local investigations are conducted.

Punishments.

13. In connection with the subject of punishments the Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion to observe that District Superintendents frequently exercise their powers with little discrimination, and that both judicial and executive officers not unfrequently condemn the conduct of the police in unmeasured terms which are not always warranted by the facts of the case, and are calculated to deter police officers from the fearless discharge of their duty. In the Divisional Reports several Commissioners have taken up the same line and protested against the severe and unreasonable way in which punishments are inflicted on police officers for slight faults—delays in sending up returns, mistakes in reports and so forth—to an extent which is unknown in any other branch of Government service. The Lieutenant-Governor has invited the Inspector-General of Police and his Deputy Inspectors-General to enforce these views, and to examine carefully, when inspecting local offices, whether they are carried out or not.

Rural Police.

14. The further development and improvement of the village police has continuously occupied the attention of Government during recent years, and important changes have been embodied in Act I (B.C.) of 1892 and in separate orders. The object of these changes has been to free the rural police from the local fetters which have to a great extent checked their value as an arm of the administration, to encourage a better class of men to enlist in their ranks, to ensure the prompt and full payment of their salaries, and to bring them under the more immediate supervision of the higher police officials.

In order to ensure the prompt payment of salaries, it has been found necessary to lay down a rule insisting on the personal attendance of panchayats at police-stations, and requiring them to pay there the salary of the chaukidar, in all cases in which there has been default in making such payment. This rule is intended to obviate the necessity of attachment warrants, and if the panchayats dislike personal attendance, they are always able to avoid it by punctual payment to the chaukidar in his village, and by sending in the salary to the police-station, either by deputy or by the hands of the chaukidar himself.

Special constables.

15. General instructions regarding the appointment of special constables have been issued by Government. It has been explained that it is desirable to select leading and influential men, because their authority is likely to be respected by the mass of the population, and that from this point of view it would be reasonable to appoint the ringleaders of contentious factions to be special constables during a period of excitement, as their presence while employed in patrolling the streets or on other duties imposed on them would show that they were not engaged in fomenting the disturbances, but were using their influence to repress them. In regard to the duration of the appointment, it has been pointed out that special constables should only be appointed to meet cases of sudden emergency, and therefore only for the time during which the special cause of disturbance exists, *e.g.*, during a religious festival or the prevalence of a flood which may lead men to cut an embankment which it is essential to preserve. In every case in which a Magistrate finds it necessary to appoint special constables, he is directed without delay to submit to the Commissioner of the Division a report of the fact, showing the number and class of persons appointed, and the period

for which the appointment is made. Special constables should not, however, be appointed in the case of disputes regarding rights in land which have to be settled in the civil court. If in such cases the locality is in a disturbed and dangerous condition, and the ordinary preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are found to be insufficient for the maintenance of peace, it may be necessary to appoint additional police under section 15 of Act V of 1861, but not special constables under section 17 of the Act. If the disturbance continues long, application should be made for a settlement and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act, as the quickest and best way of settling the dispute.

Appointment of village headmen under section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

16. Rules have been published under which District Magistrates in the Patna, Dacca and Orissa Divisions have been authorised to appoint village headmen for the purposes of section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, as amended by Act X of 1894. In all villages in which Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 has been introduced, the Magistrate of the district may appoint the principal member of the chaukidari panchayat or the collecting member, when there is one, to be village headman. In all other villages the Magistrate may appoint the principal resident land-owner or rent-receiver or his representative or the principal resident cultivator. Orders have issued authorising the Magistrate of Backergunge to require every village headman and other person specified in that section to communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, whichever is nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting the possession or the carrying of arms by any unlicensed person. The Magistrates of Dacca, Backergunge and Mymensingh have been authorised to require every headman in their respective districts to communicate information which he may obtain respecting the existence of any disputes regarding land, crops, or fishing rights, or the beginning of any dispute which is likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

Anthropometry.

17. The further development of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals has received unremitting attention from the Inspector-General of Police. At each police-station there is a register which contains full information regarding the convictions of all residents within its jurisdiction, and each subdivisional Court Sub-Inspector has been supplied with a copy of the index to the Conviction Register for a period of 10 to 20 years, so that when an accused is a resident of the district, or, if a resident of another district, gives a correct name and address, the local police are independent of the assistance afforded by anthropometric data. But when an accused person conceals his identity, or his identity is doubtful, recourse is had to the central office. During the year the identity of 140 persons was thus established. Comprehensive instructions for the working of the system have been drawn up in pamphlet form. An officer was deputed to instruct the Bombay police in the Bengal system of anthropometry, and Mr. Paget, District Superintendent of Police, is now on deputation to instruct the police of the North-Western Provinces.

Working of the Arms Act.

18. Attention having been drawn to the inconvenience occasioned to the public by the delay frequently involved in granting renewal of licenses under the Arms Act, the Government of India were moved to empower Sub-divisional Officers to

renew licenses on payment of the prescribed fees. As this proposal did not, however, meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, instructions were issued to ensure a more methodical and speedy renewal. It was directed that a complete list should be maintained at each police-station of all licensees residing within its jurisdiction, and that applications for renewal may be made either in person, or by agent, or through the post, and may be presented at the police-station, or to the Sub-divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction the licensee resides, or to the District Magistrate. The applicant for renewal may either receive the renewed license from the police-station or office where the application was filed, or attach a registered and stamped envelope, bearing his own address, and have the license transmitted to him by post direct from the Magistrate's office. It was further ordered that all guns must be marked and numbered before an original license could be granted for their possession. The peculiar conditions of the Backergunge district, which are referred to below, have necessitated the adoption of exceptional measures, and prosecutions for the possession of unlicensed guns have been carefully resorted to, and in many cases rigorous sentences passed upon conviction. In 25 cases sentences of imprisonment were passed, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to consider that the measures adopted have been unduly severe when the peculiarly lawless character of the criminal classes in Backergunge is taken into consideration.

Murders in the Backergunge district.

19. The extraordinary prevalence of murders in the district of Backergunge, and especially of murders by gun-shot, has caused much anxiety to the Government. The number of murders in Backergunge has long been very large. The facts now, however, disclose an extraordinary increase. The statistics given in the margin are taken from the police reports, and point to the fact that there must be some reason for the rapid growth of murders in Backergunge, which is not applicable to the rest of the Province. No adequate cause has, however, been suggested. There has been no change in the conditions of the Backergunge district to explain why murders should increase. The land system, to which so many murders are attributed, is exactly the same as it was, and there is no reason to suppose that there are more guns in the district now than there were ten years ago. On the contrary, the number of licensed guns, as the figures given in the margin show, has greatly decreased, and fewer licenses are now granted in Backergunge than in most districts. For instance, the number of gun licenses granted last year in the Dacca district was 4,600, and there was not a single gun-shot murder there. Up to the 15th September this year there have been 72 murders in Backergunge, of which 19 were by gun-shot, and 14 attempts at murder, 10 of them being by gun-shot—total 86 occurrences, in 29 of which guns were used.

	Number of murders in Bengal, excluding Backergunge.	Number of murders in Backergunge.	Total for Province.
1	2	3	4
1889 ...	299	57	356
1890 ...	293	26	319
1891 ...	269	51	320
1892 ...	303	48	351
1893 ...	298	68	366
1894 ...	239	63	302
1895 (8 months).	...	72	...

Number of gun licenses granted or renewed in Backergunge during the last five years—

1890	3,253
1891	3,389
1892	2,606
1893	1,761
1894	1,884

The only practical remedy appears to lie in improving the police administration, and in view of this five additional Inspectors have recently been deputed to the district. The magisterial staff has also been strengthened, and the Lieutenant-Governor has arranged for the deputation of a Joint-Magistrate, who will be specially in charge of this subject and enquire

into all cases of the kind himself, as well as be constantly on the move visiting the localities where murders are committed or attempted. The necessity of disarming the district has also been pressed upon Government, and is under consideration. If the district is disarmed it would at least be known that any one who goes about carrying a gun must be carrying an unlicensed one. It would, however, be necessary to make careful arrangements for registering and keeping the guns, to be restored to their owners in better times. No idea of confiscating guns could be entertained, and it appears desirable that thoroughly respectable and trustworthy men should be allowed to keep their own guns on condition that they never let them go outside the house; also the classes of the community such as Honorary Magistrates, who are exempted by order of Government from taking out licenses under the Arms Act, would remain exempt.

Anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar.

20. In last year's report an account was given of the anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar. The excitement of 1893 was followed by a calm, and the high state of tension between Muhammadans and Hindus was perceptibly relaxed. The Bakr-Id and Muharram of 1894 passed without any noticeable display of ill-feeling. There was no trouble during the two large cattle fairs at Barahpur in the Shahabad district, which in previous years have been the scene of more than one serious disturbance. The vigilance of the local officers maintained peace throughout the year. At the same time, the fanatical feeling which this mischievous agitation excited has not been quenched, the embers of strife still remain, and the position is one requiring anxious watchfulness for some time to come.

Disturbances in Muzaffarpur and Champaran.

21. A week before the end of the year a serious outbreak occurred at a village called Mathurapur in Muzaffarpur, on the border of the Champaran district. The village consists of 69 houses of Hindus and 21 of Muhammadans. It appears that the Muhammadans had recently roofed and otherwise improved an old mosque, and on the 22nd March last recommenced using the renovated building. The Hindus immediately commenced blowing shells and making other noises to annoy the Muhammadans whenever they assembled for prayers. The Muhammadans bore this in silence, persevering, however, in the use of the mosque. Meanwhile, according to the Hindu story, a report got about that the Muhammadans intended on the occasion of the Id-ul-Fitr (29th March) to sacrifice a calf at the mosque. The Muhammadans deny any such intention, but be this as it may, on the 28th March a large crowd of Hindus armed with *lathis*, numbering several hundreds, assembled from the neighbouring villages, and made a savage attack on the small Muhammadan population, twenty-three of whom were wounded, principally from *lathi* blows, several of them severely, having their arms or legs broken. The police sub-inspector, who went to the spot with two constables, was chased away, and on the following day, when he again appeared to hold an enquiry, the mob of Hindus re-assembled and again hunted him from the spot. Finally, the District Superintendent of Police, with a body of police, arrived, and the enquiry was continued. The result of the case was that some 26 of the rioters were convicted and punished by the District Magistrate, and a body of additional police have been quartered on the offending villages. This outrage was speedily followed by others. Within a few miles of Mathurapur, both on the Muzaffarpur and on the Champaran side of the border, are a number of villages

containing a strong Muhammadan element of a Pathan source. It became rumoured that these people, in revenge for the treatment of their co-religionists at Mathurapur, had resolved to sacrifice at the coming Bakr-Id more cows than usual, and that the Hindus were determined to prevent them. Every possible precaution was taken by the Magistrate of each district, especially in Champaran, where the danger appeared greatest. The Magistrate and District Superintendent personally visited the disaffected villages during the days immediately preceding the Bakr-Id. After an infructuous attempt to bring the two parties to an amicable agreement, the Magistrate summarily decided where sacrifices were or were not to be held; a number of the leaders on both sides were made special constables, or bound down to keep the peace, and bodies of armed police from the district reserve and from the military police detachment at Bankipore were posted in selected central positions. The result was that on the Muzaffarpur side of the border and in the villages in Champaran where precautions were taken everything passed off quietly. But the fanatical feeling had spread, and large crowds of Hindus suddenly appeared in places where no disturbance was anticipated, bent upon attackin the Muhammadans wherever they could find them. Thus a Muhammadan village called Bara Farid, where it is believed no sacrifice took place, was wantonly attacked by a Hindu mob who had been disappointed by finding armed police at another place against which they had originally proceeded; while close to the Dhaka thana and in other directions mobs assembled and were only dispersed by the personal efforts of the District Superintendent of Police or other police officers, and with considerable difficulty. The worst feature of all was a most inexcusable attack upon the large Muhammadan village of Bijai on the 8th June 1895, after the Bakr-Id was over. The alleged cause appears to be that a Hindu, a few days previously, passing through the village, had been abused and assaulted. It seems doubtful if this is true, but in any case it did not warrant the subsequent conduct of the Hindu mob. The entire village was gutted; nearly all the houses, to the number of about 80, were burnt; everything that could be carried away of any value was looted; the men, wherever they could be caught, were mercilessly beaten, and the women stripped of their ornaments. Two indigo-planters, who were present and did all they could to restrain the rioters, but in vain, witnessed the whole occurrence. More than 40 arrests were made in this case, and exemplary punishments were inflicted. A strong force of additional police has also been quartered in the disturbed locality.

Muharram disturbances at Rampur Boalia.

22. A disturbance of some importance occurred in the town of Rampur Boalia in connection with the Muharram celebration. It appeared that there had been a growing tendency among the local Muhammadans to form themselves into two parties, the members of which during the Muharram season take every opportunity of quarrelling with their rivals and of resorting to blows. This discord, which led to inconsiderable friction on previous occasions, manifested itself in the past year with a degree of violence which was not anticipated. The police endeavoured to maintain order, but were overpowered by the mob, roughly handled, and driven back. Ultimately five constables, on seeing a rush made against them, apprehended that their lives were in danger, and hurriedly loading, some with blank and some with buckshot, fired in a state of panic. The result of the firing was that four persons were wounded, not seriously. It was proved after full judicial enquiry that these constables

fired without the orders of any superior officer, and they were convicted by the District Magistrate under section 29, Act V of 1861, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month and one day. The Lieutenant-Governor did not consider that any blame could attach to the District Superintendent or to any of the superior officers of the District Police. On the contrary, they appeared to have done their duty with coolness and confidence under difficult circumstances.

Issue of general intructions for the maintenance of order when large concourses of people assemble.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor availed himself of this opportunity to issue general instructions regarding the maintenance of order on the occasion of the *Muharram* and other festivals when large concourses of people assemble together. It was directed that the carrying of sticks, which can be used for purpose of attack, should be prohibited whenever there may be reason to expect disturbance. But this prohibition is not made universal, for it must be remembered that, as a rule, these processions are peaceful and popular, and also that fencing with sticks is by immemorial usage a conspicuous feature in the Muharram proceedings. The power given by the law should be exercised with discretion.

If assemblages of the public are not permitted to carry weapons of offence, the ordinary police with their batons will be sufficiently equipped to be able to maintain and enforce order even against large crowds. It was therefore directed that the armed police should always be kept in reserve and only called out when it is necessary to take some specific action such as to support an arrest or disperse a mob, and that they should never be entrusted with the routine duty of marshalling the processions. When armed police are necessary they should go out only by special order of the District Superintendent of Police, who should consult the District Magistrate if there is time to do so. The District Superintendent should himself be in charge of the party; but if he should be temporarily engaged elsewhere, the command must devolve on his Assistant or on an Inspector. If it is necessary to call out the armed police at a subdivisional head-quarters, the responsibility must rest on the Inspector in charge, subject to the orders of the Subdivisional Officer. In all cases when armed parties are sent out, they should keep together in compact bodies under competent officers fully instructed. The officer in charge of the party will be responsible for the order to fire if the emergency should arise; but in no case should such an extreme measure be resorted to unless it is absolutely necessary for the protection of life and property.

Criminal Courts.

24. The total number of offences reported in 1894 (322,400) was in excess of the number reported during any of the past ten years, except 1892, when the total reached 332,256. There was an increase in 1894 in respect of offences against property and under local and special laws, and a decrease in respect of offences affecting the human body. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates, including District Magistrates, outside the Presidency town at the close of the year was 420, against 425 in 1893. Of this number, 275 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 41 of the third class. The total number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 106,598.

There were 203 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, the number of Honorary Magistrates being 2,049. These gentlemen disposed of 47,886 cases during the year. The number of cases brought to trial in the

courts of Magistrates, both Stipendiary and Honorary, fell from 157,260 to 154,985. The number of witnesses examined in those cases was 475,490 as compared with 489,919 in 1893. There was no improvement in the matter of detention of witnesses. The number of cases committed to Courts of Sessions was 1,435 against 1,543 in the previous year. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried by the Court of Sessions was 64·2. The number of persons tried by Jury was 464, and the Session Judge approved of the verdict of the Jury in respect of 407 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 57. In the case of 39 persons the Judges disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The High Court reversed the verdict of the Jury in the case of 27 persons and upheld it in the case of 10, and the cases of two persons remained undecided at the close of the year.

The number of appeals to Sessions Judges was 8,187 against 7,996 in 1893, and the percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against was 54·29 against 54·11. The number of appeals preferred to District Magistrates was 5,219 against 5,238, and the percentage of these in which the order of the lower courts was affirmed rose from 58·72 to 62·79.

PRISONS.

Revision of the Jail Code.

25. The Prisons Act (IX of 1894) and the Prisoners' Act (VII of 1894) were passed into law in the Supreme Legislative Council. The alterations thus effected in the law necessitated a revision of the Jail Code of 1876, and Mr. Leonard, Superintendent of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, was placed on special duty for the purpose. Since the close of the year Mr. Leonard has completed his work, and the revised code has received the sanction of Government.

Statistics of the year.

26. The favourable character of the season and the consequent fall in the prices of food-grains led to a decrease of crime which is evidenced by a falling off in the daily average jail population from 17,724 to 17,344. In the case of direct admissions to jail of convicts sentenced to imprisonment during the year the decrease is still more marked, the number having fallen from 37,265 to 36,178. The number of reconvictions rose from 3,969 in 1893 to 4,086 in 1894, an increase which is ascribed to the greater attention paid to the identification of prisoners. In this respect there has been a steady and satisfactory progress since the introduction of the Bertillon system in 1891. The average cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 72-5-0 to Rs. 79-14-3, which is the highest rate for any year during the last decade.

Jail buildings.

27. New wards were constructed during the year in the Bhagalpur Central Jail and in the district jail at Comilla. The question of providing prisoners with separate cubicles for sleeping has been under consideration, and plans have been prepared and selected for trial in the Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh jails.

Sickness and mortality.

28. The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes rose from 642 in 1893 to 744 in 1894, and the proportionate number of admissions to hospital from 1,046 to 1,234. The death-rate per mille rose from 32·3 to 47·1, which is higher than in any year since 1885, and although this result is very disappointing, it cannot excite surprise considering the general unhealthiness of the season. An indication of this is to be found in the fact

that 61 deaths occurred among under-trial prisoners as compared with 32 only in 1893. The increased mortality in the jails corresponds with the deterioration in the health of the free population throughout the Province, the general death-rate of Bengal, according to the Sanitary Commissioner's report, having risen from 28·21 in 1893 to 34·88 in 1894. Cholera also was much more prevalent than in the preceding year, the number of deaths due to *this* cause having risen from 20 to 65. The principal outbreaks of cholera occurred at Gaya, where there were 31 cases and 18 deaths, and at Chaibassa, where there were 25 cases and 13 deaths. The figures in a special report submitted to Government on the epidemic at Gaya showed that persons protected by inoculation enjoyed a comparative immunity from attack, and the Lieutenant-Governor has since issued orders authorizing the Inspector-General to cause medical officers in charge of jails in which cholera has broken out to introduce Professor Haffkine's system of inoculation, provided the prisoners accept it voluntarily. The principal cause of disease and death was, as in former years, malarial fever, which was extraordinarily prevalent throughout the Province in consequence of the late rain of 1893 and the heavy downfall of 1894.

To the question of sanitation and the best means of promoting the health of the prisoners, the Lieutenant-Governor has continued to give his closest attention. The Committee appointed by Government in October 1893, to report upon the unhealthiness of certain selected jails in the Province, visited and submitted detailed reports concerning 10 jails, and effect has been and continues to be given to their recommendations wherever possible. The sickness prevalent in the Midnapore Jail early in the year led to the sanction of full labouring diet to the undertrial prisoners of that jail, as well as of 24 subsidiary jails selected as receiving prisoners in an ill-nourished condition. Special care was also taken by Superintendents and Medical Officers in regulating diet-scales, resulting in the substitution of a better quality of food, and in other improvements. Although prices of all food-grains were lower than in 1893, the average expenditure per prisoner for diet throughout the Province rose from Rs. 24-12-8 to Rs. 25-15-10—an indication that a more liberal diet and a better quality of food were supplied to the prisoners. To the care for the prisoners' health is also due the rise in hospital charges and in expenditure on clothing. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the medical and other jail officers have done all in their power, both to counteract the unusual unhealthiness of the year and also to permanently reduce the sickness and mortality in Bengal jails, and have spared themselves no trouble and Government no expense. His Honour is glad to be able to add that the current year 1895 has been as favourable to the health of the prisoners, as 1894 was unfavourable, and that the mortality of the year is expected to be the lowest on record.

Water-supply.

29. The greatest pains are everywhere devoted, under the Inspector-General's orders, to the question of water-supply, and especially to such considerations as the source from which the water is obtained, the manner in which it is brought into the jail, the system adopted for boiling and for filtering it, and the measures taken for its distribution to the cook-room and the wards without manual contamination. The annual chemical analysis of the water used in jails has been made, and four of the central jails and three district jails are now supplied by direct communication from the water-works of the

town. The supply of pumps to jails requiring them has been continued, the piping for drinking water has been extended and hydrants set up, and pumps have been connected by pipes with patent boilers and filters. The Alipore patent boiler, which blows a whistle when the water boils, has been supplied and set up in other jails, so that there are few jails now which do not possess one. Experiments have been made as to the best method of filtration, and several new filters have been tried. Instructions have also recently been issued to try the Pasteur-Chamberland filter in two of the jails in which the mortality was the highest, Motihari and Naya Dumka; and if the accounts of this filter are justified by the results, it may be hoped that through it a solution of the great and difficult problem of providing a perfectly pure supply of drinking water may be found.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

30. The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 554,090 to 558,593. There was a decrease in the number of suits for money or moveables as compared with the previous year, but there was a slight increase in the number of title and rent suits. The total number of cases for disposal was 662,537, of which 574,225 were decided against 560,169 in the preceding year, the number remaining for disposal at the close of the year being 88,307. The percentage of contested to uncontested suits decided by Munsifs rose from 24·7 to 26·1. The number of Munsifs employed at the close of 1894 was 292 as against 289 at the close of 1893, the average number of cases disposed of by each Munsif having risen from 1,812 to 1,856. The number of appeals instituted in the lower appellate Courts rose from 19,024 to 19,234, and the number decided from 20,606 to 20,771. These appeals were decided by 93 Judges against 90 in 1893, giving an average number of 223 per Judge as against 228 in the preceding year. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 11,854. There was an increase in the number of applications dealt with in all classes of Courts for the execution of decrees, which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, from 204,346 to 205,700, but the total amount realised fell from Rs. 1,78,66,730 to Rs. 1,68,98,475. The number of persons imprisoned on this account fell from 516 to 508.

REGISTRATION.

Statistics of the year.

31. The work of the Registration Department has continued to show satisfactory progress during the year. The number of sub-registry offices rose from 365 at the end of 1893-94 to 383 at the close of 1894-95, and there was an increase in the number of registrations, both compulsory and optional, from 771,531 and 227,377 to 793,837 and 238,115 respectively. The total receipts of the department show a falling off from Rs. 13,88,184 to Rs. 13,52,329, the decrease being due to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fees on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from 12 annas to 8 annas, which was sanctioned with effect from the 1st July 1893. There was, however, an increase in the number of registrations in which the *ad valorem* fee was charged from 887,792 to 913,507, and this may be taken as an indication of the popularity of the measure, and it may be

expected that the loss in receipts will be made up gradually as the change becomes better known. There was a considerable increase in the number of raiyati holdings, both at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy, transferred by deeds of sale during the year, and the figures show that as usual the majority of the purchasers belonged to the raiyat class.

Sir William Herschel's system for the identification of parties and their witnesses by means of finger-prints was brought into operation in all sadar offices from the 1st June 1894, and has now been extended to all rural registry offices in Bengal. The system is reported to have worked well, and to have already helped in the detection of cases of false personation.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta Municipality.

32. The Corporation of Calcutta consists of 75 Commissioners, of whom 50 are elected by the rate-payers and 15 appointed by the Local Government, the remaining 10 being elected by the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association. During the year the Commissioners assembled in general meeting 27 times, and the total number of meetings of all kinds held was 183. The total income was Rs. 45,12,477, of which Rs. 34,75,779 represents income from taxation proper; and the expenditure was Rs. 44,72,936, inclusive of Rs. 7,46,494 paid on account of loans, which aggregated Rs. 2,27,66,693 at the close of the year.

The chief event of the official year in Calcutta was the third general election of Municipal Commissioners under Bengal Act II of 1888, which took place on the 16th March 1895. Keen interest was taken in the elections; canvassing was freely resorted to, and in some wards the election was hotly contested. Seventy per cent. of the total number of voters in the contested wards came to the poll in 1895, as compared with 53 and 42 per cent. on the two previous occasions.

The principal questions dealt with by the Corporation were the drainage of the suburban area, which is still in the stage of discussion, the provision of a public recreation ground at Marcus Square in the northern part of the town, the establishment of a hospital at Bhawanipur for the south of Calcutta, the settlement of the long-pending suit for compensation for the site at 54, Clive Street, which was taken up for the Harrison Road, and the definition of the statutory obligation of the Corporation to spend three lakhs annually on suburban improvements.

Amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act.

33. The important measure, now known as Bengal Act IV of 1894, received the assent of the Governor-General in Council in August 1894, and came into force during the year. By it Government has, in the interests of the rate-payers and for the better administration of the country, reserved to itself a larger measure of control over municipalities, while, on the other hand, the powers and responsibilities of these bodies have been advanced in many ways. The Act has worked smoothly, and in cases where resort has been had to the new provisions, the effect has been salutary.

Water-supply.

34. In 1893 the sanction of Government was obtained to a project for the construction of water-works for Howrah Municipality at an estimated cost of 15 lakhs of rupees, the essential features of the scheme being that the water should be drawn from the river Hooghly at a point near Serampore about eight miles above Howrah,

and that provision should be made for an allowance of ten gallons of filtered water per head for a population of 125,000. The Commissioners having failed to raise the required loan of 15 lakhs in the open market, the Lieutenant-Governor, taking into consideration the importance of the measure as affecting not only Howrah, but also indirectly the metropolis itself, agreed to provide the necessary funds by a loan from Government at 4 per cent. interest only, repayable in 30 years, and also to help the Municipality to maintain the works, when completed, by an annual subsidy of Rs. 8,000. Further steps were taken in the matter during the year 1894, and eventually the tender made by Messrs. Burn and Company for the completion of the work in 12 months at a cost of Rs. 10,92,263 was accepted by the Municipality, the work was commenced, and is expected to be finished by the end of the current year.

Doubts having been thrown on the purity of the Darjeeling water-supply, the Municipality decided to construct two settling tanks at a cost of Rs. 28,903, and have since decided, with the sanction of Government, to introduce the Pasteur filter. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40,000 applied for by the Darjeeling Municipality at the usual rate of 4½ per cent. for the purpose. The Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality having claimed the right to be provided by the Calcutta Corporation with filtered water at cost price, the Corporation decided to supply filtered water to that Municipality, up to a maximum of 310,000 gallons a day, at the rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons. The project has since been successfully completed, and the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality has now been provided with a sufficient supply of good filtered water.

The Arrah water-works were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in April 1894, and the full volume was sent through the town on the 11th May following. The duplex pumps, which were required according to contract to deliver 24,000 gallons an hour, were found to be capable of delivering 40,000 gallons, and they work noiselessly with no perceptible friction. At first there was some trouble with the suction-pipe, but it was discovered to be due to the accidental intrusion of foreign bodies; and after their removal no further difficulties were experienced. The daily average consumption of water is 150,000 gallons, but eventually the demand will probably exceed 200,000 gallons. The filter beds were found to do their work fairly efficiently when fine sand was substituted for the coarse sand at first used. The works were executed in a manner very creditable to the Engineer in charge, and have given universal satisfaction.

Projects for supplying with filtered water the important towns of Gaya, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Patna, and Darjeeling, were drawn up during the year, and are under consideration.

Drainage and conservancy.

35. Of drainage projects completed during the year the most important is that for the surface drainage of the city of Pátna. The main thoroughfare of the town is some nine miles in length, and was drained by irregular earthen ditches, in some places so wide as to take up a disproportionate amount of the already too narrow roadway, in others so deep as to form stagnant cesspools. These ditches, which contributed in no small degree to the insanitary condition of the densely populated town, have been filled up and their place taken by carefully aligned open masonry drains. These are fed by smaller subsidiary drains and by pipes connecting them with the courtyards of adjacent houses, and they eventually discharge into an outfall channel which

conducts the drainage water to the Punpun river. The total cost of the works is Rs. 3,00,000. A drainage scheme for the town of Muzaffarpur was also completed during the year, and the sanitary improvement effected by it in the town is fully recognised. Both these projects, though paid for by the Municipalities concerned, were drawn up by officers of the Public Works Department and criticised by the Chief Engineer of this Province.

A drainage scheme for the town of Comilla was under the consideration of the Sanitary Board, and the Municipality have since decided to apply to Government for a loan of Rs. 20,000 towards the scheme, which was estimated to cost Rs. 48,955 and take five years to complete. The District Board agreed to contribute Rs. 5,000 in order to complete the outfall of the drains. In 1893 the Commissioner, Presidency Division, proposed to improve the defective drainage of the town of Krishnagar by opening up the Anjona Khal at a cost of about Rs. 18,000, and after much discussion the proposal has been accepted by the Municipality, Government undertaking to make a grant of half the cost up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. Some engineering details still remain to be settled, and enquiry is being made whether the provisions of the Sanitary Drainage Act can be applied to the project.

A drainage scheme for the town of Howrah was set on foot during the year, but no steps to introduce it could be taken until the survey of the Municipality had been completed. In certain Municipalities it was found that night-soil had been improperly disposed of, and the attention of all Municipal Commissioners was drawn to the instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject of the management of trenching-grounds.

Loans.

36. A loan of Rs. 18,000 at 4½ per cent. was granted to the Jalpaiguri Municipality for the purpose of drainage works. A loan of Rs. 20,000 at 4½ per cent., to be repaid in twenty years, was also sanctioned by Government for the improvement of the Darjeeling municipal market by providing the necessary shelter for merchants and traders. A small loan of Rs. 2,000 for the improvement of the water-supply was also granted to the Kurseong Municipality. In order to secure the necessary control over the action of local authorities in the matter of the expenditure of loan funds, it was ruled that in the case of loans exceeding Rs. 5,000 no contract should be accepted until all the tenders had been considered by the Sanitary Board.

Pollution of the river Hooghly.

37. In connexion with the water-supply of Calcutta, the question of the alleged pollution of the river Hooghly by the discharge of noxious matter from certain mills situated in the neighbourhood of the intake for the Calcutta water-supply at Pulta came specially under the consideration of Government. Enquiry was made as to the desirability of special legislation with the object of putting an end to a practice alleged to be injurious to the public. The Chamber of Commerce and the Special Inspector of Factories were consulted, and were both averse from any such special legislation on the ground that the risk to public health, if it existed at all, could only be very small. In deference to these opinions the Lieutenant-Governor decided to abandon the proposal to undertake legislation in this matter.

Working of the Puri Lodging-house Act.

38. The Puri Lodging-house Act was in force in 15 towns and areas along the principal pilgrim routes, and was extended to two places of some importance on the road to Puri, containing temples that are largely visited by pilgrims. The health of the pilgrims was better and the mortality

less than in the previous year, but there was a large falling off in the number of pilgrims visiting the sacred shrines, owing to the year having been pronounced inauspicious for pilgrimages. The system met with some opposition both at Deoghur and Nadia, where the Mohunts found that it interfered with their gains; but the opposition was successfully overcome, and it is expected that the Act will in future work smoothly.

General Review.

39. Excluding Calcutta, the total number of municipalities in existence at the close of the year was 146, and their aggregate population amounted to 2,725,434 souls. The total number of rate-payers was 459,750, representing only 16·8 per cent. of the municipal population. The average incidence of municipal taxation of all kinds per head of population was 13 annas and 7 pies, or 10 pies more than in the previous year. In 31 towns the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head, while in 62 it fell short of eight annas per head. The total demand on account of taxes, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 28,65,151, of which Rs. 22,50,696, or 78·5 per cent., was collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 23,71,593, Rs. 19,76,277, or 83·3 per cent., was realized, against Rs. 18,60,629, or 81·91 per cent., in the previous year.

The total income of the municipalities (exclusive of Calcutta) rose from Rs. 33,15,155 in 1893-94 to Rs. 40,45,345. The increase under the debt and suspense heads amounted to Rs. 6,33,447, and the net increase in income was therefore Rs. 96,743. The total municipal expenditure was Rs. 40,67,711, against Rs. 32,20,364 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,47,347. The year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 4,86,669.

Looking back on the work done by the municipalities of the Province during the last five years, the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recognising not only that many permanent improvements have been made, but that on the whole the standard of administration has been raised and a more active interest has been created in the business that comes before the Commissioners. Meetings are held oftener and are better attended than was the case five years ago; the municipal income has risen from Rs. 28,24,204 to Rs. 40,45,345, and the incidence of taxation now stands at 13 annas and 7 pies per head against 11 annas and 11 pies at the beginning of the period. Under all the main heads which contribute to the health and comfort of the urban population a marked increase has taken place in the expenditure of municipal funds. The amount spent on conservancy has risen from Rs. 6,90,123 to Rs. 8,84,861; on lighting from Rs. 1,43,343 to Rs. 1,60,596; on public works from Rs. 4,73,551 to Rs. 5,86,247; on hospitals and dispensaries from Rs. 2,32,651 to Rs. 3,31,052; and on public instruction from Rs. 1,15,238 to Rs. 1,36,524. On water-supply the capital expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,10,284 to Rs. 7,36,231, and the charges for maintenance from Rs. 28,217 to Rs. 61,702; while drainage works show a rise in capital outlay from Rs. 25,860 to Rs. 2,02,413, and in maintenance charges from Rs. 62,185 to Rs. 71,328. Within these five years water-works supplying filtered water on a large scale have been opened in Arrah, Maniktala, and Cossipore-Chitpur by municipal enterprise, and in Nasirabad by the liberality of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjia. A large scheme has been started, after much discussion, in the town of Howrah, and is now approaching completion. In Dacca the original works have been extended so as to double the supply

of water; the works at Burdwan have been enlarged; the Darjeeling Municipality have improved their system and introduced the Pasteur-Chamberland method of filtration; and within the last few days the Lieutenant-Governor has had the satisfaction of according sanction to an extension of the Bhagalpur water-works which will distribute pure water to the poorest and most unhealthy quarters of the town. Good progress has been made in the experiments undertaken in connexion with projected water-works in Gaya, and water-works are being designed for Midnapore; but the schemes for supplying water to the small municipalities on either bank of the Hooghly are still incomplete. Minor projects which aim merely at improving the existing water-supply, without resorting to filtration, have also been carried out in Kurseong, Khulna, Comilla, Nator and Purulia, and schemes of the same character are under consideration in Pabna and Raniganj. Under the head of Drainage large schemes have been carried out in the towns of Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Jalpaiguri; the municipal drainage system has been remodelled in Darjeeling and Rampur Boalia and improved in Dacca, Puri, and Naihati, and drainage projects are under consideration in several other towns.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sanitary Drainage Act.

40. In paragraph 41 of the report for 1893-94 it was stated that the opinion of local officers and public bodies had been invited on the provisions of the Sanitary Drainage Bill. The opinions were received and considered by the Select Committee, who made some alterations, of which the most important were the delegation of the power of initiating proceedings under the Act to the District Board, and the principle that the cess to be imposed to meet the cost of drainage should be based on the Road Cess and collected along with it. The Bill thus amended was again circulated for an expression of public opinion, and further modified, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, with the object of simplifying and rendering more equitable the distribution of the cost, and of providing that if the cost of a scheme was raised by the Government, the District Board should have an opportunity of rejecting it. After being again referred to a Select Committee, the Bill has now passed into law.

Formation of Union Committees in Bengal.

41. It was part of the original scheme of Local Self-Government for these Provinces that village Unions should be the unit of administration, that Union Committees should be formed everywhere, and that the work of the Committees should be controlled by a Central District Board. By the passing of the Bengal Act, III of 1895, however, this part of the scheme was changed. The District Board was made the unit of administration with Local Boards in subordination to it; the Union, instead of being the basis of the whole fabric, became an optional appendage of the Local Board; and the provisions of the law relating to Unions remained a dead letter. The Government of India, however, having expressed a desire that the system of village Unions should be introduced experimentally into Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to introduce the system of Union Committees experimentally in localities which offered the best conditions for its success. Union Committees have been established in selected areas, which are as far as possible conterminous with one or more Chaukidari Unions, in each of the districts (excepting only Bankura and Birbhum) in the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, and

Chittagong Divisions. They will enjoy a small income from all sums accruing under the Cattle Trespass Act within their areas and from grants from District Boards or Provincial Funds, and will have charge of all village roads and of the local sanitation and water-supply. As regards the latter they have, under section 118 of the Local Self-Government Act, the useful power of levying a tax to meet the expense of cleansing or repairing public wells, tanks, and drains.

As the matter is still in the experimental stage, it was deemed inexpedient to leave the constitution of the Committees, even in part, to election, and all the members have been therefore appointed.

Results of the year.

42. There was no change in the number of District Boards, but that of Local Boards was raised to 103 by the establishment of a new Board at Thakurgaon in the district of Dinajpur. The total income of the Boards amounted to Rs. 66,74,986, and their expenditure to Rs. 66,77,267, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 66,85,552 and Rs. 67,10,295. At the close of 1894-95, the balance to their credit was Rs. 17,38,474. On an average the Boards spent 21·5 per cent. of their ordinary income on education, but it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that in some parts the want of funds seriously hampered the development of primary education, and he has therefore sanctioned an increase, aggregating Rs. 31,000, in the permanent grants to the more backward districts. The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 86,585, and the outlay on the improvement of water-supply rose from Rs. 43,177 to Rs. 63,768, or 1·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of the Boards. There were, however, great variations as between different districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor, while recognizing the impossibility of requiring District Boards to devote a large proportion of their income to this purpose, considers that every Board might properly set apart at least Rs. 5,000 a year for this important purpose.

Retrospect of five years.

43. During the last five years Sir Charles Elliott has watched with interest the working of District and Local Boards, and has formed a distinct opinion as to their respective merits as departments of the public service. In District Boards the Government possesses a valuable agency for assisting the executive of the districts with information as to local wants and conditions, and advice in the manifold details of internal executive administration. The strength of these Boards resides in the fact that they represent more or less adequately the chief interests of the district, and that the questions which come before them are important enough to arouse their interest, while at the same time they are relieved by the executive of the duty of controlling and supervising details. The chief defect of the District Boards consists in the large area of their jurisdiction and in the difficulty of appointing a body of men who will effectually represent all parts of the district and all interests in it. The division of functions between the Boards and their Chairmen is one well adapted to the work that has to be done. The representative body supplies the information and experience on which to base the decision as to what should be done; the officer who wields the executive power in the district gives effect to those decisions. With Local Boards it is different. It has hitherto been found impossible to extend their functions so as to give them work of sufficient importance to enlist their interest keenly. Nor, at any rate in most cases, have they

at their head an officer of experience in business with a sufficient staff at his disposal. Thus their energies flag, and the work that is given them to do is too often indifferently looked after. The policy by which these defects can be cured seems to be one involving larger decentralisation, the devolution of some of the work now retained by the District Boards, the appointment of an official Chairman, and the abolition of the Sadar Local Board, which is an evident superfluity. It is possible also that the extension of Union Committees and the promotion of village sanitation may stimulate the energies of Local Boards and provide for them congenial work in supervising and guiding the action of the Committees; or again the latter, being more closely in touch with local interests, may in time absorb the functions of Local Boards and render these bodies superfluous. Either result, however, must be the work of time, and it would be premature to venture on any forecast of what will happen within the next few years.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination.

44. The question of extending the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act to factories situated outside of municipalities was considered during the year, but it was resolved that endeavours should be made to secure the object in view by inviting the owners and managers of factories to co-operate with the Vaccination Department in this matter.

In August 1894 the Nepal Darbar asked for a supply of lanoline vaccine paste in order to introduce vaccination into Nepal on a large scale. When the Lieutenant-Governor visited Nepal in November last, he learned that the Prime Minister was an earnest advocate of vaccination, and had had his own family vaccinated. His Honour considered it extremely desirable to encourage this movement, not only from motives of humanity, but in order to enlist the influence of the leading Hindu State in India on the side of vaccination. Arrangements were accordingly made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph.

MEDICAL.

Status of Civil Hospital Assistants.

45. The report of a Committee appointed towards the end of 1893 to consider the position, prospects, and training of Civil Hospital Assistants in Bengal was received during the year, and the proposals made by them for the formation of a new grade, the granting of extra allowances for medico-legal qualifications and for the work of teaching in medical schools, and increased allowances for a knowledge of English, and the extension of the course of instruction in vernacular medical schools from three to four years, were recommended to the Government of India. The question of providing officers of this class with free quarters, or an allowance in lieu thereof, was also considered, and a scale of allowances has since been fixed. Since the close of the year the extension of the course of instruction to four years has received the sanction of the Government of India.

Sale of quinine in pice packets.

46. The sale of quinine in pice packets continued to increase during the year, and the quantity sold at post-offices rose from 991 pounds to 1,250 pounds. There was an increase also in the demand for the drug from other departments and Governments. The total issues from the Cinchona Factory during the year were 7,560 pounds, while the total outturn was 8,317 pounds.

Analysis of water.

47. The Sanitary Commissioner having brought to the notice of Government that the Chemical Examiner was unable to undertake to examine more than eight samples of water a month, which would meet the requirements of about two municipalities only, it became necessary to provide other means for the accurate analysis of water. The Chemical Examiner's staff was accordingly increased by the addition of an Assistant Surgeon. Further, it was decided by Government that the services of a non-official expert should be made use of, and it was ordered that whenever an analysis was required of the water used for drinking in a municipality or local area, specimens of the water should be sent to Mr. Norman Rudolf at Siwan, in the Saran district, for examination, and a scale of fees was fixed. Since the close of the year Mr. Rudolf has left the country, and the work of water analysis has been transferred to the Chemical Examiner, whose establishment has been strengthened for the purpose.

Alleged neglect and mortality among the pilgrims at Cuttack.

48. A question having been asked in Parliament as to the alleged neglect of Hindu pilgrims at Cuttack and the mortality among them while going to and from the Jagannath festival in July 1893, and as to what steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of any such calamity, enquiry was made into the facts at the instance of the Government of India. It was ascertained after careful enquiry from local officers that the allegations made by the late Chaplain of Cuttack were gross exaggerations, resting for the most part merely on bazar rumour. The Car festival of 1893 was attended by an unusually large number of pilgrims, and the regular steam companies were unable to cope with the traffic. Many cases of overcrowding and delay in consequence occurred, and doubtless a considerable number of the pilgrims suffered inconvenience and privation. The local authorities, however, did all that was practicable to assist the pilgrims, and the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied not only that no blame attached to them, but that they deserved high credit for the energy and humanity with which they acted. The mortality in the district of Cuttack, to which the remarks of the Chaplain specially related, was only 131 on an estimated total of between 60,000 and 70,000 pilgrims, this number including all cases, and not deaths from cholera alone. With regard to the measures to be taken in future for the convenience and protection of pilgrims, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that no greater control than is now exercised over the canal steamers could be enforced without having recourse to legislation. To this His Honour was adverse, considering the fact that the managers of the regular steamer companies were alive to the importance of making the journey easy and convenient to the pilgrims, and also that travelling by this route would soon be superseded by the construction of the railway from Calcutta *viâ* Midnapore to Cuttack. Arrangements for making the land journey easier were still under consideration at the close of the year.

The Calcutta Leper Asylum.

49. The Albert Victor Leper Asylum was formally taken over by the Committee of Management from the District Charitable Society from the commencement of the year. On the recommendation of the Committee the Police Surgeon was appointed *ex-officio* Medical Visitor of the Institution, the immediate medical charge being in the hands of the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Police Hospital. The name of the institution was changed from "Calcutta Leper Asylum" to "The Albert Victor Asylum for Lepers," and a

grant of Rs. 8,000 per annum was made by Government for its maintenance. Government also granted to the institution the privilege of stationery and printing free of cost. It has since been decided to transfer the Asylum from its present site, which is too much in the centre of the town, to a place near the eastern border of the Municipality, where land has been acquired for the construction of a new asylum.

MARINE.

Kidderpore Docks.

50. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India to utilise the Kidderpore Docks by concluding an arrangement with the East Indian Railway, under which that Company would, as far as export traffic was concerned, practically treat the Docks as the terminus of their Railway, but the Government of India refused to agree to the proposal. The Port Commissioners were therefore left to devise some other method of inducing traffic to enter the Docks.

The budget for 1894-95, including provision for interest at 4 per cent. and sinking fund at 1 per cent. on the loans advanced by Government for the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, showed a deficit of Rs. 4,30,000; and to meet this financial difficulty, the Commissioners applied for a reduction in the rate of interest payable by them, on the ground that the 4 per cent. loans, from which the funds advanced to the Commissioners were derived, had been converted into securities paying a lower rate of interest. They also asked for an alteration of the arrangements regarding the half-yearly payments for interest and sinking funds on loans other than those entered into for the construction of the Docks. These loans were to be fully paid up by dates between 1909 and 1915; and by prolonging the half-yearly payments to the year 1935, the date fixed for the repayment of the Dock loan, the sums so paid would produce a sum nearly sufficient to pay off the loan, the balance being made up by the payment of a small sinking fund annually. These proposals were submitted to the Government of India with a strong recommendation for their acceptance, and since the end of the year a favourable reply has been received, but the details of the arrangement are not yet settled.

Pilgrim traffic.

51. The International Sanitary Conference, held at Paris in April 1894, drew up a Convention directly concerning the Indian pilgrim trade in the Red Sea, which was accepted by Her Majesty's Government with certain reservations. It became necessary, therefore, to take measures to give effect to the accepted provisions of the Convention; and a report by this Government on certain specified points was called for by the Government of India.

In the reply submitted by this Government, the Lieutenant-Governor reported that almost all the pilgrims to Mecca start from Bombay, though a few are brought back to Calcutta: in the year 1894 no pilgrim ship left Calcutta, but two ships, after touching at Bombay, brought returning pilgrims on to Calcutta, the statistics of the numbers on board these ships and the mortality which prevailed being reported. He expressed the opinion that the charges for passage did not appear to be excessive, as alleged; and he did not consider it advisable to prohibit the embarkation of feeble or infirm pilgrims, unless the proposal was pressed on Government by a consensus of native opinion. The provision of daily rations of cooked food was recommended, and other suggestions made. The most important points were, His Honour considered, an efficient medical inspection before embarkation, a supply of

properly cooked food, and a rule that pilgrims must provide themselves with return tickets, but he did not advocate the enforcement of the last-named unless it was supported by the weight of native opinion.

Hong-Kong plague.

52. In June last information was received to the effect that bubonic plague had broken out at Hong-Kong, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, quarantine was enforced, both at Calcutta and Chittagong, on all vessels arriving from Hong-Kong and Canton. Quarantine rules were drawn up and brought into force on the 3rd July 1894, and ceased to have effect against vessels which left Hong-Kong or Canton on or after the 4th September 1894. No cases of the plague occurred in Calcutta.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Revision of the Famine Code: areas liable to famine: programme of relief works.

53. In August 1893, the Government of India issued a Resolution containing instructions for the revision of the Provincial Famine Codes. The chief subjects on which fresh orders were issued were—the classification of works into "ordinary" and "relief," the classification of persons employed on relief works, the definition of piece-work and task-work, the employment of gangs, the minimum ration, the minimum wage, the grain-equivalent of the minimum wage, wages in terms of the grain-equivalent expressed in pounds and in chitaks, the day of rest, and the relief of children and dependents. A complete revised Code was laid before the Government of India in May 1894, consisting of fifteen chapters and 196 sections, with a table of contents prefixed, and eight appendices, including a number of forms, annexed. The orders of the Government of India in regard to this Code have been received since the close of the year, and a new edition of the Code, revised in accordance with the corrections and alterations required by the Supreme Government, is under issue.

Later in the year a famine statement was prepared and submitted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, showing, for each district liable to famine, the maximum number of persons for whom it is requisite that relief works should be provided in the event of serious famine, and the programme of relief works to be adopted.

Silk experiments in Bengal.

54. The Lieutenant-Governor called for a report of the work done by Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji, the officer employed in Bengal since 1886 in devising means for the eradication of disease among silk-worms, and came to the conclusion that he had not hitherto been working on the right lines. It appeared that he had been chiefly employed in searching with the microscope for pebrine, though it was not the sole or main disease affecting silk-worms, and even in this search he had not proved successful. On the other hand, the Silk Committee, working with less pretentious aims, had succeeded, at Alipur in the 24-Parganas, in rearing healthy seed and getting rid of disease mainly by constant feeding on mature leaves, by ventilation and cleanliness. In order to demonstrate to the silk-growers the usefulness of this system, arrangements were made for establishing rearing sheds in different parts of the country, and it was hoped that they would be visited

by the silk-growers, and that the lessons inculcated would be followed by them. Holding that the duty of Government in such cases is to act as a pioneer to show the persons interested in the trade what measures of improvement are practicable, and that this object had been achieved, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that Mr. Mukerji should be withdrawn from the work towards the close of September 1895; but a small establishment, which had hitherto worked under him, has been kept on in order that the support and supervision of Government may not be too abruptly withdrawn.

FORESTS.

Statistics of the year.

55. The total area of all classes of forests under the control of the Forest Department during the forest year (July—June) was 12,964 square miles, and of this 45 per cent. consisted of Reserved Forests, the remainder being composed of Protected and Unclassed State Forests. The area of Reserved Forests was increased by 8 square miles only and that of Protected Forests by 32 square miles. There was no change in the area of the Unclassed State Forests. Measures for the protection of forests from fire were adopted over 1,874 square miles, or 32 per cent. of the total area of Reserves. Only 9 square miles, or 0·49 of the area, were burned compared with 689 square miles, or 37 per cent., of the last year. With the exception of small plots of land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for special purposes, no new survey-settlement work was undertaken, while operations were brought to a conclusion only in 7 square miles, which were added to the Buxa Reserve. No progress has been made in the preparation of working plans, and the work in hand remains unfinished. Much has been done in the way of constructing new and repairing existing roads: 73 miles of the new roads and 622 miles of the existing roads were respectively constructed and repaired at a cost of Rs. 10,227 and Rs. 7,046. The outturn of timber from all sources was about 45 lakhs of cubic feet, and that of fuel about 302 lakhs, while more than 220 lakhs of bamboos were extracted and Rs. 2,72,942 were obtained from the sale of minor produce other than bamboos. The financial results were not so good as in 1893-94, but were far better than in the years 1889-90 to 1892-93, and were the highest on record for the Forest year. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 7,95,567 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,98,601, leaving a surplus net revenue of Rs. 3,97,092, which is only Rs. 496 less than in the year 1893-94.

Administration.

56. No change of importance has been made in the area of the Reserved Forests during the year, but a considerable addition has been made to the area of Protected Forests in the Chota Nagpur Division and the Sonthal Parganas. All waste lands the property of Government and over which the cultivators have no claim have been notified as Protected Forests, and lists of reserved trees have been published. Since the close of the year a new Forest Division has been established in the Sonthal Parganas, and an officer of the Department appointed to it.

Khedda operations in the Western Duars.

57. The Government of India reserved the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri as a field for their elephant-catching operations with effect from the 29th July 1893, agreeing to pay to the Government of Bengal Rs. 17,971 a year as compensation as long as the arrangement continued, this sum being

calculated on the profits derived by the Local Government for some years previously from the capture of elephants. Large captures were made in the cold seasons of 1893-94 and 1894-95, amounting to 220 and 166 respectively, and the herds were thus so diminished that in March 1895 the Superintendent of Kheddas intimated that he did not wish to reserve the area for his operations during the following year (1895-96). Accordingly arrangements have been made for the resumption of operations on behalf of the Provincial Government.

Rules to regulate hunting, shooting, &c., in reserved and protected forests.

58. A set of rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting, &c., in State forests, with a view to prevent the extinction of wild animals and birds, and also to protect the forests from fires occasioned by the carelessness of sportsmen, has been framed for all reserved and protected forests in Bengal, excepting the protected forests of Khurda, Chota Nagpur, and the Sonthal Parganas. These rules prohibit absolutely the killing of fish by the use of poisons or explosives, all hunting, shooting, &c., within the fire-protected areas during the dry season of the year except by special permission, and all hunting, shooting, &c., generally, except under license or permit. By a condition attached to the license a close time is provided for certain kinds of birds and animals, and the destruction of the females of certain other animals is prohibited.

A separate and less stringent set of rules was passed, suitable to the protected forests of Khurda, Chota Nagpur, and the Sonthal Parganas, which are little more than scattered tracts of village jungle.

In order to protect birds and wild animals in tracts other than Government forests, a method adopted in the Darjeeling district has been recommended to the notice of all District Officers. By this system, when licenses are given to carry arms, a condition is attached that they should not be used for the purpose of killing game in certain close months.

Cinchona plantation.

59. The total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantation in Sikkim and at Nimbong, excluding the nursery stock, at the close of the year was 3,927,501. The crop of the year amounted to 500,534 lbs. of dry bark, all of which, with the exception of 126,603 lbs. of the red sort, was of the quinine-producing kind. The outturn of the factory was 8,318 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 4,032 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge. The receipts from the sale of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation rose from Rs. 1,43,685 to Rs. 1,44,104. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was paid on account of the second instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong plantation during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Principal buildings.

60. The principal building undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year under review was the new east block of the Indian Museum, for the accommodation of the consulting collections and work-rooms of the Museum and the offices of the Geological Survey. This project was taken up in order to redeem a pledge given at the time of the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84 by the Bengal Government, that in return for certain concessions made by the Trustees in connection with ground space for the Exhibition, and the use of a portion of the Museum itself, a new building

would be erected to serve the purposes for which the structure now in hand is designed. The east block, like the Sudder Street block, containing the ethnological, art-ware, and economic collections, is to be four-storied, and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of 1895.

Sibpur Workshops.

61. The question was raised by the Educational Department, to what extent the Government workshops at Sibpur served educational purposes in the development of technical education. That Department urged that a portion of these shops should be handed over to the staff attached to the Civil Engineering College, and worked entirely by pupils of the College. It was decided to divide the workshop buildings, a part being made over to the College authorities, and the remainder being retained to continue the present arrangements, under which much Government and District Board work is done under the supervision of an officer of the Public Works Department.

Communications.

62. As regards road communication in the Province, the most prominent work was the construction of a bridge over the Balasun river near Matigara, in the Darjeeling Terai. The need of a bridge was strongly urged by the local planting community, and as contributions were forthcoming, viz., Rs. 5,000 from the planters, Rs. 10,000 from the Road Cess Committee, Rs. 5,000 from the Government Estates Improvement Fund, and Rs. 1,500 from the Terai Branch Road Committee, the project was taken up. A timber structure was chosen as the most economical and suitable for the purpose, considering the requirements of the locality and the funds available. It is designed in 25 spans of 40 feet each, and its construction was begun on the 24th August 1894, the major portion of the work being completed by the 31st March 1895. The cost has amounted to Rs. 39,137.

The want of light bridges on the eastern frontier roads, beyond the Chittagong Hill Tracts, had been much felt, especially when military operations were in progress. Even for present administrative requirements, the bridging of the more impassable streams is seen to be necessary, to give access to Fort Lungleh and other posts in the Lushai country. The spanning of the Tuichong river near Demagiri by means of a 320 feet light iron suspension bridge, suitable for mule traffic, was successfully completed just before the close of the year under review, though its erection was attended by many difficulties, due to the unhealthy nature of the country and the expense and trouble involved in transporting materials and importing labour for the work.

Establishment.

63. The salaries of District Engineers employed under the Local Self-Government Act have hitherto been sanctioned by the Commissioners of Divisions up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, any salary exceeding that limit requiring the sanction of the Local Government. A case was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year, in which a District Engineer had received an abnormal and unnecessary enhancement to his salary; and it was found necessary to restrict the powers of District Boards in this respect. Orders were issued limiting the powers of Commissioners of Divisions to sanction salaries of District Engineers to a maximum of Rs. 500; and it was laid down that as an ordinary rule the pay of a District Engineer should not exceed Rs. 650, the amount fixed by the Government of India for a first class Executive Engineer in the Provincial Service.

On the occasion of the transfer in certain districts of the Provincial Civil and Imperial Works belonging to Government to the control of District Boards, an annual sum equivalent to the average outlay of the four years preceding the date of transfer was made over to each District Board, to cover the cost of the up-keep of the buildings; and the whole staff of the permanent Public Works Department subordinates which had previously been employed in the district was placed at the disposal of each Board. Further, a special allowance was, wherever necessary, granted to the District Engineer, in order to compensate him for the extra labour and responsibility thrown on him. Applications were, however, received from many districts for the grant of a percentage on the outlay on any original works which might be made over to the Board for execution, and in some few cases orders were at first issued conceding a percentage allowance. These orders were, however, shortly afterwards rescinded, and it was ruled that in future no allowance would be given. The intention of this ruling and the views which led up to it not having been fully understood, protests were received from three District Boards declaring their unwillingness under the circumstances to undertake any original works on behalf of Government in future. To remove the misunderstanding which had arisen, a full explanation of the whole subject was furnished to the Commissioners of the Divisions in which the Boards in question are situated. They were reminded that the administrative change by which the care of the Government buildings was transferred to the charge of the District Boards had been carried out with their consent and on their voluntary acceptance of the terms on which it was effected. These terms contemplated the construction by District Boards of any new buildings which might be undertaken by Government, as the Public Works subordinates who were placed at their disposal had always been entertained to carry out the construction of new works, and not merely to supervise repairs. If, however, any new building had to be constructed on such a scale that the existing staff was not sufficient for its supervision, an additional officer would be lent to carry out the work, or a grant would be made to cover his pay. It was further shown that the cost of the subordinates and clerical staff which had been made over to the Boards, together with the District Engineer's allowance, made up a sum total of cost of establishment which bore an unusually high percentage to the cost of the repair works entrusted to the Boards; and that this staff was not entertained to supervise the repairs alone, but was capable of doing a considerable amount of original work in addition.

Railways.

64. Several proposals for the construction of feeder lines and extensions of existing lines of railways in Bengal have been under the consideration of Government during the year, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—

I.—Proposed feeder railway 17 miles long from Segowli Station, on the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, to Raksaul on the Nepal frontier.—A concession on branch line terms for this feeder line has been applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E.; but the orders of the Government of India have been deferred until a definite understanding has been arrived at between Sir W. B. Hudson and the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company in regard to the initial cost and the terms under which that Company would be willing to work the feeder line when constructed.

II.—Proposed branch Railway from Hili Station on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Brahmaputra viâ Kaliganj.—Messrs. Sanderson & Co. have proposed to construct this branch line, on behalf of the Indian and General Investment Trust Company of London; and a detailed survey of the route is being carried out under the direction of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. A rival scheme to take off at Sultanpur and run through Bogra to Kaliganj has been submitted; and as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considers this alternative route preferable on the ground of administrative convenience, and as being more likely to prove a financial success, he has urged its adoption upon the Government of India in place of the Hili-Kaliganj route. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. are prepared to take up its construction in the event of the Government of India favouring the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj route.

III.—Northern Bengal-Assam connection.—A reconnaissance survey has been ordered by the Government of India, and is now in hand, of a line to connect the Northern Bengal Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway with the Assam-Bengal Railway, by running a line along the foot of the hills to cross the Brahmaputra either at Goalpara or Gauhatti.

IV.—Extensions of the Western Duars Railway and communication with the Daling coal-fields.—The Managers of the Daling coal-field concession (Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.) and of the Western Duars Railway (Finlay Muir & Co.) are understood to have come to terms, under which it has been agreed that the latter Company shall construct the line leading to the coal-field. Proposals have been made for extending the Duars Railway eastward to the Torsa river along the foot of the hills, and westward to Siliguri *viâ* the Daling coal-fields, the portion from Sivok to Siliguri being taken over the Government road between these places. Leave has also been given to run a survey along the Government road from Sivok to the Tista suspension bridge, in order to see if the construction of a railway line is feasible which should have a sufficient width for cart traffic.

V.—Extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia, through Lohagara and Madaripur, to the Meghna river opposite Chandpur on the Assam-Bengal Railway.—When the question was last discussed in 1892, the Government of India came to a conclusion unfavourable to this extension, on the ground of the immense expenditure that would have to be incurred in carrying a railway provided with high level bridges so contrived as not to interfere with the passage of large vessels, and the improbability of the extension yielding a satisfactory return. These conclusions were not, however, accepted by the Directors of the Bengal Central Railway, who strongly urged that the question be reconsidered, on the grounds that the cost of the extension had been over-stated, and that the traffic to be secured locally had been unde-restimated. A further enquiry into the matter was ordered by the Secretary of State; and the Government of India asked for the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the proposed extensions, and also on an alternative proposal put forward by the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for doubling that railway between Ranaghat and Poradah. Lately the Chamber of Commerce sent a deputation of their members to inspect the country between Chandpur, Madaripur, and Khulna, and they reported strongly against the possibility of constructing and holding an embanked railway in this flooded country, and recommended the utilisation and improvement of the natural waterway. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed with

this view, and surveys are being made to test the possibility of keeping a channel open all the year round with or without locks. At the same time he adhered to his view that the Bengal Central Railway should be extended to Lohagara, and strongly advocated the doubling of the track on the Eastern Bengal State Railway as far as Poradah, if not to Goalundo.

VI.—The Grand Chord and connected schemes.—For many years the attention of Government has been directed to the desirability of opening up Chota Nagpur and of providing an alternative and shorter route from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces, and in a recent minute Sir Charles Elliott reviewed the whole subject. He expressed an opinion that the present line of the East Indian Railway was capable of carrying the whole of the goods traffic without undue delay, that the East Indian Railway Company had not made an unfair use of its monopoly, and that the construction of a second line to Calcutta by a rival Company would probably result in a combination and the consequent raising of rates in order to pay interest on the increased capital. He approved of the proposal of the East Indian Railway Company to construct a line from Moghalserai to Gaya, with a branch to the Palamau coal-fields from a point near the Sone river. If this be done, the Moghalserai-Gaya line will probably be continued to Barakar, thus completing the "grand chord," which would save 57 miles in direct communication between Calcutta and Moghalserai. At the same time he thought it very desirable that Daltonganj should be connected with Sini, not with the view of providing an alternative route from the North-West Provinces to Calcutta over the proposed Sini-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, but in order to open up the Chota Nagpur country with its great mineral wealth.

VII.—Railway from Lakhiserai to Gaya.—Closely connected with the above scheme is the construction by a subsidiary Company of a railway from Gaya *viâ* Nawadah to Lakhiserai; this project has been sanctioned and the capital has been raised, and the line when completed will effect a saving of some 50 miles in the distance from Lakhiserai to Gaya.

VIII.—Sini-Midnapore-Calcutta and IX—Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta.—The Lieutenant-Governor and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce represented to the Government of India the urgent necessity for the completion of these lines, and pointed out how far Bengal has been left behind by other provinces in the mutual competition that necessarily exists for State help; and that, if the mileage of open railways be compared either with its area or its population, Bengal is worse off than any other province. Sanction has now been given to the construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company of a line from Sini through Midnapore to Calcutta and from Midnapore to Cuttack, to join on with the East Coast Railway and complete through communication between Calcutta and Madras.

X.—Other important railway projects proposed or supported by the Bengal Government are—A line from Bhagalpur *viâ* Bausi to Ahmadpur, with a branch to Baidyanath, length 154 miles; a line from Burdwan to Katwa, length 50 miles; a line from Purulia to Ranchi, length 75 miles; a line from Sambalpur to Khurda, 190 miles long, and a line from Hajipur *viâ* Begumserai to Katihar.

Tramways.

65. Schemes for the development of steam tramways, to serve as light feeder lines to the railways of the Province, have for some years received encouragement; and the

completion and opening of the Tarkeswar-Magra narrow gauge Railway is of interest, both as bringing a populous district within easy access of the main East Indian line, and as affording an alternative route for pilgrims wending their way to the shrine at Tarkeswar. A further interest attaches to this in that it owes its conception, execution, and management to native enterprise, some of the leading men of the Province having formed themselves into the Bengal Provincial Railway Company for carrying out this and similar projects. The line was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd April 1895.

Two other schemes for steam tramways have been under consideration for some time, and were effectively started by the publication, in the official gazette of the 27th March 1895, of the orders authorizing their construction. One is for a tramway from Howrah westwards to Amta on the Damodar river; and the other from Howrah to Sheakhalla, in a north-westerly direction. Messrs. Martin & Co., successors to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., are the promoters of these projects, which are expected to be completed within the year 1895-96.

IRRIGATION.

Area irrigated.

66. The irrigation operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95 were as good as could be expected considering the season. In Orissa the area irrigated was 125,600 acres compared with 103,500 acres in the preceding year; while from the Sone and Midnapore Canals 316,200 acres and 70,100 acres respectively were irrigated as compared with 366,700 acres and 87,700 acres in 1893-94. The total area irrigated was thus less by 44,000 acres than in the preceding year; but this is accounted for by the abundant, and in many places excessive, rainfall which occurred during the rice irrigation season.

Budget.

67. On the Sone Canals the amount written off as irrecoverable averaged only Rs. 2,360 for the three years ending 31st March 1895. There was, moreover, a reduction in the working expenses of the canals from Rs. 7,41,000 in 1893-94 to Rs. 6,63,000 in 1894-95, due partly to the study of economy in silt clearing, which has hitherto been a very heavy item: and consequently the net revenue, notwithstanding the large decrease in irrigation receipts, fell only from Rs. 1,84,000 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,74,000 in 1894-95. Some serious cases of fraud were discovered; and changes, directed against the repetition of such frauds, were made in the details of the system under which the water-rates were collected from the cultivators.

In Orissa the year was marked by the passing of the new water-rate rules. The object aimed at in framing them was the introduction on the Orissa Canals of the principles which have so successfully guided the administration of the Sone system. Reforms of so drastic a nature must necessarily be slow of accomplishment; but there are already indications of the good results which may confidently be expected to accrue from them in the future. There was some improvement in the financial results, the net revenue showing a deficit of Rs. 1,43,000 against Rs. 1,60,000 in 1893-94. The construction of distributaries and protective works according to the sanctioned scheme is practically finished, and the capital account is being closed.

The net revenue from all major works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 1,36,000 during the year as compared with Rs. 1,24,000 in 1893-94.

Hijili Canal.

68. Although the construction estimate of the project for remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, there still remains much to be done to complete the improvements. The works, which were designed to raise the Hijili Canal to the same state of efficiency as that of the Coast Canal, of which indeed it forms a part, were commenced in 1889. Most of the works of the original project were completed by 1891-92; but owing to the extraordinary rapidity with which the Rasulpur river, which separates the two ranges of the canal, continued to silt up, it became necessary to pause before carrying out the two works remaining to be done, viz., the laying an iron supply pipe across the river and the construction of a new lock into it at Kalinagar. After much discussion it was finally decided to abandon these works. A new sluice and channel were substituted for the supply pipe, and instead of a new lock at Kalinagar, it was decided merely to enlarge the existing one to the same size as the other locks on the canal. The former of these works has actively progressed during the year, and materials have been collected for the enlargement of the lock, which will be carried out in 1895-96.

Changes in Kosi.

69. The Kosi river, which emerges from the Nepal frontier about 11 miles north of the place where it is crossed by the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and which has been for many years flowing in its present bed, was thought to be showing signs of an intention to move to the eastern side. This change gave rise to much comment and some alarm. It was feared that if the river continued to move to the eastward, it might break away altogether from its present course, and resume a former habit which carried it down to the valley of the Mahanadi, and even further eastward, involving serious damage and inundation to the Purnea district. Various measures were suggested to stop the further movement of the river; but as they all involved a heavy outlay, and as there was a wide divergence of opinion as to their probable effects, it was decided to have a careful investigation made before adopting any of them. A surveyor was stationed near the railway crossing throughout the rains of 1894, in order to survey the movements of the river and its tendency to open out the eastern channels; and an experienced Executive Engineer was selected to conduct an exhaustive investigation of the whole question. This officer's report was submitted at the close of the year, and is now under consideration.

Floods.

70. The year was marked by the absence of very high floods in any of the rivers in Bengal except the Brahmini. The flood which occurred in this river in July 1894, and which was the second highest on record, was remarkable not so much for the damage which it caused, which was comparatively insignificant, as for the unusual rapidity with which it reached its maximum height. The river began to rise on the evening of the 24th July 1894, and by midnight of the 25th, or in rather less than 30 hours, had risen 11 feet. A great many zamindari embankments were topped and breached, and the resulting inundations caused destruction of crops in the low-lying areas. The Government embankments, which were repaired last year, suffered very little, and were nowhere breached.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

Imperial finance.

71. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 13,79,35,277 in 1894-95, against Rs. 12,62,33,201 in 1893-94; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,29,87,549, against Rs. 2,57,81,614 in the preceding year. The receipts in 1894-95 therefore showed an increase of Rs. 1,17,02,076 and the charges a decrease of Rs. 27,94,065, or a net total improvement of Rs. 1,44,96,141. The increase in receipts was distributed under several heads, and was largest under Opium (51½ lakhs), due to the average price obtained at the sales having risen from Rs. 1,110 to Rs. 1,338, and under Customs (54½ lakhs), owing to the imposition of import duties. There was an increase of about 7¾ lakhs under Salt, due to larger importations. The expenditure side shows a decrease under opium of more than 26 lakhs caused by the smaller outturn of crop and reduced payments to cultivators, and of about 1½ lakhs under Stationery and Printing, due chiefly to the smaller outlay for purchase of stationery.

Currency notes.

72. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries rose from Rs. 33,26,515 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 41,61,455 at the close, or by Rs. 8,34,940. The value of notes supplied in the year by the Bank of Bengal to district treasuries to meet local requirements was Rs. 30,33,900, against Rs. 29,84,000 in the previous year. The total value of notes received from the public in payment of Government dues aggregated Rs. 2,69,91,450, against Rs. 2,73,85,045 in 1893-94, while the value of notes issued to the public in payment of claims against Government amounted to Rs. 1,26,65,340, against Rs. 1,23,74,410 in the preceding year.

Provincial finance.

73. The financial results of the year 1894-95 were most encouraging. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 26,24,038, and closed with one of Rs. 43,32,180, the revenue having increased by nearly 17 lakhs. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 4,46,29,420 against Rs. 4,32,78,325 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 13,51,095, which would have been higher but for the extraordinary contribution of ·3 lakhs levied by the Government of India. Of the increase in revenue, nearly 8 lakhs occurred under Railways owing to the expansion of the jute traffic, and nearly 5½ lakhs under stamp revenue; more than a lakh was gained under both Excise and Assessed Taxes; and a lakh and a half accrued under Miscellaneous. On the other hand, there was a nominal falling off of about 3 lakhs under Provincial Rates, due to a change in the method of adjusting the cost of establishment for the collection of road cess. There was also a decrease of nearly a lakh and a half under Irrigation.

On the expenditure side the total charges amounted to Rs. 4,29,21,278 against Rs. 4,29,09,459 in the preceding year, so that there was a trifling excess of Rs. 11,819 only against an improvement of Rs. 13,51,095 on the receipt side. There was an increase of more than 3 lakhs under Police, incurred in giving effect to the reforms recommended by the Police Commission; of about a lakh under Customs, owing to the additional establishment rendered necessary by the introduction of the new Tariff Act; and of nearly a lakh under Medical, a large proportion of which was caused by exchange compensation allowance. Against these items of increase there

was a decrease of more than 3½ lakhs under Provincial Rates, owing to the new mode of adjustment explained above, and nearly a lakh and a half under Stationery and Printing, the result of the measures taken by Government to prevent the introduction of new forms unless absolutely necessary. The following unusual items of expenditure were incurred during the year:—(1) Rs. 50,000 paid for the purchase of land for a recreation ground for Calcutta Colleges and Schools; (2) Rs. 30,575 paid to the Calcutta Municipality for improvements at Hastings; (3) Rs. 50,000 paid to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, for additions and alterations to the workshops; and (4) Rs. 11,106 for the cost of the deputation of Mr. F. Ashton, of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, to enquire into the extent of illicit manufacture of salt in the saliferous tracts on the sea-coast of Bengal.

74. The following statement illustrates the history of provincial finance during the last five years:—

Brief retrospect of five years.

	Actuals.			Approximate actuals, 1894-95.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	24,72,774	23,53,431	22,55,172	26,24,038	43,32,000
Receipts	5,78,01,984	4,24,45,566	4,32,76,325	4,46,29,420	4,48,56,000
Total ...	6,02,74,758	4,47,98,997	4,55,33,497	4,72,53,458	4,91,88,000
Expenditure	5,79,21,327	4,25,43,825	4,29,09,459	4,29,21,278	4,50,16,000
Closing balance ...	23,53,431	22,55,172	26,24,038	43,32,180	41,72,000

The opening balance in 1891-92 was lessened by the special benevolence of 10 lakhs levied by the Government of India in the preceding year. The sudden fall of the revenue in 1892-93, the first year of the current contract, was due chiefly to an important change in railway administration, and to the raising of the fixed contribution from Provincial to Imperial revenues. In consequence of these and other changes, the balance at the close of the year was reduced to 22½ lakhs. The following year showed a revenue increased by nearly 8½ lakhs, owing to larger receipts under Stamps and Excise, and from the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and the closing balance rose to 26¼ lakhs. The revenue for 1894-95 exceeded that of the previous year by nearly 17 lakhs, this being inclusive of 3 lakhs levied as an extraordinary contribution by the Government of India, and the balance at the close of the year reached the high figure of Rs. 43,32,180. On the whole period it will be seen that, besides the extraordinary benevolence of 10 lakhs levied at its commencement, Bengal has contributed no less than 67½ lakhs to meet the necessities of the Empire, over and above the heads of receipt ordinarily classed as Imperial, and those divided in stated proportions between the Local and Supreme Governments. Nothwithstanding this drain upon the Provincial resources, a substantial array of administrative improvements have been carried out within the period under review. Three new districts have been created; the Judicial staff has been strengthened in several ways, and the number of Sub-Registrars increased; the Police has been reorganised and reinforced by reserves in every district; jails have been extended, and their

water-supply improved; the Medical and Campbell Hospitals have been enlarged and a new hospital for the south of Calcutta commenced; the Sanitary and Vaccination Department has been reorganized; a supply of cheap quinine has been brought within the reach of the poorest classes; and improvements have been effected in the Salt Department. Under the head of Public Works the period has been one of considerable activity; a large number of Government offices, both in Calcutta and in the mufassal, have been newly constructed or enlarged; new lines of communication have been opened and existing lines improved; special attention has been given to the development of railways by means of feeder roads; and the Orissa Canals have been extended and irrigation canals generally improved. The interests of education have received careful attention: new schools have been built and existing schools enlarged; instruction in Engineering has been improved; veterinary and industrial schools have been founded and primary and female education promoted, and a great extension given to the boarding-house system in Calcutta. These are the principal measures to which the limited funds at the disposal of Government have been devoted. In allotting the available resources, an endeavour has been made to distribute them as equitably as possible, with due regard to the relative urgency of the many demands that were put forward.

Contract contingencies.

75. The period of three years fixed in 1891, during which the grants for contract contingencies to district officials and departments were to remain undisturbed, expired on the 31st March 1894; and the opportunity was taken to review the working of the system and to introduce some important changes. It was found that the primary object of the system, that of saving labour in the office of control and audit, had been fully attained; but another purpose, that of giving disbursing officers a direct interest in checking needless expenditure in order that they might spend the savings on useful objects, had in the case of district officers been partially frustrated. This result was due partly to the control exercised by the Commissioner of the Division, who frequently reduced the grant made to a careful officer and raised that of an extravagant one, thus depriving the former of the fruits of his economy, and partly to the delay in regranting savings. In order to correct those defects, the contracts for the next period of three years were made direct with district officers and the grants consolidated, so as to render transfers possible; and special arrangements were introduced to enable savings to be regranted as soon as the accounts of the year have been closed. At the same time the contract system was extended to the Board of Revenue and certain other offices.

Expenditure on education.

76. It is desirable that the statistics of educational expenditure should be presented to the Government and the public annually in such a way as to show what share of the public funds is devoted to each different class of educational institutions, and to record what progress, if any, is being made in carrying out the avowed policy of Government that a continually increasing sum should be allotted to the spread of primary education, and that the cost of higher education should be more and more fully borne by those who profit by it. Under existing arrangements the outlay on public instruction, in the widest sense of the term, is distributed in varying proportions over no less than six different budgets, which deal

with expenditure (1) under the control of the Education Department, (2) on the Medical College and Medical Schools, (3) on educational buildings under the Public Works Department, (4) on schools under the District Boards, (5) on schools under municipalities, and (6) from the Mohsin Fund and other endowments. The information contained in these budgets was for the first time brought together and embodied in a general statement showing (1) the total actual gross expenditure on each class of instruction from public funds of all kinds for the year 1892-93, (2) a revised estimate of probable expenditure for the year 1893-94, and (3) the budget estimate for the year 1894-95. The results indicated by this statement are reviewed in the paragraphs dealing with education. Instructions were also given for the preparation of a similar statement towards the close of each financial year, so that it might be laid before the Legislative Council with the Provincial Budget.

Security of ministerial officers.

77. A number of instances having come to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice in which the strict rule, that all ministerial officers, whose duties involve the passing of public money through their hands, should furnish adequate security, had been neglected, new rules on the subject were issued. It was decided that, subject to certain exceptions for which special provision was made, no Government officials except treasurers or nazirs should as a rule be allowed to handle public money; that the amount of security given by an officer should be ten per cent. above the maximum amount ever likely to be in his custody at one time; that in the case of new appointments security should be taken in the form of Government promissory notes or Savings Bank deposits; and that bonds guaranteeing good and honest conduct should be taken from officers who have charge of valuable documents.

Financial Statement in Council.

78. The financial statement of the Government of Bengal for the year 1894-95, being the third statement that has been laid before the Provincial Legislative Council, was presented on the 23rd March 1895 by the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon, and was discussed on the 30th March. No less than sixteen questions dealing with a large number of subjects were asked by one of the native members of Council and replied to by the Financial Secretary. In the discussion which followed reference was made by non-official members to the recovery of the Provincial revenues, the saving effected under stationery and printing, the possibility of reducing the fees charged in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, the purchase of stores in India, the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta, the salaries of menial servants and ministerial officers, the number of Munsifs employed and the question of providing house accommodation for them, the comparative expenditure on high and primary education, the growth of excise revenue and its supposed causes, and the form in which the financial statement is presented. Some explanatory remarks were made by the official members, and the Hon'ble the President, who suggested that interpellations might be diminished in number and rendered more effective if information relating to the facts were procured informally beforehand from the Secretaries concerned, closed the discussion in a speech which dealt fully with all the points that had been raised.

Roads and Public Works Cesses.

79. The current demand for both these cesses for the Province was Rs. 83,21,993 and the arrear demand Rs. 14,85,984, so that the total demand was Rs. 98,07,777. The collections amounted to Rs. 82,58,755. The gross rental on which cesses

are levied shows a rise from Rs. 13,11,68,432, which represent the amount of assessment in the year during which the Road Cess was first introduced, to Rs. 15,36,83,959 in 1894-95. A complete revaluation of the Burdwan district and partial valuations and revaluations in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, and Puri were completed during the year. At the close of the year valuation, or revaluation, work was in progress in 18 districts.

LAND REVENUE.

Landlord and tenant in Chota Nagpur.

80. The Bill to regulate the enhancement of rents and the commutation of predial conditions or services in Chota Nagpur is still under consideration. The criticisms on the draft Bill passed by the Government of India have been referred to the Commissioner of the Division through the Board of Revenue, whose reply has recently been received.

Tauzi Procedure.

81. The Tauzi Manual, containing the revised rules of procedure as to preparation of the revenue roll of estates and keeping and ledgering the accounts of the demands, collections and balances both of land revenue and of cesses, has at last been completed. Mr. F. A. Slack, and after him Mr. E. W. Collin, were placed on special duty for the purpose of preparing it. After being finally revised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, it was issued under the authority of the Board of Revenue, the new procedure coming into force from 1st April 1895. It is hoped that the system thus devised for comparing demands and collections of land revenue and cesses will render impossible the recurrence of such frauds as have been discovered lately in the Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Burdwan and Hooghly districts. The duties connected with the realization of the arrears of the road and public works cess and dâk cess as well as other demands, and the issue of processes for land revenue arrears, have been assigned to a new branch of the Collector's establishment, called the Arrear Collection Department, under the charge of a Deputy Collector, who will be also in charge of the Certificate Department.

Amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act.

82. The two Bills for the amendment of the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Act, originally drafted by Mr. J. Beames, and under the consideration of Government for some years, were introduced into the Bengal Council at the end of March 1894, and at the request of the Select Committee the opinions of Government officers and of the more important Associations were called for. These opinions were carefully considered by Government, and at the first meeting of Council on the 19th January 1895, the Lieutenant-Governor announced that Government would not proceed with the Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law, as weighty objections had been taken to some of its provisions by Government officers as well as by others interested in the land. The Public Demands Recovery Bill was revised by Government, and after being again submitted to a Select Committee it was passed by the Council on the 9th March 1895. It received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th May 1895, and became Act I (B.C.) of 1895. Since the close of the year a new Certificate Procedure Manual, revised in accordance with

the changes made by the new law, has received the approval of Government.

Repeal of the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869.

83. Act XVI of 1869 is a special Act in force in the Western Duars only, and was passed to introduce a simple and patriarchal system of administration into that tract after it was ceded by the Bhutan Government. Under it the jurisdiction of the ordinary Civil Courts is withdrawn in respect of all matters relating to immoveable property, revenue, and rent, such matters being dealt with by the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates according to rules framed by the Local Government. Throughout the rest of the Jalpaiguri district, Act X of 1859 is still in force and Deputy Collectors try all rent suits. It has long been felt that the time had passed when such an Act was adequate to the wants of a large and growing population, but it was thought better to wait till the settlement of the Duars should be completed, as the rules provided a convenient procedure for carrying out that operation. On its completion the Lieutenant-Governor applied to the Government of India for permission to repeal the Act of 1869, and this has been effected by an Act of the Bengal Legislative Council, viz., Act VII (B.C.) of 1895. Act X of 1859, with its supplementary Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, has been introduced as the Rent Law of the Duars, and the Civil Courts now exercise their ordinary jurisdiction in all other matters.

Amendment of the Partition Act.

84. The question of amending the Partition Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876 has been under Sir Charles Elliott's consideration since the autumn of 1891. In the course of a tour in Bihar, His Honour made special enquiries into the causes of the great delay in the disposal of partition cases, the average duration of which is from three to seven years, while some have lasted for a generation. The principal difficulties under the existing procedure arise from the delay in filing rent-rolls and their inaccuracy when filed. Considering the notorious ignorance of proprietors, in those parts of this Province where there has never been a field survey, as to the areas, rents, and status of raiyats in their estates, and the confused state of their zamindari accounts, it seemed a mistake to base a partition on the returns filed by the proprietors, and there is reason to believe that in the great majority of cases inaccurate rent-rolls are deliberately furnished with the object either of securing to some share-holders a larger portion of the estate than is their due, or of extorting enhanced rents from the tenants. Other sources of delay are the "general arrangement" prescribed, as a distinct stage of the proceedings, in sections 71-75 of the Act, and the long chain of appeals and objections now allowed at all stages, which have the additional effect of swelling the costs enormously.

Another source of difficulty has been the constant subdivision of estates, which has brought about great loss and inconvenience in the collection of the public revenue. In 13 districts the number of estates has more than doubled in forty years, and it is still increasing. This enormous increase in the number of petty estates not only results in the institution of an increased number of partition cases and consequent delays in their disposal, but the multiplication of petty landholders impairs the security of the public revenue, makes the general administration of a district more difficult, and has tended to cause a general enhancement of rents.

The Lieutenant-Governor proposed to meet these evils by amending the law so as to introduce a procedure akin to that in force in the North-Western Provinces, and to impose a fairly high minimum below which partition should not be allowed. After consultation with the Board and the District Officers in March 1895, the matter was laid before the Government of India with a draft Bill, the principal changes proposed being as follows:—

(1) that no partition should be made the result of which would be to create separate estates with a land revenue demand not exceeding Rs. 100;

(2) that the settlement procedure of Chapter X of the Tenancy Act should be introduced so far as it is necessary for this purpose, the first step being to survey the estate and prepare a record of existing rights, which alone can form the basis of an accurate partition;

(3) that the "general arrangement" which, as a distinct stage, has the sole effect of multiplying objections and appeals, and thus delaying the proceedings, should be done away with;

(4) that the number and chain of appeals should be reduced so as to save time, labour, and expense, without curtailing the power of appeal.

After the close of the year the Government of India expressed their general approval of the Bill, indicating at the same time certain points which required further consideration. The project is still the subject of correspondence with the Supreme Government, and may perhaps be brought before the Bengal Legislative Council in the session of 1895-96.

Collection of statistics regarding transfers of tenant and proprietary rights in Bengal.

85. In Bengal, as in most parts of India, complaints are rife that the consequences of the increased facilities for the transfer of their holdings, given to raiyats by the laws in force, have been in many instances that the holdings have passed into the hands of money-lenders who either oust the raiyats altogether or relet the lands at a rack-rent to the original tenants. Under the orders of the Government of India, issued in December 1892, a special enquiry was made into the reality of the complaints and the extent to which the evil prevails. The main facts established by the Board's report, which was submitted to this Government in June 1894, were that though there had been, since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, a great increase in the number of sales of occupancy rights registered, the returns do not show any increase in the proportion of occupancy tenures transferred to mahajans as compared with those transferred to other classes; and that the parties classed as mahajans are not the grasping and foreign money-lenders of other parts, but persons who are agriculturists themselves and who have a little capital which they lend out at usury. So far as the facts thus collected go, it would seem that the evil is not so grave as in other parts of the Empire, but the information is wanting in precision, and it has been thought advisable to take advantage of the survey-settlement now going on in North Bihar and in other parts of the Province, and to instruct the Settlement Officers to collect statistics of the number of cultivators who have been sold up and have disappeared, or who, having been sold up, hold their old fields as sub-tenants either at rack-rents or on metayer-rents.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Bill for the maintenance of Land Records.

86. The discussion which went on in 1893-94 regarding the system to be adopted for maintaining the record of rights prepared in settlements based on a professional survey and carried out under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and for registering transfers and changes as they occur, was described in paragraph 96 of the Summary Chapter of the Administration Report for that year. In July 1894 the Secretary of State issued orders approving the scheme proposed by Sir Charles Elliott. His despatch No. 88, dated 5th July 1894, conveyed his consent to the introduction into the Legislature of a Bill for the Maintenance of the Record of Rights in Bengal, accompanied with the proviso that no fresh tax should be imposed, and with the permission that the Bill should provide for (1) the maintenance of the record, (2) the levy of registration fees, and (3) the recovery of the initial cost of survey and settlement by means of a temporary cess. A Bill was prepared in accordance with these instructions, the main principle of which was that facilities should be given for the registration of all changes by transfer or succession in the record of tenants' rights, and that failure to register should be visited by self-acting disabilities as well as by direct penalties. The procedure of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877) was adopted as far as possible, and the machinery for carrying out the procedure was to be provided by a large multiplication of Rural Sub-Registrars, who are to carry on the duties of Registrars of Mutations under the Bill. In the part of the Bill which dealt with the recovery of the initial cost of survey-settlement from the zamindars and tenants concerned, some simple amendments of the existing law were made to remove difficulties which had been found by experience to exist. The Bill was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on the 19th January 1895, and was referred to a Select Committee, who reported on the 3rd April 1895. The Bill as revised by them was debated in Council on the 13th April 1895, and was passed with some small amendments. It received the assent of the Governor-General on the 21st May 1895, and became Act III (B.C.) of 1895. Measures have since been adopted to bring the Act into effect. A Manual of Rules under it has been prepared and after criticism is about to be published, and steps have been taken to open offices for the registration of mutations at Hajipur and Lalganj in Muzaffarpur, and Bettiah in Champaran, where records have been finally published under the Tenancy Act.

Repeal of the Patwari Regulation, XII of 1817.

87. In the same Despatch of the 5th July 1894 the Secretary of State *inter alia* agreed to Sir Charles Elliott's proposal that the Bill to provide for the scheme for the Maintenance of Records might also provide for the repeal of the Patwari Regulations. The Government of India, in forwarding the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of Bengal, expressed their unwillingness to abandon a valuable agency that costs nothing to Government, to deprive the raiyats of what is often a protection to them, and to forfeit a valuable vantage ground in the future maintenance of the record of rights, unless something as good or better is provided to take the place of the Regulation patwari. The Board reported that it would be inexpedient to repeal the Patwari Regulations unless and until provision is made by law for the creation of a better village or local peripatetic agency for the maintenance of the

records. The Lieutenant-Governor retained his opinion that the position of the patwari in Bihar is untenable and mischievous, and that his legal status under the Regulations ought to be abolished; and after consulting the Collectors of the Patna Division and the Commissioner, nearly all of whom were unfavourable to the retention of the patwari in his present status, laid his views in favour of the repeal of the Patwari Regulation fully before the Government of India, in a letter dated the 21st December 1894. But His Excellency the Viceroy decided not to repeal the Regulation, and directed the clause repealing the Regulation to be struck out of Sir Charles Elliott's Bill for the Maintenance of Record of Rights.

88. Regardless of the fact that the settlement of a large area is an operation requiring a considerable time, occupying generally not less than three years, the first of which is devoted to survey, the second to attestation of the survey papers, and the third to settlement of fair rents and decision of disputes and assessment, and therefore that if the new assessment was to take effect from the expiry of the old one, the settlement operations must begin at least three years beforehand, the Legal Remembrancer and the Advocate-General held that the earliest period when a final record could be published must be during the currency of the last year of the settlement, or not more than six months from the termination of the existing engagement. The Lieutenant-Governor did not agree with the legal opinions, and held that both in the Tenancy Act and in the Regulations it was intended to be understood that a settlement of revenue is being made of any local area from such date as the Local Government might declare it to be so. But to settle the legal doubts it was decided to legislate, so that rents settled or revised before the date on which a new settlement of land revenue comes into force should take effect from that date.

Amendment of section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act by Act V (B.C.) of 1894.

The Bill was introduced into Council on the 28th April 1894, passed in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 20th July 1894, and became Act V (B.C.) of 1894 on receipt of the Governor-General's assent on the 22nd August 1894.

89. Of the three main grounds on which enhancement of rent is allowed under the existing law, viz.—

Meaning of the term "Prevailing rate."

(1) that the prices of staple crops have risen
(2) that the tenant's rent is below the "prevailing rate" in the village,
(3) that the tenant holds lands in excess of those which he held when his rent was fixed,

the two latter have been under discussion during the year. The law gives no definition of the term "prevailing rate," and much doubt exists as to its proper interpretation. A recent decision of the High Court has laid down that "prevailing rate" is not the same thing as "average rate," but did not further define what the meaning of the term is. The Advocate-General expressed the opinion that the term meant the rate paid by so large a majority of the same class of tenants for adjacent lands with similar advantages as would justify one to hold the rate claimed to be the prevailing rate, and that therefore the rate must be a uniform rate, and that the payment of such rate

must be by an absolute majority of the tenants. The Legal Remembrancer understood the term to mean the rate which covers the rent of a majority of holdings of the class, though many of them may be actually liable to a higher rate. The Lieutenant-Governor, looking to the debate which took place in the Supreme Council regarding this provision in the Bengal Tenancy Act, held that it was the intention of the Legislature that, in a homogeneous block of land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, the "prevailing rate" should be that which, including higher rates, is paid by a real and considerable majority of the acres in the block; but, while putting these views before his officers, His Honour was careful to explain that the question must be decided by the Judicial Courts until the law is amended and made clear.

Payment of rent for excess land.

90. The third case in which enhancement of rent may be allowed—when it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of that for which he is paying rent—has been the subject of the chief contention during the year, as this is the ground under which, in far the largest number of cases, enhancement is claimed. In the case noted on the margin, which was decided by the High Court in May 1892, they held that it is not enough to show that the present area as proved by survey is greater than the former area as recorded in the zamindar's papers, but that proof is required that the record of former area was correct. With reference to that decision, the Advocate-General has held that if areas differ upon measurement, but are contained within specified boundaries, no excess rent can be charged; but that when there appears to be excess area (there being no boundaries), if the tenant has been paying at so many rupees per bigha, there is no objection to his paying at that rate for the lands he is now proved to hold: the previous measurements, the rate per bigha, and the length of the measuring rod in use when the land was formerly measured, must all be proved by evidence.

Gouri Patra (defendant No. 156) *versus* Manager, Bardwan Raj Estate (plaintiff), I. L. R. Vol. XX, page 579, Calcutta series.

Chief tracts under survey and settlement.

91. During the survey year 1894-95 (from October 1894 to September 1895) the work of survey and settlement was in progress in 7 entire districts and 20 estates or portions of districts comprising nearly 19,000 square miles, or about an eighth of the entire Province. The major settlements were the four temporarily-settled districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, and Chittagong, in all of which the land revenue had to be re-assessed; also the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur in North Bihar, the Palamau Government estate, the Tikari Ward's estate, the Maharaja of Tippera's estate, the Darjeeling Terai, and the Government estate in Singhbhum known as the Kolhan; in the two last-named cases operations commenced during the year. The settlement of the Western Duars was completed in the preceding year. All these survey-settlement operations proceeded throughout the year without friction or disturbance among the agricultural population. His Honour inspected many of the settlement camps in the course of the year, and found that an intelligent interest was taken by the parties concerned in the proceedings, and that care was shown in explaining the meaning of the operations and what was required of each individual.

North Bihar.

92. Most of the area of the North Bihar districts is now being cadastrally surveyed for the first time, but there are two tracts in which such surveys had been effected, and it was necessary to decide how far the previous work could be utilised on the present occasion. These tracts are the area of the experimental survey made under Mr. Collin in Muzaffarpur in 1885-87, and a large part of the Darbhanga estate which was surveyed partly while the present Maharaja was a ward of Government and partly after the estate came under his management, the work being mainly done under the supervision of Mr. Finucane. In both cases it was decided that a new survey is not required, but that it is sufficient to revise the existing maps, inserting any material alterations which have been made in the size or shape of fields. The old khasra or field index is to be used as far as possible, corrections being made where changes in occupancy have occurred; but, where these corrections are very numerous, a new khasra is to be prepared. In all cases the entire khatian or record of occupancy rights will have to be written afresh. It is hoped that in these areas the cost of the work to be done will be considerably reduced.

Apportionment and recovery of costs in North Bihar.

93. Originally the Government of India undertook to bear one-eighth of the total expenditure on the survey and record of rights in North Bihar as representing the cost of the topographical part of the survey, the remaining seven-eighths being divided equally between the raiyats and their zamindars. In July 1894, Her Majesty's Secretary of State decided that the State share should not be less than one quarter of the total expenses, the additional one-eighth being given in reduction of the raiyats' share of the expenditure. Under these orders the cost of the survey and the record of rights in North Bihar will fall, one quarter on the Government of India, five-sixteenths on the raiyats, and seven-sixteenths on the zamindars. It is proposed to commence recoveries from the beginning of the present field season, 1895-96, and instructions have been issued accordingly. The term "zamindars" has been held to include tenure-holders of a proprietary character, of whom permanent tenure-holders will pay the whole of the proprietary share of the costs, while for temporary tenure-holders a sliding scale has been laid down distributing the share between them and the proprietor, according to the unexpired period of the lease. Rent-free tenants will pay both the landlord's and tenant's shares of the costs. Under-raiyats and non-occupancy raiyats have been altogether exempted from payment. For Champaran as well as Muzaffarpur a rate of 8 annas an acre is taken as the basis for apportionment. On this basis, the tenants' and landlords' shares will be respectively 30 and 42 pies per acre. Recoveries will be taken in hand only where the record has been finally published, and, up to the end of September 1895, the operations had been so completed in 768 villages with an area of 250 square miles in the district of Muzaffarpur, and in 247 villages, comprising 400 square miles, in Champaran. The share of costs of each proprietor will be collected from him when his copy of the record is handed to him, or else recovered from him afterwards under the provisions of the Public Demands Recovery Act. It has been estimated that the recoveries in the financial year 1895-96 in the two districts will amount to about Rs. 75,000.

94. The survey work in Orissa was completed in the season 1893-94, with the exception of a few scattered mahals which have since been surveyed. The areas dealt with in the three districts are as follows:—

Orissa.

	Cadastral survey and record-writing. Square miles.
Cuttack	2,274
Puri	1,028
Balasore	1,733½
	5,035½

In Puri, besides the area above shown, the Survey Department measured 105 square miles, belonging to the Temple of Jagannath, on the application and at the expense of the Temple authorities. Excluding Rs. 6,293, the cost incurred on account of the Temple lands, the total expenditure under the head of Survey from the commencement of the work has amounted to Rs. 10,35,294, which, distributed over 5,036 square miles, gives a rate of Rs. 205·6 per square mile.

With the exception of the Jagannath Temple lands, the survey in Orissa was confined to the temporarily-settled estates and to a few permanently-settled estates intermingled with the temporarily-settled estates or commanded by State canals. In order to make the new map of Orissa complete, it was decided that a village boundary survey with topographical details should be made, at Government expense, of the other permanently-settled estates in Orissa, and the work was commenced in December 1894 and has been completed. The total area surveyed is 1,323·42 square miles, including 310·35 square miles, the area of the Chilka Lake in the district of Puri, and the total cost incurred is Rs. 31,130, giving a cost rate of Rs. 23·5 per square mile.

Formerly one Settlement Officer was in charge of the operations throughout Orissa, but since the beginning of the season 1894-95 the charge has been divided for two Settlement Officers—one for Cuttack and Puri, and the other for Balasore. Each of these officers had a large staff under him, who were almost entirely occupied in attestation work; at the end of the season this branch of the work was still incomplete, and will have to be carried on and finished next season. Very small progress has as yet been made in the tabulation and settlement of rents. Under the law fair rents must be fixed for every raiyat, and on the rent-roll thus made out the assessment will be based. The work of the settlement of fair rents and the assessment of the Government revenue promises to be attended with much difficulty in Orissa, in consequence of the long time which has elapsed since the last settlement, the number of privileged tenures, and the cumbrous nature of the procedure of the Tenancy Act. The main principles on which the settlement of rents should be based and the extent to which enhancement is proper cannot be decided till existing rents are clearly tabulated and examined. But in the meantime orders have been passed on certain subsidiary

questions, viz., the treatment of house sites and lands surrounding the houses, or of excess lands found in the possession of certain tenure holders, and the rights of bazyaftidars or holders of tenures which at the last settlement were claimed as revenue-free but were resumed, and who are now to be classed as settled raiyats.

The current settlement of the Khurda Government estate in the district of Puri will expire in December 1897, and the new settlement is to be based on the existing records revised and brought up to date through the agency of the sarbarahkars. During the past season 1894-95 the sarbarahkars were trained for this work under the general supervision of Mr. R. C. Ewing, the officer in charge of the survey of the permanently-settled estates in Orissa. The rewriting of the records will be carried out in the season 1895-96 by the sarbarahkars, under the supervision of Mr. Ewing, for the re-assessment will be effected in 1896-97.

Chittagong.

95. The survey of Chittagong was completed in 1892-93, and the attestation of the records in 1893-94. Since then the principal work (besides the compilation and agreement of all the papers) has been the settlement of fair rents, an operation which has to be carried out for about 250,000 tenants. Up to the end of the season 1893-94 (September 1894) the work had been done in 89 villages for 24,406 tenants, and during the season 1894-95 (*i.e.* up to the end of September 1895) it has been further carried out in 356 villages and for 80,997 tenants. These are tenants of different degrees, of whom about 30,000 pay direct to Government. The assessment of thana Ramu has been finished, and the new assessments came into force from the financial year 1894-95 in 48 out of the 50 villages, the revenue being raised from Rs. 89,328 to Rs. 1,20,466; the collection of the enhanced revenue has been satisfactory. The assessment of 31,032 Government tenants (Noabad talukdars and jotedars) has since been effected, and the land revenue paid by them has been raised from Rs. 2,45,617 to Rs. 3,56,415, or by 45 per cent. The aggregate rents payable by all classes of tenants have been raised from Rs. 4,71,326 to Rs. 6,18,418; increased area has been the only ground for enhancement. In the assessment of taluks at least 30 per cent. of the assets has been left to the talukdars, and, where there is any likelihood of hardship resulting from too large an increase of the rent payable by the talukdar, a discretion has been left to the Settlement Officer to leave a large percentage of the assets to the talukdar, and also to ease off enhancements by making them progressive. The general rule has been laid down that (except where the amount is extremely small) no one's rent should be more than doubled.

Western Duars Settlement.

96. The settlement of the Western Duars has been completed, and the Settlement Report was reviewed by Government in a Resolution No. 3200, dated 8th July 1895. The survey, which began in November 1888, was only finished in June 1892, being much delayed by the unhealthiness of the country. The total area surveyed is 1,209·70 square miles, out of which the area cadastrally surveyed is 788·5 square miles, and the remainder, consisting of 421·2 square miles of unallotted waste land, was surveyed on a scale of two inches to the mile. The work of the Settlement Officer commenced in February 1889, assessment was begun in 1891 and finished by the end of 1893-94, and the completion

report was sent to press for final printing in March 1895. The result of the settlement is a follows:—

	Total according to the last settlement.	Total according to the present settlement.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Assessable area ...	307,329	384,896	77,567	25·2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Revenue demand ...	2,33,999	3,74,901	1,40,902	60·21

Of this increase of Rs. 1,40,902, it is calculated that Rs. 1,12,223 are due to the larger area now cultivated and settled, and Rs. 28,679 to the imposition of higher rates due to the increased value of the land. The settlement has been made under the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869; and the period has been fixed for the Mainaguri, Falakata, Alipur and Bhalka tahsils at 15 years, and for Ambari-Falakata at 10 years. The new revenue has been collected in the Mainaguri tahsil with effect from the 1st April 1892, and in the remaining tahsils during the year 1894, and the fact that it has been fully paid without any opposition proves that the new assessment does not press heavily on the tenantry.

The total cost under the head of Settlement amounts to Rs. 1,69,556-11, from which a sum of Rs. 36,608-0-6 should be deducted on account of receipts in court-fees, &c. The total area cadastrally surveyed and dealt with by the Settlement Officer being 504,638 acres, the incidence of the net cost (Rs. 1,32,948-10-6) is 4 annas and 2 pies per acre. The total cost of survey, including the area surveyed on the 2-inch scale, amounts to Rs. 3,75,105, or 7 annas and 9 pies per acre.

Maintenance of the settlement records in the Western Duars.

97. Rules have been introduced from 1st April 1895 for the record of transfers among jotedars and some of the tenure-holders under them. Applications for the mutation of names are to be filed before the Tahsildar, and the transfer is entered in a register of mutations kept in each tahsil. To prevent mutations being left unrecorded, the rules require each Tahsildar to inspect 20 per cent. of the jotes every year, thus going round his whole tahsil in five years, and this is to be supplemented by the Settlement Officer inspecting as many jotes as he can in each tahsil. At present the complete record of mutations depends on this double system of inspection and on certain penalties for omission provided for in the jotedar's lease, but it is in contemplation to extend the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895 to the Western Duars.

Palamau Settlement.

98. The traverse survey of the Palamau Government Estate was practically finished in the year 1893-94, the only area traversed during the year ending 30th September 1895 being one village, recently resumed by Government, comprising 4½ square miles. The field survey of the cultivated portions of the estate, covering 282 square miles, comprised in 397 villages, as also the attestation of the records, has been since completed. The work of assessment has not yet been taken in hand, but Mr. Sunder, the Settlement Officer (who joined in November 1894 from the Western Duars), has submitted a rate report which is now under the consideration of the Director of Land Records.

The current settlement, which expired on the 31st March 1894, has been extended to 31st March 1896, but the Deputy Commissioner has been

directed to arrange, if possible, that the temporary settlement should be made on the basis of the attested rents.

Tikari Settlement.

99. The survey of the Tikari Ward's Estate was commenced in April 1893, and the greater part of the work was completed by the end of the season in April 1894. During the survey year 1894-95, the traverse work done consisted of 49 scattered villages in the district of Gaya and 16 in the district of Patna, the aggregate area being 46 square miles; and 45 villages, comprising 18·09 square miles, were cadastrally surveyed. The work of attestation was carried through in the season of 1894-95. There has been a little confusion through want of accurate knowledge in the Manager's office of the extent and limits of the estate; some villages have been surveyed unnecessarily in which the ward has little or no interest; but on the whole the work has been carried on with very little difficulty and very few disputes.

Settlement of estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera.

100. The survey of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali was completed in the season 1893-94. The total area cadastrally surveyed, according to the latest returns, is 555·64 square miles, including the Comilla Municipality, the total number of villages being 1,510. The survey has cost altogether Rs. 1,93,696, which, distributed over 559·15 square miles (the total area traversed), gives a rate of 346·4 per square mile, or 8 annas and 4 pies an acre. This high rate is attributed to the cadastral survey having been prolonged over two seasons at the request of the Maharaja, the great difficulties experienced in the record-writing, the complicated nature of the tenures, and the want of information among the Maharaja's staff as to the areas occupied by the various talukdars and tenure-holders who pay rent to His Highness. Up to the end of September 1894, the settlement staff was mainly engaged in supervisng the record-writing and deciding petty disputes. Very little attestation was done, and no progress was made in deciding the two most important classes of disputes between the Maharaja and his talukdars, viz., the rate at which a fair rent, based on the rents received by the talukdars from the cultivating raiyats, should be settled, and the status of a talukdar who holds both rent-paying and rent-free lands under the Maharaja, the aggregate area being far larger than the area to which he is entitled by patta. The Lieutenant-Governor visited Tippera in July 1894 and held a conference with some of the leading talukdars, and gave them advice with a view to an amicable settlement. The operations were placed in charge of Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., who joined in October 1894. During the past season 1895-96, the records of 327 villages, with an aggregate area of 89·49 square miles, were attested. This small outturn is attributed to the intricate system of taluks, the large number of disputes, and the obstructive attitude of the tenants, which, it is stated, have rendered the preparation of the record of rights of these estates more difficult than in any other part of Bengal. The draft records have been published for only five villages, while there has been no final publication at all. The total cost incurred under the head of Settlement from the beginning is Rs. 68,073.

Terai Settlement.

101. One of the two new operations undertaken during the year is the resettlement of the Darjeeling Terai, comprising 819 jotes held on 15-years' leases which fell in on the 31st March 1895, and 33 grants held on 30-years'

leases which will expire on the 31st March 1896. A new traverse survey was at first considered unnecessary, as it was believed that there were all over the tract permanently-marked theodolite points fixed some years ago for the survey made by the late Captain Harman, but it was found that these points covered only a portion of the area to be dealt with, and it was necessary to throw a network of fresh traverses. The total area traversed is 231 square miles. The cadastral survey with record-writing done during the season 1894-95 extended over 210 square miles, leaving 21 square miles of lands held on 30-years' leases to be done later. The cost of the traverse survey amounted to Rs. 2,412, or Rs. 15·9 per square mile, and that of cadastral survey and record-writing to Rs. 39,852, giving a rate of Rs. 189·7 per square mile. No settlement work proper has yet been done. One Assistant Settlement Officer was employed during the field season on the supervision of the record-writing and the settlement of boundary disputes. A Settlement Officer has recently been appointed, and attestation and assessment will be begun forthwith. The settlement will be made under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879.

Kolhan Settlement.

102. The other new settlement which has been commenced during the year under report is that of the Kolhan Government Estate in the district of Singhbhum. The tract, which is inhabited by, and derives its name from, a race of aborigines called Kols, originally belonged to the Raja of Porahat and certain other native chiefs. The chiefs having failed to keep them under proper control, the territory, consisting of 27 *pirs* (or groups of villages), in which there were altogether 622 villages, was taken over by the British Government in 1837. The revenue was then derived from a tax of eight annas per plough, which yielded Rs. 8,000. In 1855 a settlement was made for 12 years, simply by doubling the rate per plough, which resulted in a net revenue of Rs. 17,448, the number of villages ascertained being 786. The first regular settlement was made in 1867, when the lands were roughly measured, and area rates were introduced in all the *pirs* except four, where, owing to the backward state of the cultivators, the old system was continued. This settlement was made for 30 years, and will expire on the 31st March 1897. The gross rental assessed is Rs. 64,828-14, which represented 259,312 cultivated bighas, or about 86,000 acres or 134 cultivated square miles, but the commission paid to the *Mankis* and *Mundas*, or headmen of *pirs* and villages, respectively, who are responsible for the punctual payment of the Government revenue and for the performance of certain police duties, and also to village accountants or tahsildars, reduces the net Government revenue to Rs. 46,247. The area of the whole estate is 1,946 square miles, which includes 523 square miles of reserved forest, and, according to the census of 1891, the total number of villages is 916 with a population of 248,638 persons, 72·3 per cent. of whom are Kols. Of the 1,423 square miles outside the reserved forests, at least 700 square miles are culturable and assessable to the payment of revenue, and it is estimated that at the new settlement the gross rental may be increased to Rs. 1,94,000, and the net revenue to Rs. 1,00,000, or possibly even to Rs. 1,40,000. Having regard to the general ignorance and excitable nature of the Kols, it has been decided that the traverse or skeleton survey alone should be in the hands of the Professional Survey Department, the field survey which will be based upon it

being carried out by the settlement staff under Mr. J. A. Craven, who, as Settlement Officer of the Sonthal Parganas, has long dealt with a similar people, and is therefore likely to be able to conduct the operations with tact. The survey party took the field in November 1894, and the progress in traverse survey up to the end of September 1895 was 1,175 square miles. The Settlement Officer commenced field operations on the 13th February 1895 with sixty trained amins, the majority of whom had accompanied him from the Sonthal Parganas. The training of local men as amins had been previously commenced and was continued. At the end of September 1895, the total area measured was 113,467 acres, or over 177 square miles, and it was reported by the Settlement Officer that no opposition had been met with and that there was not the slightest excitement anywhere. It is at present estimated that the operations will be completed by the end of March 1897 with the expiry of the current settlement.

Ghatwali tenures in Bankura and Manbhum.

103. Some progress has been made in the settlement of the *ghatwali* tenures in the Bankura district during the year.

They are service tenures and were granted subject to the payment of a *panchak* or a quit-rent, on condition that the holders protected the *ghats* or passes from the inroads of enemies, and safeguarded the country in other ways. The reasons which led to the creation of a body of *ghatwals* have ceased to exist, and so ill do they perform the few police duties remaining to them that they are credited with being themselves the perpetrators of much of the crime that occurs.

The question of commuting these service tenures and settling them with the holders at a money rent, which has come up for consideration several times within the last twenty years, was revived during the year, and it was proposed to prepare a draft Bill to carry out this object.

But Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., the Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, pointed out that, in the case of the *ghats* in the Bankura district, there were only three parties to the transaction, namely, Government, the zamindar, and the *ghatwal;* that they were all willing to accept a scheme for settlement, and that therefore the work could proceed without legislation by amicable agreement between the three parties. The basis of the scheme was as follows:—

(1) for ascertaining the area of the lands, the figures of the survey of the *ghatwali* lands made in 1880—87 should be accepted;

(2) the lands of each *ghat* should be assessed, the *ghatwals* being allowed favourable rates, say 25 per cent. below current rates;

(3) the *ghat* should then be settled with the zamindar at half the assessment, he paying direct to Government, and the *ghatwals* who will occupy the position of "settled raiyats" paying the rent fixed to him.

This scheme was accepted, and an officer was appointed to carry out the settlement on these terms experimentally on a few selected *ghats*, and the following statement shows the work done:—

Name of ghat settled.	Area settled.	Rent payable by the Ghatwals after deducting the 25 per cent. allowance.	Government revenue.
1	2	3	4
	B. K. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Bankadaha	46,109 0 0	3,761 12 9	1,880 14 0
2. Joybellia	12,786 8 0	3,477 3 9	1,738 10 0
3. Patakola	582 16 8	217 13 3	196 14 0
4. Besara	438 15 0	122 6 9	
5. Majoora	255 10 0	53 8 3	
6. Monipur	2,075 10 0	633 4 9	316 10 4
7. Benageria	350 0 0	115 9 3	57 12 7
8. Lodna	1,477 4 0	475 9 3	237 12 7
Total ...	64,075 3 8	8,857 4 0	4,428 9 6

Revision of Chapter VI of Rules under Tenancy Act regarding preparation and publication of Records of Rights.

104. Under section 189 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, Rules had to be drawn up regulating the procedure to be followed by Revenue Officers in regard to the record of rights and settlement of rents; and, as they were drawn up when settlement work was in its infancy, it was natural that when more experience was gained it should be necessary to revise them in order to adapt them to the best and most convenient procedure. The revised draft of rules was published for general information in conformity with section 190 of the Act, and after revision the draft rules were laid before the Government of India on the 29th August 1894 with a full explanation of the changes which they were intended to introduce into the rules previously in force. They received the sanction of the Government of India, with some emendations, and were eventually published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under Notification of the 1st November 1894, and came into force forthwith.

Forms for progress reports.

105. The forms of monthly progress reports have been recast so as to enable the controlling authorities to see that a fair proportion of work is done by each officer employed, and to keep an eye on the quality of the work turned out and on the expenditure incurred every month under each head. They are now as follows:—

I.—Progress made in record-writing work and amount of inspection done.

II.—Return of boundary disputes.

III.—Return of attestation work, including final publication of records.

IV.—Return of enhancement cases under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

V.—Return of objections under section 105 and disputes under section 106 of the Tenancy Act.

VI.—Monthly financial statement.

VII.—Statement showing the status and rent of tenants as recorded in the records from the commencement of the year.

The same forms, showing figures for the year, have been prescribed for the annual reports, the main headings of which have been remodelled to suit the new system introduced.

For the Survey Department a form has been prescribed, on the lines of the settlement returns, for a monthly return of survey and record-writing work, inspections, and check surveys.

Revision of the Board's Survey and Settlement Manuals.

106. The same accumulation of experience which led to the revision of the rules under the Tenancy Act necessitated also a revision of the Settlement Manual, the last edition of which was issued in 1888. Some important additional instructions had been issued by Government for the guidance of the Settlement Officers, which the Board were desired to incorporate in the second edition of their Settlement Manual which came out in 1892. In August 1893, the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court declared, in the Full Bench ruling in the case of the Secretary of State *versus* Nitye Singh and others, that some of the instructions contained in the Survey and Settlement Manuals were without the sanction of law, and were not binding on Revenue Officers making survey and records of rights under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, so far as such officers act as Judicial officers. This led to proposals being made for revising those portions of the Manual, and the conclusions arrived at were duly submitted to Government by the Board early in January 1894. In conveying its approval to these conclusions, Government placed Mr. F. A. Slack, C.S., on special duty for the purpose of re-editing the Board's Survey and Settlement Manuals. The term of Mr. Slack's special duty having expired on 22nd March 1894 before his work was finished, the task of bringing it to completion devolved on the Board's Secretary. Very little progress, however, was made by that officer; so that in January 1895 Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., was specially deputed to complete the revision under the direct supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Collin has since drafted a combined Survey and Settlement Manual, which, after being examined by the Director of Land Records (Mr. Macpherson) and the Board, has been finally approved by Government.

CUSTOMS.

General.

107. By the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, customs duties were re-imposed from the 10th March on nearly all imports except cotton goods which were made dutiable from the end of December by Act XVI of 1894. The imposition of duty on imported cotton goods involved the passing of the Cotton Duties Act, XVII of 1894, under which a countervailing excise duty is imposed on all cotton yarns of Indian manufacture, counts not finer than 20 being excepted.

As the result of this legislation, the net collections rose from Rs. 2,86,57,758 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,48,56,819, or by 21·6 per cent. The duty on cotton goods contributed 17 lakhs towards this increase, and a revenue of 34 lakhs was derived from the other articles newly subjected to duty.

OPIUM.

Admission of European and Eurasian candidates to the Opium Department.

108. The question of raising the standard of the Examination of European and Eurasian candidates for admission to the Opium Department was considered by the Board of Revenue at the instance of Government. Both the Agents and the Board were in favour of moderately raising the standard of qualifications required. Revised rules were accordingly

issued in a Resolution dated the 18th May 1894, under which it was made obligatory to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in papers in the preliminary subjects of Dictation, English Composition and Arithmetic, and in the optional subjects, viz., (*a*) Latin and French, or (*b*) Botany and Chemistry—at least one-third of the marks allotted to each paper, and half of the marks in the aggregate; and the marks obtained in the two sets of papers are added together to fix the candidate's position in the competitive list.

When the next competitive examination was held in February 1895 for three appointments, the number of suitable nominees was small, and out of these only five candidates appeared, one of whom withdrew at an early stage. All the candidates failed to pass completely in the preliminary subjects, but were allowed to go through the examination, and three were duly selected and appointed to the Department. Having regard to the failure of the attempt to raise the standard for successful candidates, and the indifferent results of previous examinations, the Lieutenant-Governor thought it desirable to address the Government of India on the whole subject of the recruitment of the Opium Department. It was pointed out that service in the Opium Department is in every way suited to a gentleman. It involves a healthy out-of-door life. At one time of the year for about two months the work is very hard, but during the rest of the year it is moderate, and sometimes even light. The stations are not very isolated, and the officers are comparatively little exposed to the risk of frequent moves—a fact which represents a great saving of expense and trouble. His Honour also pointed out that the average salary of an officer in the Opium Department is higher than that of an employé in the Subordinate Executive Service, though slightly below that of a Police officer: while the service possesses merits and advantages of a valuable character. Having regard to the above facts, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his belief that, if better known, the Opium service would be only less popular than the Police service, and he therefore suggested to the Government of India that the co-operation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State or of the Civil Service Commissioners should be invited to make the examination for admission to the Opium Department better known among those who fail for the Indian Civil Service, Woolwich, Sandhurst, the Police, and similar services. It has also been suggested that with this object in view a pamphlet should be drawn up, like that for the Cooper's Hill College, showing the prospects and advantages of the Opium service. The Lieutenant-Governor has also expressed a wish to re-organise the service so as to raise the pay of the lower grades without incurring any very considerable increase in expenditure, if the Government of India are prepared to approve such a proposal. The orders of the Supreme Government are awaited.

The purchase of Malwa opium.

109. The purchase of opium grown in Malwa, which had been discontinued since 1886, was again resorted to during the year under review. In April 1894 the Board brought to the notice of Government the unexpectedly poor outturn of the opium crop, which was then being collected and which produced only 83,520 maunds against an average of 80,571 maunds for the five years 1888—93 and 1,22,504 maunds for the five years 1883—88. It was feared that the large falling off in the amount of provision opium to be sold might endanger the hold that the Indian drug has on the China market. To avoid

this the Board suggested that 8,000 maunds of Malwa opium should be obtained for manufacture into excise opium. The Government of India sanctioned the purchase of 5,000 maunds, and Mr. Hastings, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, who had had previous experience of the work, was deputed to Indore for the purpose. Ultimately, owing to the inferior nature of the drug obtained and its admixture with oil and other substances, it was decided not to purchase more than 2,500 maunds. Later on in the year arrangements were made for the continuance of the purchases during the following season, and a junior officer accompanied Mr. Hastings to Indore, in order that he might learn the work and qualify himself to take charge of it hereafter.

Increase in the price of crude opium.

110. After five successive years of poor results the crop of the year 1893-94 was again a failure. The cultivators were utterly disheartened, and it was clear that if the opium revenue was to be maintained some definite steps were necessary to prevent a further reduction of cultivation. In these circumstances, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India sanctioned an increase in the price paid to cultivators for crude opium from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a seer, to take effect in respect of the crop of 1894-95 and be notified to the cultivators at the time of making the settlements for that season.

Proposed substitution of *asamiwar* for *khatadari* system in Bihar.

111. The Lieutenant-Governor's attention was drawn to some objectionable features of the *khatadari* system in Bihar, by which the opium cultivators are dealt with through intermediaries, as compared with the *asamiwar* system of direct transactions which obtains in the North-Western Provinces. Under the *khatadari* system, a khatadar frequently inserts fictitious raiyats in the list of those who propose to grow opium, draws advances for them, and uses the sum as a loan without interest until he has to repay it at weighment time. When this time arrives, although each raiyat's opium is separately weighed and recorded, nevertheless payment is made to the khatadar in a lump sum. If there are fictitious raiyats on the list, or men who cultivated badly, or whose cultivation is only nominal or a colourable pretext for obtaining an advance, the deficit on the advances made to them is deducted from the surplus earned by good raiyats whose outturn exceeds their advances. Thus the good raiyats suffer for the bad. This does not occur in the North-Western Provinces where, though the *lambardar* still plays an important part in the negotiation of settlements and distribution of advances to cultivators, payment for opium delivered is made separately to each cultivator, and advances are given to the cultivators direct as far as possible. The difference in practice is represented to be one of the causes for the decrease in the area under opium and in the outturn obtained, the best cultivators being discouraged and disgusted. The substitution of the *asamiwar* for the *khatadari* system has long been admitted in principle as an improvement which should be introduced: but the want of a cadastral survey and the probable increased cost of establishments have hitherto stood in the way. The Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that the injustice to good cultivators described above should be remedied, and proposed to the Government of India that an enquiry should be held to decide what modifications should be made in the Bengal *khatadari* system, by making it optional and by laying down a working and reasonable rate of commission

to be paid to the khatadars instead of the remuneration now allowed to them: the increase in establishment need not, in Sir Charles Elliott's opinion, be very large.

The Government of India have approved the suggestion that the khatadari system be made optional, the two methods of payment being worked together side by side, and the holding an enquiry to ascertain (1) what modification should be made in the khatadari system in so far as it may be retained, and what remuneration should in future be allowed to the khatadar, and (2) what increase of establishment and what additional office buildings will be required in each opium subdivision. They have accordingly authorised the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce as an experiment in one or two selected subdivisions the system of making payment for opium delivered either direct or through a representative at the option of the cultivator concerned. Arrangements are being made for carrying out this experiment, and as the settlements have already been made through the khatadars, it is proposed to confine it this year to asamiwar payments.

SALT.

Statistics.

112. The receipts from salt rose from Rs. 2,38,07,687 to Rs. 2,46,89,597, showing an increase of Rs. 8,81,910, or 3·7 per cent., while at the same time the charges increased by Rs. 43,816, or 12·1 per cent. The net revenue therefore rose by Rs. 8,38,094, or 3·5 per cent., and stood higher than in any of the preceding 10 years. The advance of import duty, which makes up all but a small fraction of the receipts, was caused by larger clearances of salt, owing partly to a fall in the price and partly to the reduced clearances of previous year. The revenue from excise salt shows a slight improvement, which is ascribed to the larger outturn of the Government factories in Orissa. The stock of salt in the depôt at the close of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, exceeding the closing stock of any of the preceding five years; and in addition there were over 7 lakhs of maunds afloat in the port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers. The total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, rose from 99,91,661 maunds to 1,04,61,216 maunds; and the amount consumed in the Province was 97,80,674 maunds, against 95,25,304 maunds in the previous year.

The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, was 10·54 lbs. per head against 10·15 lbs. in 1893-94, while in Orissa and the rest of the province the average rates were 9·16 lbs. and 10·28 lbs. respectively, against 10·54 lbs. and 10·28 lbs. in the previous year. The imports by land and river fell from 5,52,228 maunds in 1893-94 to 4,29,120 maunds, but the exports rose from 10,45,767 maunds to 11,36,837 maunds. Prices were generally lower than in the previous year owing to the large stock that had been thrown on the market.

In order to remove as far as possible the restriction on the trade in salt, and to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports, a Bill based upon the proposals of this Government was introduced into the Supreme Council towards the close of the year.

Mr. Ashton's deputation.

113. In 1892 the Lieutenant-Governor had observed that the existing methods of controlling the illicit manufacture of salt in the saliferous tracts other than Orissa

seemed to admit of improvement, and that while petty manufacture by the poorest classes for domestic use might be tolerated, manufacturing operations conducted for profit on a large scale by professional smugglers required to be vigorously suppressed. In consequence of this, the Government of India decided to depute Mr. Ashton, of the Northern India Salt Department, to make enquiries as to the existence of illicit manufacture of salt in the littoral districts outside Orissa. In his report, which was submitted to the Board of Revenue in October 1894, but did not reach Government till nearly a year later, Mr. Ashton stated that the manufacture of illicit salt was carried on to a very large extent in Midnapore and the 24-Parganas, and that the annual loss of revenue in those districts amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs: he therefore recommended the abolition of the rawana system and the establishment of a strong preventive establishment on this part of the coast.

In connexion with this report and other pending questions, the whole subject of salt administration in Bengal has since been carefully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and proposals to appoint a small preventive establishment, to abolish tentatively the rawana system, to amend the salt law, and to retransfer to this Government the administration of salt revenue in Orissa, have been submitted to the Government of India.

EXCISE.

Excise revenue.

114. The gross excise revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,71,971 against Rs. 1,21,37,864 in 1893-94, and the charges to Rs. 6,37,793 against Rs. 6,47,740. The receipts from country spirits rose from Rs. 52,52,898 to Rs. 55,65,638, and those under opium from Rs. 21,34,867 to Rs. 22,13,746, while imported liquors, pachwai, and most of the preparations of opium and hemp also contributed to the increase. The revenue from ganja fell from Rs. 25,35,045 to Rs. 24,92,755, and that from tari from Rs. 10,16,375 to Rs. 9,97,851.

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was two annas and ten pies.

Country liquor.

115. The substitution of a distillery fee of two and a half annas per gallon of London-proof, for the former fee of half an anna per gallon irrespective of strength, worked well during the year, and appears to have removed an artificial restriction which tended to induce the abkars to produce stronger drink than they would otherwise have done.

Enquiries into the tari system of Madras.

116. The second Inspector of Excise was deputed to Madras to make special enquiries into the system of dealing with the tari revenue in force there, with a view to its adoption in this Province. His report, which was received after the close of the year, showed that the enumeration of date and palm trees, which forms the basis of the assessment of revenue, is carried out, and that this system was in force over the greater part of the Presidency. As soon as the requisite changes in the law have been effected, the Madras system *mutatis mutandis* will be introduced in certain districts where tari is largely consumed.

Raising the price of Excise opium.

117. During the year an increase of one rupee per seer was made in the price paid to cultivators for crude opium. The amount credited to the Opium Department for a seer of excise opium was raised from Rs. 7-4

to Rs. 8-8, and in order that the extra charge should mainly fall upon consumers, and not upon Government, the Treasury price of opium was raised, after the year had closed, by one rupee a seer throughout the Province.

STAMPS.

Statistics of the year.

118. The receipts, charges and net revenue from stamps under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,66,94,504, Rs. 7,04,153 and Rs. 1,59,90,351, respectively, against Rs. 1,59,76,145, Rs. 6,71,859, and Rs. 1,53,04,286 in the previous year, so that the net income increased by nearly 7 lakhs of rupees. The increase in receipts occurred in both classes of stamps, judicial and non-judicial. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied was 4,581 against 4,375 in 1893-94, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 39,803 against Rs. 37,897. The amount paid as rewards for the detection of evasions of the Stamp Law was Rs. 2,226 as against Rs. 1,455, and the amount of fines imposed on offenders amounted to Rs. 8,371 against Rs. 5,145 of the previous year.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

119. The results of the year show a steady improvement in the administration of the income-tax throughout the Province. The final demand of income-tax for 1894-95, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 47,20,384 against Rs. 46,06,032 for the previous year. The actual gross receipts came to Rs. 45,61,118 against Rs. 43,48,453, the charges to Rs. 1,75,703 against Rs. 1,76,272, and the net revenue to Rs. 43,85,415 against Rs. 41,72,181 for 1893-94. The number of objections filed was 10,635, of which 3,486 proved successful. A smaller number of distress warrants was issued, but the number of cases in which sale was resorted to rose from 288 in 1893-94 to 337. The average incidence of the tax for Bengal (excluding the tax on interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·9 persons, against 18·4 persons in the previous year; and in Calcutta Re. 1 to every ·4 person. Calcutta contributed 48·9 per cent. of the total collections.

EMIGRATION.

Inspection of cooly depôts and rest-houses, and enquiries into malpractices connected with recruiting.

120. The periodical inspections by District Officers and others of the cooly depôts and rest-houses under Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889 were carried out with tolerable regularity, though not as efficiently as should be the case under the new rules, which have been long under consideration, and have very recently been issued. There has been an increase in the number of offences committed by recruiters, which have caused some disturbance in the public mind. One of the District Officers of the Chota Nagpur Division reported that abuses of a serious nature were prevalent, and that the number of cases brought to Court was an inadequate indication of the malpractices which exist; that people were daily decoyed or kidnapped; that men and women were taken to the depôts on every conceivable pretext, and wrongfully detained; and that security for the person

no longer existed for the poorer and more ignorant classes. With a view to ascertain whether the state of things was so serious as represented, an Assistant Superintendent of the Police Department was placed on special duty for a month, and directed to travel up and down the Bengal and Nagpur line, to watch what was going on at all the railway stations and in all down trains, and to make unexpected visits to the cooly depôts at Raniganj, Purulia and elsewhere, in order to see who were in them and ascertain whether the registers were properly kept. The enquiry showed that certain irregularities are liable to occur in the system of emigration, but that the state of affairs was not so grave as that depicted in the report, and that no extraordinary or unusual measures are required to remedy it beyond the proper exercise of the powers already in the hands of District Officers.

Statistics of the year.

121. Notwithstanding that there were seven Colonial Emigration Agencies at work during 1894 against eight in the previous year, the demand for adult Indian labourers rose from 10,510 to 14,638, and the supply from 10,068 to 14,865. Demerara indented for 6,675, Trinidad for 3,000, Jamaica for 624, Mauritius for 470, Natal for 1,700, Fiji for 950, and Surinam for 1,219. The supply exceeded the demand in every case except for Trinidad, Mauritius, and Surinam, and even in those cases the deficiency was small.

The total number of emigrants registered in this Province during 1894 for employment on tea gardens in Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet was 18,138 against 18,750 in 1893. Of the 18,138 emigrants, 3,237 were supplied by contractors and 14,901 by special local agents and garden sardars. The total number embarked, including two left over from the previous year, was 18,937 as compared with 19,276 in 1893, while the number disembarked at the final landing stations was 18,895 against 19,268 of the previous year. There were also 31,876 free emigrants, of whom 31,323 reached their destination. The total number of emigrants of all classes who reached their destination was 50,217 against 49,801. Of these Assam got 24,299, Cachar 5,569, and Sylhet 12,595.

INSTRUCTION.

Grants-in-aid to European schools.

122. The system by which grants-in-aid are made to schools in Bengal working under the European Code was altered during the year. Formerly the grants were based on the results of examination of every individual scholar, a rate per head being given for each scholar who came up to a certain standard. Now the grants are not based on examinations, but if the Inspector pronounces a school efficient, a grant for each scholar in average attendance during the preceding year is given at a rate varying according to the department, High, Middle or Primary, to which he belonged. The effect of this change was that the grants of 37 schools were increased and those of 18 others were reduced.

Survey Schools.

123. The difficulty experienced in 1893 in procuring trained local surveyors for the survey and settlement operations in Bihar and Bengal created doubts as to the usefulness of the Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack Survey Schools, from which it might have been expected that a competent staff would have been recruited. The Director of Public Instruction held an enquiry into the subject, and reported that these institutions had been useful in training a large number of men,

some of whom are working as surveyors, amins, draftsmen, &c., in the service of Government and of local bodies, while others are in private employment or following independent occupations. He further argued that the usefulness of technical schools to Government should not be gauged solely by the number of pupils who ultimately take service under Government, but also by their value in developing the resources of the country, in introducing new manufactures, and in drawing off a body of students from a purely literary course of training.

In these circumstances Sir Charles Elliott decided that the three schools should be maintained, but the Director of Public Instruction was requested to take measures for the removal of existing defects—

(1) by prescribing more severe conditions of admission so as to ensure among the candidates a certain amount of English knowledge—more in Dacca, less in Patna and Cuttack;
(2) by enhancing the fees, in order to make the schools more self-supporting;
(3) by granting certificates to first-year students who are competent to be native amins;
(4) by making the standard of mathematical requirements for the second-year class less scientific;
(5) by attaching the schools more directly to the Government offices, so that men from them may be more largely employed.

Calcutta School of Art.

124. The question raised by the Secretary of State for India, whether the Schools of Art in India should continue to be maintained as Government institutions, was referred to the Government of Bengal. This reference led to an enquiry into the work done by the Calcutta School of Art, the only Art School in Bengal maintained by Government. The Director of Public Instruction showed that the school renders services to the public in supplying offices with draftsmen and schools with teachers, and more particularly in advancing the progress of science by the admirable illustrations of scientific subjects that it produces for public institutions: it is occupied generally with the arts of drawing (including architectural and engineering drawing), painting, modelling and designs; and the only branches of technical instruction, properly so called, which it cultivates are those of lithography and wood-engraving: it has no workshops for industrial education. It has for some time been the policy of Government to popularise drawing in its schools, as some degree of skill in drawing is required for the successful prosecution of every branch of technical education: and the maintenance of the School of Art is essential for the object of generally introducing drawing into secondary schools. Sir Alfred Croft gave his opinion that the school was doing valuable work; that no other institution could take its place; and that its abolition would be detrimental to the advancement of scientific research, to the requirements of the public service, to the artistic needs of the community, and to the progress of education in drawing. The Lieutenant-Governor fully endorsed these views in favour of the retention of the school as a separate Government Institution, and considered it an error to suppose that Indian Schools of Art fulfil no useful purpose. He did not concur in the recommendation of the Lahore Conference that the Technical and Industrial Schools, which are rapidly multiplying in Bengal, should be

officially connected with the School of Art. It is the policy of Government to develope the Sibpur Engineering College and the School of Art side by side, the former to set the standard in technical and manual training in mechanical arts, the latter in the arts of drawing, painting, modelling and design. The cost of the Calcutta School of Art in 1892-93 was Rs. 29,992 with 189 students, and the estimated cost in 1894-95 was Rs. 28,000 for 269 students, or Rs. 104 per head; and against this expenditure have to be set the fees paid by the students, amounting to about Rs. 5,000.

Boarding-houses for the students of Calcutta Colleges.

125. Some considerable advance has been made during the year towards the realisation of Sir Charles Elliott's desire that all students of Calcutta colleges, who do not live with their parents or relations, should be lodged in boarding-houses where discipline and attention to morality and sanitation can be secured, and that the present system of unregulated lodging-houses and messes should cease. A small house to accommodate 10 students was hired by the Oxford Mission, and was immediately filled, applications being received for about four times the number of boys for whom there was room. The Committee of the Eden Hindu Hostel have surrendered their charge to the Education Department; the hostel is being enlarged, and when the work is finished it is proposed to make residence in it compulsory on all students of the Presidency College and attached Government schools who do not live with parents or guardians. The boarding-house attached to the Calcutta Madrasa occupies most of the upper story of the building. It is not sufficiently commodious for the number of the pupils, and the space is required for the extension of class-room accommodation. It has therefore been determined to construct a separate boarding-house in the vicinity of the Madrasa at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000, providing room for 96 boarders and a Resident Superintendent and Doctor, on a plan which admits of further extension, when more funds are available, to receive 150 more boarders. A considerable sum has been subscribed from private sources to carry out the scheme, and Government has agreed to contribute the equivalent of whatever amount is thus collected, up to a limit of Rs. 50,000, or half the estimated cost of the work.

Statistics of the year.

126. The number of pupils in public institutions has risen from 1,413,737 to 1,501,159, and in private institutions from 135,530 to 140,360. The total number of institutions, both public and private, has also increased from 67,217 to 69,741, the former from 53,615 to 55,800 and the latter from 13,602 to 13,941. There is a total increase of 2,524 institutions and of 92,252 pupils. Public institutions increased by 2,185, and the pupils attending them by 87,422. All classes of public institutions except colleges, the number of which is stationary, and middle vernacular schools, which have decreased in number, have shared in this increase. Private institutions show an advance of 339 schools with 4,830 pupils, although there has been a decline in Sanskrit tols and elementary vernacular schools. Secondary schools of all classes for native boys, taken together, have advanced in number from 2,373 to 2,397, or by 1 per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by 4·1 per cent. The number of upper and lower primary schools has increased by 2,015, and that of their pupils by 75,903. The upper primaries show a steady advance in the number of schools as well as of pupils; the lower primaries also show an

increase in all the divisions except Chittagong and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. It may be noted that while the upper primaries receive a continuous accession of strength from the natural development of the lower primaries, these latter depend in a great measure on agricultural and other conditions, and are therefore liable to greater fluctuations. The number of girls' schools has again increased by 217, and their pupils by 3,533. Girls in boys' schools have increased by 3,867. There has been a satisfactory advance as regards both the total number of Muhammadans at school and the proportion they bear to the total number of scholars. The number of the pupils of that religion in public institutions has increased by 38,732 and in private institutions by 4,471, and their percentage in all classes of schools taken together from 28·8 to 29·7. The statistics of education of Europeans show an increase of four schools, though, owing to a decrease in the number of girls, the total number of scholars fell by 137.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 98,29,572, showing an increase of Rs. 2,54,115. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 56,893, while that from district funds increased by Rs. 74,226 and from municipal funds by Rs. 4,023, the net result being an increase of Rs. 21,356 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 2,32,759 from Rs. 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552. The total expenditure on secondary education shows a decrease of Rs. 55,364, and that on primary education an increase of Rs. 1,30,617. In the latter the expenditure from district funds has risen by Rs. 54,260, which is chiefly due to the transfer of a large sum from the departmental primary grant to District Boards. The expenditure from municipal funds on primary education also shows an increase of Rs. 6,925.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Enlistment of Eurasians in British regiments.

127. The proposal to form an Indo-European regiment, with a view to counteract the tendencies of that class towards pauperism, having been rejected, the Government of India was asked to permit the admission of selected Eurasians into British regiments. It was suggested that the scheme might be tried tentatively, either by enlisting a limited number of men each year, or by limiting the number of such recruits per battalion or per company, or by restricting its operation for a definite period. It was urged that in this way a supply of excellent soldiers might be obtained by the Army, who would enlist for long continued service, and that this would tend to effect a saving of considerable sums now spent on reliefs. This proposal, however, did not commend itself to Her Majesty's Government. The authorities at the War Office stated that the practical difficulties in the way of the proposed scheme were so great as to be almost insurmountable. The Military authorities at Home declared themselves so strongly opposed to any departure from the existing principles which govern the enlistment of men for the Imperial forces that the Secretary of State for India felt it impossible to press the question further.

The Factories Act.

128. In 1894 there were 162 factories under the Act against 158 in the previous year. The number of operatives employed in these factories was 120,729, comprising 101,631 male adults, 18,206 female adults, 9,053 boys, and 839 girls. The sanitary condition of the factories and their management was generally satisfactory.

The Hastings Jute Mill at Serampore having, in March 1894, commenced a system of working by shifts at night as well as in the day time by the aid of electric light, a question was asked in the House of Commons in regard to this system of work, and at the request of the Secretary of State, the Government of India called for a report on the facts. The Lieutenant-Governor after due enquiry was satisfied that the owners of the mill had not infringed the law in any respect. The services of the few boys employed at night, to whom exception was taken by the Civil Surgeon, were promptly dispensed with. A report to this effect was submitted to the Government of India.

Accidents arising from adjusting belts while the machinery is in motion having been comparatively frequent of late years, the advisability of legislative interference to check their occurrence was under the consideration of Government during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor did not recommend legislation; but a circular was issued by the Special Inspector of Factories to all mill-owners, suggesting certain appliances the effect of which would be to diminish the number of accidents.

Special Archæological Officer for Bengal.

129. A request was submitted to the Government of India to sanction the appointment of a special Archæological Officer for Bengal, with a view to continuing the investigation of the archæological remains in these Provinces; but the Government of India, partly on account of the financial pressure at the time, and partly because of the contemplated severance of Government connection with archæological work, declined to sanction the proposal. Further communications from the Asiatic Society and the Trustees of the Indian Museum were received, indicating the amount of scientific and antiquarian work still to be done in Lower Bengal; and the financial position of the Province at the close of 1894-95 being very favourable, the application was renewed. The Government of India, however, were unable to recommend for sanction the creation of any new appointment, as they were pledged to the Secretary of State to minimise expenditure upon archæology; but they proposed, as part of a general scheme which was then under consideration for the reconstitution of the Archæological Department, that Mr. Edmond W. Smith, whose present post of architectural surveyor to the North-Western Provinces' survey would come under reduction, should be appointed as archæologist in Bengal. This has been agreed to, and the Government of India have been requested to have the services of Mr. Smith placed at the disposal of this Government.

Asoka inscriptions.

130. Early in May 1894, the Trustees of the Indian Museum drew the attention of Government to the historical and philological importance of the Asoka inscriptions scattered all over India, and to the fact that no permanent memorial of them exists, while the originals are exposed to decay and injury. As the Museum contained no copy of these inscriptions, and it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable that a collection of them should be made and exhibited for the information of the public, His Honour arranged to have casts taken of those which exist in this Province, and addressed the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Bombay for the Khalsi and Girnar inscriptions respectively. As the application to the Government of India for the appointment of a special Archæological officer for Bengal had proved unsuccessful, Mr. A. E. Caddy, then employed as teacher of drawing at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, was deputed from the 15th October to take plastor casts

of the inscriptions at all the sites which lie in this Province, viz., the Radhia and Mathia pillars in Champaran; Sahasarâm (or Sassarâm) in Shahabad; Barabar and Nagarjûni in Gaya; Dhauli and Khandagiri in Cuttack, and, with the assistance of the Madras Government, Jogodo in Ganjam. The undertaking proved more laborious than had been anticipated, and Mr. Caddy's health suffered from exposure. Since the close of the year he has completed his work, and the Museum has been presented by Government with a *fac simile* set in plaster of the Asoka inscriptions at these places. During the same period the Government of the North-Western Provinces has furnished this Government with a copy of the Khalsi inscription in Dehra Doon. Dr. Hultzsch, Epigraphist to the Madras Government, has provided copies of three inscriptions found at Siddapara in the Mysore territory, and Dr. A. Führer, Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has, at the request of this Government, obtained a copy of the Asoka inscription at Nigliva in Nepal, and of that on the pillar at Allahabad, so that the collection of such inscriptions at the Indian Museum has been made as complete as possible. The total cost of the preparation of these casts was about Rs. 8,200.

Buddhistic remains from the Swat Valley and Dargai.

131. With the permission of the Government of India, Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell of the Bengal Sanitary Department, a well-known authority on Buddhistic antiquities, was deputed to make investigations of the Buddhistic remains in the Swat Valley and in the direction of Chitral, and to procure specimens and relics for the Indian Museum. Dr. Waddell, who was absent for rather less than one month, received much assistance from Major H. A. Deane, Chief Political Officer with the Chitral force, and Major F. C. Maisey, of the 30th Punjab Infantry. A number of sculptures, figures, and carvings were discovered in the Swat Valley and at Dargai, and the Government of India have sanctioned their presentation to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, after the authorities of the Lahore Museum have made a selection of such of the articles found at Dargai as they require; Mr. A. E. Caddy was therefore deputed to take over charge of the gifts and to arrange for their transport to Calcutta.

Stationery.

132. Owing mainly to the smaller consumption of paper by the printing presses, there was a considerable decrease in the value of the stores received in, and issued from, the Stationery Office. The issues to the Bengal and other Local Governments diminished, but there was an increase in the value of the stationery used by the departments under the Government of India.

The substitution of country-made for imported papers was estimated to have resulted in a saving of Rs. 2,74,994 at the official rate of exchange.

Consumption of forms.

133. There was a reduction of over ten millions in the number of forms issued during the year. This satisfactory decrease is mainly due to the operation of the rule directing that no form shall be revised nor any new form issued, without the sanction of Government, except at or before the time of the annual indent.

As a further safeguard against waste arising from the introduction of new or revised forms, it has been ruled that a register showing the headings of each form properly classified shall be kept in the Stationery Office, and that when a requisition for a new form is received, a reference shall be made to this register to see if the information required cannot be expressed by adding or subdividing a column in an existing form.

Printing.

134. The total cash receipts of the Printing Department during 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 83,309 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,78,114. The total value of work done at the presses amounted to Rs. 5,38,689 against Rs. 5,94,082 of the preceding year. After making allowance for wear and tear of materials, for value of inter-departmental services rendered, and for house-rent, the profit and loss accounts of the presses show a net gain of Rs. 1,37,096, against Rs. 1,95,097 in 1893-94.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1894-95.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1894-95.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1894-95 the head-quarters of the Bengal Government were at Darjeeling from 1st May to 2nd July, and from 1st September to 31st October, and for the remainder of the year at Calcutta.

On the 1st of April the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit of inspection to the Cuttack and Balasore districts, chiefly with the object of examining into the progress of the settlement. He returned to Calcutta on the 13th, and on the 22nd travelled to Arrah to open the works which had been constructed for the supply of pure water from the river Sone. For this great benefit the town is mainly indebted to the liberality of Babu (now Raja) Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh.

En route to Darjeeling, on the 1st May, His Honour rode from Siliguri, by Naxalbari and Punkhabari to Kurseong, to visit the site on which it has been decided to build a bridge over the Balasun river. From Darjeeling His Honour paid a visit to Kalimpong, and inspected the Government cinchona plantation at Serail.

River Tour.—From 15th July to 4th August, a tour was made through the eastern districts, and the head-quarters of Faridpur, Dacca, Tippera, Backergunge, and Noakhali were visited. From Comilla His Honour travelled partly by the new line of the Assam-Bengal Railway to Chandpur. The subdivisional head-quarters of Patuakhali and Bagerhat were also inspected during this tour. After an absence of 20 days, His Honour returned to Calcutta by rail from Khulna on the 4th August.

Leaving Darjeeling on the 1st of November, His Honour reached Motihari on the 2nd *viâ* Anchra Ghát, and inspected the progress of settlement work in the subdivision of Bettiah and other parts of Champaran.

From 9th to 16th His Honour paid a private visit to the Resident in Nepal. Returning thence, His Honour visited Muzaffarpur, Siwan, Gopalganj, Hutwa, and Gaya, and inspected the progress of the settlement work in those three districts. While at Gaya, His Honour paid visits to Budh-Gaya, and also to the Barabar and Nagarjoni Caves. From Gaya His Honour marched by Nawadah, Giryek, Rajgriha and Nalanda to Bihar, and thence joined the railway at Bukhtyarpur, returning to Calcutta on the 4th December.

On the 1st of February 1895, His Honour again left Calcutta for Midnapore by canal. During his stay there, His Honour visited the site for the proposed water-works, and returned to Calcutta *viâ* Tamluk on the 6th.

In March 1895 His Honour paid a short visit to Jalpaiguri.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to accord his sanction to the gradual amalgamation of the Deputy Commissionerships in the Bengal Commission with Magistracies and Collectorships, and to their being replaced by two posts of Magistrates and Collectors on Rs. 1,800 and four on Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Effect will be given to this arrangement gradually as vacancies occur in the Commission. It was mentioned in last year's report that the Deputy Commissionerships of the Sonthal Parganas and Palamau had been abolished, and that two 3rd grade appointments of Magistrate and Collector had been created in their stead. During the past year the Deputy Commissionership of Darjeeling has been similarly treated. This amalgamation will effect an ultimate saving of Rs. 66-10-8, although it will, in its initial stages, while the 3rd grade of Deputy Commissioners is being amalgamated with 3rd grade Collectorships, involve a slight increase. It has been arranged that the title of Deputy Commissioner shall be retained, so that the powers exercised by these officers under the Criminal Procedure Code and other laws shall not be impaired. These orders give effect to the policy, which has long since been determined on, of officering the Bengal non-Regulation Commission exclusively by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Conversion of Deputy Commissionerships into Magistrate-Collectorships.

The policy of promoting deserving Sub-Deputy Collectors to officiate as Deputy Collectors has been adhered to. During the year 1893-94 16 Sub-Deputy Collectors and during the year 1894-95 no less than 28 Sub-Deputy Collectors received promotion to the grade of Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The usual examination for the selection of candidates to be probationers in the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service was held on the first and succeeding days of April 1895, when 160 competitors appeared (all of whom, except seven, were graduates). Of these 160 candidates, 115 took up Bengali as their vernacular, 36 took up Hindi or Hindustani, and 9 took up Uriya. Out of this large number of candidates there were only 18 Muhammadans, 11 Bihari-Hindus, and 9 Uriyas. These numbers show, however, an increase on the number of such candidates in previous years. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 108.

Examination for Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service.

In 1892 proposals were submitted by the Conservator of Forests and the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division for forest conservancy in the two tracts in the Sonthal Parganas occupied respectively by the Mal Paharias and the Malé or Saoria Paharias. In the former tract there were about 43 square miles of "reserved forests" under Act VII of 1865 and some open forests, while in the latter no attempt had been made to introduce any kind of forest conservancy, and the inhabitants were practising unchecked the wasteful system of cultivation known as *kurao* or *jhúm*. It was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that the so-called "reserves" and all forest land in the Sonthal Parganas belonging to Government should be declared "Protected Forest" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878, and that the whole should be constituted a separate Forest Division in charge of an officer of the Department. Accordingly notifications were issued by the Government of Bengal in November 1894, declaring these forests to be "Protected Forests," and promulgating rules for their management. After the close of the year under report a new Forest Division—the Sonthal Forest Division—with head-quarters at Dumka, was established, and an officer of the superior grade has been posted there.

Establishment of a new Forest Division in the Sonthal Parganas.

In 1891 the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Departments of the Muzaffarpur and Champaran Collectorates suggested to the Lieutenant-Governor the necessity of taking action with regard to the working of Collectors' offices in this, their most important, Department, and of laying down a uniform procedure for payment of revenue and for keeping revenue accounts. Accordingly, Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., was placed on special duty under the Board of Revenue to make a thorough examination of existing systems and submit proposals for reform. A full report was received from him in 1892, and in a Minute dated 26th May 1893, which the Lieutenant-Governor recorded on that report, His Honour passed in review the whole of the tauzi procedure in its different stages, and

The new tauzi procedure.

laid down revised rules of procedure for the preparation of the revenue roll of estates and for keeping and ledgering the accounts of the demands, collections, and balances, both of land revenue and of cesses. Mr. F. A. Slack and subsequently Mr. E. W. Collin were placed on special duty for the purpose of preparing a Manual of rules in accordance with the instructions contained in this Minute. The draft Manual, after being finally revised by His Honour, was issued under the authority of the Board of Revenue, the new procedure coming into force from 1st April 1895. The rules provide that for the present in all districts the establishment which keeps the land revenue accounts of the various estates will also keep the accounts of the zamindari dâk cess due from those estates, and in certain districts, 22 in number, the accounts of the road and public works cess due for the same estates. The duty of realising the arrears of the road and public works cess and dâk cess, as well as other demands, and the issue of processes for land revenue arrears has been assigned to a new branch of the Collectors' establishment, called the Arrear Collection Department, under the charge of a Deputy Collector, who is also to be in charge of the Certificate Department.

Proposed substitution of *asamiwar* for *khatadari* system in Bihar.

The Lieutenant-Governor's attention was drawn to some objectionable features of the *khatadari* system in Bihar, by which the opium cultivators are dealt with through intermediaries, as compared with the *asamiwar* system of direct transactions, which obtains to a great extent in the North-Western Provinces. Under the *khatadari* system, if on the *khatadars'* list of cultivators there are fictitious raiyats or men whose outturn of opium is less in value than the amount of advances they have received, the deficit on the advances made to them is deducted from the surplus earned by all the cultivators on the list, and thus the good raiyats suffer for the bad. This does not occur in the North-Western Provinces, where, though the *lambardar* still plays an important part in the negotiation of the settlements and distribution of advances to cultivators, payment for opium delivered is made separately to each cultivator, and advances are given to the cultivators direct as far as possible. The difference in practice is represented to be one of the causes for the decrease in the area under opium and in the outturn obtained, the best cultivators being discouraged and disgusted. Accordingly, the Government of Bengal submitted a representation on the subject to the Government of India towards the close of the year, and the Supreme Government have authorised the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce, as an experiment, in one or two selected subdivisions, the system of making payments for opium delivered either direct or through a representative, at the option of the cultivator. The *khatadari* system is thought to be convenient for a cultivator who produces only a quantity of opium so trifling that its price does not repay him for the time and trouble involved in personal attendance before the officers of the department, and for this reason the system has not been entirely abolished, but has been rendered optional. The Board of Revenue have been requested by the Government of Bengal to submit detailed proposals to give effect to the measure sanctioned by the Government of India, and to state whether they will be able to arrange for *asamiwar* payments, although the settlements have been made through the *khatadars*.

Abolition of the post of Director of Bengal Surveys.

In consequence of the contraction of survey operations in Bengal from the beginning of the season 1895-96, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor that the post of Director of Bengal Surveys should be abolished from October 1895, and that the supervision of survey work should be left to Captain R. T. Crichton, of the Survey of India Department, under the designation of Superintendent of Settlement-Surveys in Bengal, in direct subordination to the Board of Revenue and under the professional supervision of the Deputy Surveyor-General.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

THE most important event of the year was the grant of revised sanads by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to the seventeen Chiefs of the Tributary States of Orissa. The new sanads were delivered to the several Chiefs concerned, except in the case of the minor Rajas of Baramba, Dhenkanal, Narsinghpur, Nilgiri, Pal Lahera and Talcher, to whom sanads will be presented when they are placed in charge of their respective chiefships. In September 1894, in consequence of the maladministration of the Daspalla State, which had continued for several years, the Government of India, on the recommendation of this Government, sanctioned the temporary supersession of the Raja's authority and the appointment of a Government Agent, who is now employed on a survey and settlement of the State. Mr. H. P. Wylly, Government Agent, Keonjhar, who had accomplished the important work of securing the submission of the Bhuiyans and Juangs and of interchanging leases with them, was transferred to Angul as Deputy Commissioner of that district, and Mr. R. T. Dundas was appointed to succeed him as a temporary measure, with a view to maintaining the authority of the Maharaja by the consolidation of the arrangements made, and to carrying out the instructions of Government in regard to the punishment of the leaders of the late revolt. There was a rising of the Khonds in Nayagarh, which necessitated the despatch to that State of a detachment of Military Police under European police officers, and a personal visit by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. Peace and order were restored, and the ringleaders and other offenders were judicially tried and punished. In February 1895 Raja Raghunath Bebarta Patnaik, whose succession to the chiefship of Athgarh had been recognised by the Government of India in March 1894, was formally installed on the *gadi* by the Superintendent.

Tours of the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.

The Superintendent made a lengthy tour in the Tributary Mahals, extending over 96 days, and all the States were visited by him. The Assistant Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals was also on tour for 96 days, during which he visited Athgarh, Dhenkanal, Khandpara, Nayagarh, and Ranpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul, and the Magistrates of Balasore and Puri, who are *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendents, inspected the States under their control.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed, and there were on the whole good harvests in all the States except in the hilly portion of Keonjhar, where land remained uncultivated in consequence of the late disturbances. The comparatively small outturn of crops in this State was followed by severe scarcity, but speedy measures of relief were adopted by the Maharaja and the Government Agent to alleviate the distress of the people.

Vaccination and dispensaries.

Vaccination was extended during the year to Athgarh, Daspalla, Hindol, Nayagarh, and Tigiria; and Khandpara is the only State in which it has not yet been introduced. The total number of operations performed during the year was 22,059, of which 20,638 were successful, against 11,737 and 10,966 in 1893-94, and 21,017 and 20,106 in 1892-93 respectively. The deep-rooted superstition of the people in favour of inoculation still continues, and, until their faith in vaccination is firmly established, considerable resistance to its introduction is likely to be met. The Chiefs have, however, begun to appreciate the benefits of the system. The Raja of Hindol not only had his own children vaccinated, holding them in his arms during the operation, but he has also

issued an order making vaccination compulsory throughout his territory, and making any refusal to obey the order punishable. The Raja of Athmallik has also insisted on vaccination being performed, and himself went to overawe some recalcitrant villages which resisted the invitations of the vaccinator. The number of dispensaries in the States was 16, the same as in the previous year, but the total number of patients treated in them fell from 48,366 to 46,641. A dispensary has been opened in Daspalla since the close of the year.

Education.

The total number of schools in the Tributary States was 1,144 with 15,332 pupils, against 1,322 schools with 16,697 pupils in the preceding year; and the total expenditure incurred during the year on education amounted to Rs. 74,834, of which Rs. 3,493 was paid by Government, the corresponding figures for 1893-94 being Rs. 80,342 and Rs. 3,529 respectively. The number of aboriginal students fell from 1,490 to 1,395. Moharbhanj is the only State which possesses a High English school, and from this five boys were sent up to the University Entrance Examination, of whom three were successful.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States rose from 582 to 603, and the revenue thence derived from Rs. 52,197 to Rs. 60,451. There were 387 shops for the sale of country spirit, yielding an income of Rs. 21,077, against 377 shops with an income of Rs. 17,421 in the preceding year. The excise revenue of Boad and Nayagarh was almost doubled in spite of a large reduction in the number of liquor shops. The increase of excise revenue is not an indication of a more extensive consumption of liquor and other drugs, but is chiefly due to the adoption of the system under which excise shops are sold annually by auction to the highest bidder. In none of the States are there excise shops within three miles of British territory, except those at the head-quarters of the Ranpur State, and in this case no interference is called for, the head-quarters of the State being within the three-mile limit.

Public works.

There were 851 miles of roads at the commencement of 1894-95, of which 640 miles were repaired during the year. The total mileage of new roads constructed was 117, and the expenditure on roads and other public works amounted to Rs. 62,021 and Rs. 1,43,233 respectively. The Maharaja of Athmallik and the Raja of Moharbhanj are the only Chiefs who are alive to the importance of opening out their States by roads and communications. In the States under Government management good fair-weather and metalled roads have been constructed for miles together, with solid bridges, with the result that there is now free road communication between these States and Angul. The Raja of Tigiria has contributed Rs. 500 for the completion of that portion of the road from Dhenkanal to Narsinghpur which passes through his State, and the Raja of Athgarh Rs. 5,000 for completing the very necessary continuous road from Cuttack to Dhenkanal, which is now under construction. The attention of the Superintendent has been drawn to the necessity of carrying out other works of public importance and utility, such as the construction of embankments and reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, and the excavation of tanks and wells to provide a good water-supply in the States under Government management.

Forests.

The Raja of Moharbhanj is the only Chief who has adopted measures for the conservation of the forests in his State on a scientific method. Mr. Hatt, an Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal, who was lately deputed to examine the forests of that State, has since the close of the year drawn up and submitted a working plan which is now under consideration, and at the request of the Raja arrangements have been made for the loan to him of the services of two subordinate officers of the Forest Department of the Central Provinces. These officers will be employed to carry out the scheme prepared by Mr. Hatt. In the States under Government management some slight progress in the direction of forest conservation has been made, and forest preserves will be established in them in the same way as is being done in the Moharbhanj State.

Settlement.

Among the States under Government management, Dhenkanal, Pal Lahera and Talcher are now under settlement. In Keonjhar the Settlement Officer, Babu Durga Das

Mukerjee, has been appointed to be Government Agent in succession to Mr. Dundas, but it has been arranged that the settlement work, which is progressing satisfactorily, will be completed by him with the help of an Assistant Settlement Officer. The survey and settlement of Daspalla have been commenced by the Government Agent. This State is unable to meet the settlement charges from its revenues at present, and the necessary funds will have to be raised by a loan, as it is desirable that the work should be brought to an early completion.

Police and administration of justice.

The police force of the Tributary States consisted of 133 officers and 852 men, against 123 officers and 762 men in 1893-94, and the total expenditure incurred for their maintenance rose from Rs. 71,209 to Rs. 79,507. The police force in Keonjhar is now a well-organised body, fit for service in any emergency; and since the late disturbance a reserve police force has been organised in the Nayagarh State. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial was 5,046, in which 8,999 persons were implicated, of whom 4,932 were convicted, 3,245 were acquitted or discharged, 356 died, escaped or were transferred, and 466 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentages of convictions and acquittals were 54·8 and 36·05, against 55·9 and 37·4 respectively in the preceding year. The results of sessions trials show that 292 persons were committed, the majority of whom were connected with the recent disturbances in Keonjhar and Nayagarh, and that of these 184 were convicted and 108 acquitted. In 39 original cases tried by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents, 42 persons were convicted, 11 were acquitted, and 4 died, escaped, or were transferred. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails of the Tributary States during the year was 2,429, against 1,997 in 1893-94, and the number of deaths rose from 8, or ·4 per cent, to 32, or 1·3 per cent. The high mortality during the past year was mainly due to an outbreak of cholera in the Keonjhar jail, which caused 15 deaths; but even if this number be included, the figures compare very favourably with the mortality statistics of British jails. In spite of the insanitary state of the jails in the Tributary States, the prisoners confined in them are found to keep generally good health. The total number of civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases instituted during the year in all the States was 16,411, against 16,663 in 1893-94.

States under Government management.

The following statement shows the total demands and collections of revenue as well as the total receipts and expenditure during the past year in the six States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Total demands.	Total collections.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Baramba ...	36,683	32,183	12,729	44,912	31,425	13,487	The figures in columns 2, 3, and 5 are exclusive of the items of debts, assigned jamas and payment to assignees.
2. Dhenkanal ...	1,47,089	1,46,006	88,975	2,34,981	1,46,017	88,964	
3. Narsinghpur	40,346	37,235	27,590	64,825	38,273	26,552	
4. Nilgiri ...	1,27,988	91,205	49,817	1,41,022	70,164	70,858	
5. Pal Lahera ...	21,694	19,407	1,256	20,663	19,351	1,312	
6. Talcher ...	37,950	36,438	14,169	50,607	35,624	14,983	

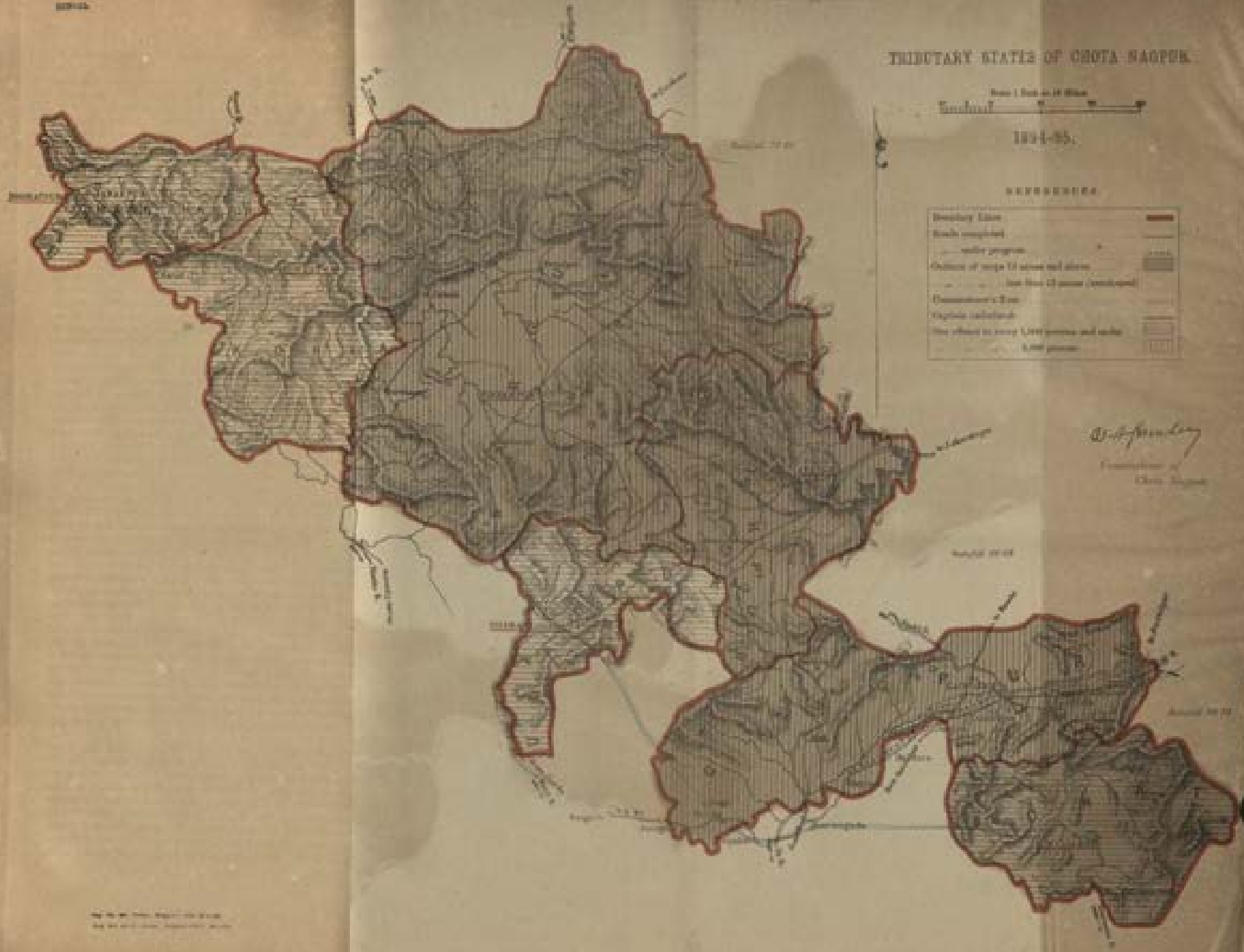
The financial results are on the whole satisfactory and reflect credit on the Managers of the States concerned.

Angul and the Khondmals.

Under section 60 of the Angul District Regulation, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals is appointed to exercise in Angul all the powers and authorities conferred on an Inspector-General of Police, and his position in regard to police matters corresponds, therefore, exactly to that of the Commissioner of Chittagong in

TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

1894-95.



the Hill Tracts. It has accordingly been decided that the procedure followed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts should, as far as possible, be adopted in Angul. Orders have also been issued directing that the charges connected with the police of Angul shall henceforth be shown under a separate heading under "Special Police" in the budget of the Police Department in Bengal, and that all questions connected with the police administration of Angul shall be submitted by the Superintendent direct to Government. Out of a total demand of Rs. 60,664 on account of land revenue, the balance outstanding at the close of the year was only Rs. 40, and the demand for license fees for liquor shops was collected in full. The present excise system in the Khondmals is not working well, and the question of laying down some definite rules regulating the supply of liquor to the Khonds is under consideration.

TRIBUTARY AND POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

Tours, &c.

Mr. Grimley, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, spent nearly two months on tour in the States of Chota Nagpur, and during that period he visited Jashpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Gangpur, Bonai, and Seraikela. He was also met by the Chiefs of Korea and Chang Bhakar in Udaipur, and by the Thakur of Kharsawan at Chaibassa. In the course of his tour his time was principally occupied in hearing the complaints of the people, in trying cases committed by the Chiefs, in settling disputes, in advising the Chiefs on administrative matters, in inspecting the cutcherries, jails, police, schools, and other public institutions, and in granting interviews to the zamindars and leading men who came to see him. The Raja of Gangpur and his eldest son, as well as the zamindars of Hemgir and Nagra, were presented by the Commissioner to the Viceroy during His Excellency's halt on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on his way to Calcutta in December 1894. During the course of his tour, Mr. Grimley also passed through the States of Raigarh and Bamra in the Central Provinces, where he met with a warm reception from the Chiefs and visited the schools and other places of interest. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum spent 19 days on tour in the States of Seraikela and Kharsawan, and, besides making the usual inspections, discussed with the zamindar and headmen of Icha Pirin Sirguja the question of the resettlement of that Pir, a work which has since been undertaken and is proceeding satisfactorily.

The four parganas of Bonai, known as the Koira Dehat, have, since the disturbances which broke out amongst the Bhuiyans during the years 1877 and 1878, been managed by Government through a tahsildar under the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. Friendly relations have now been established between the Raja and his Bhuiyan subjects, and at the express desire of the latter, and on the recommendation of the Commissioner, the restoration of the four sequestrated parganas to the Raja has been sanctioned. Two forest leases in respect of areas of 40 square miles each were, with the previous approval of the Commissioner and Government, granted by the Raja of Bonai to Messrs. Dear and Company, Limited, and the Nagra Timber Company, Limited. The terms of the draft lease for the grant of a mining concession in Bonai to the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, have been approved by the Government of India, and it only now remains to bring the transaction to a termination by the execution of the lease by the Raja. The boundary disputes between the Native States of Bamra and Raigarh in the Central Provinces and Gangpur and Bonai have at last been settled, and the proceedings of the Commission appointed to demarcate the boundaries have with some slight modifications been approved by this Government and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Material condition of the people.

The highest rainfall registered in any of the States during the year was in Sirguja, viz., 79·2 inches against 70·79 inches in the preceding year. Timely rain produced an excellent harvest in Gangpur, and there was on the whole a fair outturn of crops in the other States. The health of the people was generally good. There was some distress in the Koira Dehat, where some lands were uncultivated owing to the late disturbances in Keonjhar, but the Raja of Bonai took prompt measures, at the Commissioner's request, to alleviate the distress by a liberal distribution to the people of paddy and seed-grains from the State granaries.

Dispensaries and Vaccination.

The number of out-door patients treated in the dispensaries at Bisrampur in Sirguja and at Dharamjaigarh in Udaipur fell from 1,335 and 297 to 620 and 229 respectively. An indoor ward was added to the Bisrampur dispensary, but the number of indoor patients treated was only 14. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year, one in Seraikela and the other in Kharsawan, and the Raja Bahadur of Jashpur has established one in his State since the close of the year. There are no dispensaries in any of the other States, but the Chiefs of Gangpur and Bonai have each employed a doctor for the treatment of patients in their respective States. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year rose from 16,960 to 25,470, of which 24,639, or 96·7 per cent., were successful, against 16,726, or 98·6 per cent., in the preceding year. Vaccination has been extended to the whole of Jashpur, Gangpur, Seraikela, and Kharsawan, and to the other States partially.

Education.

The number of schools in the States rose from 52 to 69, and the number of pupils from 1,408 to 1,747. The total cost of education amounted to Rs. 5,966 against Rs. 4,785 in the preceding year. The number of aboriginal pupils also increased from 463 to 597. Education is still in a very backward condition in the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, and the progress made is slow.

Roads and Communications.

Two new roads in Sirguja, 48 and 52 miles respectively in length, were completed during the year. In Jashpur a good road of 35 miles in length has been constructed with bridges, from the head-quarters to the boundary of the State. In Udaipur 15 miles of road were constructed, and in Bonai the road from the head-quarters of the State towards the railway is approaching completion. All the district roads passing through Seraikela and Kharsawan, which are ordinarily used for traffic by the residents of British territory, are kept up in repair by the District Road Committee of Singhbhum, and the Chiefs have to maintain only those roads which are not so used. The total expenditure on roads and other public works in the States amounted to Rs. 7,024, but this is not a correct measure of work done, as much of the labour expended is remunerated otherwise than by money payments.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops of all kinds in the States fell from 808 to 803, and the revenue derived from them from Rs. 26,998 to Rs. 25,460. With a view to put a stop to the smuggling of liquor into the district of Singhbhum from the neighbouring States, the Board of Revenue submitted to Government a proposal for bringing the management of the excise administration of Seraikela and Kharsawan under the supervision of the excise officers of Government; but the proposal was not sanctioned, as it was inconsistent with the policy adopted by Government in regard to the administration of these States.

Police and administration of justice.

The total strength of the police force employed in the States was 86 officers and 290 men, against 79 officers and 262 men in 1893-94, and the total expenditure incurred for their maintenance rose from Rs. 16,348 to Rs. 18,168. The total number of criminal cases brought to trial fell from 806 to 798, the number of persons implicated in them being 1,707, against 1,669 in the preceding year. Of the persons tried, 873 were convicted, 684 were acquitted, and 51 died, escaped, or were transferred. The percentage of convictions (56·07) was almost the same as in the previous year (56·1). The number of cases committed to the Sessions was 19, in which 29 persons were implicated, against 15 cases with 42 persons in 1893-94. Of the persons tried, 19 were convicted, six were acquitted, and three died, escaped or were transferred. Only one case with one person remained pending trial at the close of the year. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails of the States rose from 484 in 1893-94 to 577, and the number of deaths from 2 or ·4 per cent. to 13 or 2·2 per cent. In the Chota Nagpur, as in the Orissa States, the rate of jail mortality is very low. There was an increase in the number of escapes from 10 to 14, but a considerable number of escapes must be inevitable from jails which are built with mud and thatch.

The number of civil cases fell from 835 to 757, but the number pending at the end of the year rose from 181 to 204. The number of execution cases

increased from 307 to 340, of which 108 were pending at the close of the year, against 84 at the close of 1893-94. The number of appeals preferred before the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur and the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum fell from 13 to 2 in criminal cases and from 29 to 8 in civil and revenue cases. Of the 6 criminal and 22 civil and revenue appeals disposed of during the year, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 3 and 11 cases and reversed in 2 and 5 cases respectively.

KUCH BIHAR.

The administration of the Kuch Bihar State was efficiently controlled during the past year by Mr. Lowis, the Superintendent of the State, and the other experienced Members of the State Council. For the third year in succession the Land Revenue collections exceeded the current demand, and the total of the outstanding balance at the close of the year was less than it has ever been before. The increase of land revenue under the settlement which was effected in 1889-90 was distributed over five years, whenever it amounted to more than 20 per cent. of the old jama, and the net result of the increase appears now to be not less than four lakhs of rupees, which, in a prosperous year like the past, was realised without difficulty. The health of the prisoners in the jail was again remarkably good, and no prisoners died during the year. The construction of the State Railway was completed, and the line opened for goods and passenger traffic, and since the close of the year the project of extending the line to the town of Kuch Bihar by bridging the Torsa has been sanctioned.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure in the Kuch Bihar State during the past four years:—

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.				
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	10,64,860	11,88,888	11,05,707	12,38,116	Household... ...	6,82,089	7,50,615	7,85,779	7,80,389
Stamps	1,51,032	1,53,790	1,58,075	1,66,453	Administration— ...				
Excise	74,354	77,487	82,253	82,254	(a) Control... ...	60,225	64,441	60,811	60,831
Interest on investments	3,840	1,920	1,815	1,861	(b) General ...	4,31,871	4,54,056	3,92,318	4,35,244
Sundries	6,249	19,946	9,262	8,716	(c) Revenue ...	2,34,195	2,30,219	2,27,768	2,28,449
Law and Justice	6,657	6,902	6,018	7,364	(d) Civil Justice ...	43,949	46,953	47,690	45,683
Miscellaneous	9,078	23,486	23,421	27,425	Debuttar	49,450	47,850	47,259	45,075
Debuttar	94,251	1,06,930	1,06,424	1,11,251	Darjeeling estate ...	27,543	24,142	25,662	24,672
Darjeeling estate... ...	51,903	50,294	54,688	57,466	Chaklahat estates ...	2,35,997	2,31,378	2,35,858	2,46,792
Chaklahat estates ...	3,91,337	4,22,352	4,22,269	3,85,770	Patna estate	24,971	21,465	20,174	17,567
Patna estate	25,969	26,205	21,410	23,909	Kuch Bihar State Railway.	...	1,00,009	1,15,107	1,53,793
Kuch Bihar State Railway	...	...	12,631	50,869					
Total ...	18,26,466	20,69,701	20,07,189	21,78,825	Total ...	17,91,754	19,23,444	21,13,957	20,45,976

The personal relations between His Highness and the Goverment of Bengal have, as usual, been most cordial, and leave nothing to be desired.

HILL TIPPERA.

His Highness Maharaja Bir Chandra Deb Burman, Chief of the Hill Tippera State, is now in his 55th year. In consequence of continued ill-health the Maharaja is unable to personally discharge his public duties, but he keeps himself thoroughly informed of all matters both in his territory and in his estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, as well as of outside topics. Under the system of administration sanctioned by the Government of India in the year 1892, the Maharaja's two elder sons, the Jubaraj and Bara Thakur, are in charge of the various departments of the State directly under him, and this arrangement has worked satisfactorily during the year. Among the new measures introduced in the administration, the establishment of a Legislative Council and the opening of an institution for the training of the sons of Thakurs for the Civil Service of the State are the most important. In the beginning of the year the agricultural prospects were gloomy, and the relief measures adopted in the previous year were consequently continued; but about the middle of the year the outlook improved, and there were good *aus* and *aman* crops. Public health on the whole was good throughout the year, and the weather was seasonable. There was an improvement both in the import and export trade of the country, and the estimated total value of exports was Rs. 11,06,284, against Rs. 9,78,535 in the preceding year. There were 35 schools with 1,080 pupils at the close of the year, against 29 schools with 909 pupils at the close of 1893-94. Out

of the 9 students who went up for the Entrance Examination from the Agartala High School, 7 were successful, of whom one was a Thakur. The number of charitable dispensaries increased from 4 to 8, and the number of patients treated was 20,154, against 8,833 in the previous year. The total number of vaccinations was 1,146, of which 232 were successful.

The income of the State during the year was Rs. 7,43,192 (including a cash balance of Rs. 1,56,315 at the commencement of the year, and remittances aggregating Rs. 81,984 from the zamindari) against Rs. 6,65,032 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 7,43,192 against Rs. 5,08,716 in 1893-94. The increase under this head was due to several marriages celebrated at the palace among the different branches of the Maharaja's family and to His Highness' visit to Calcutta during the year with the Jubaraj and Bara Thakur. The financial results of the year were satisfactory. There was a reduction in household expenses from Rs. 2,90,257 to Rs. 2,42,255, while debts connected with the State and the zamindari were liquidated to the extent of Rs. 4,928 and Rs. 1,79,582 respectively. There was a substantial cash balance of Rs. 1,93,789, including Rs. 9,765 in bonds, at the close of the year.

The year under report was a peaceful one. The Chiefs as a rule readily complied with the demand for coolies, and paid their tribute without objection. A proposal to send an expedition during the cold season to the group of villages under Kairuma, a Chief in the North Lushai Hills, has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of Assam; and the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to authorise Captain Shakespear to co-operate in the undertaking with a force of 100 rifles and two guns.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The practice of making short tours with small escorts in the Lushai villages during the cold season was again adopted with satisfactory results. Captain Shakespear has not reported how far the disarmament of the Lushais has been completed, but it appears that an important move has been made in this direction by the issue of orders declaring that no Lushai may possess a gun without a license, and directing the production of all the guns, which will be marked when brought in.

In the month of December 1894, four Lushai Chiefs visited Calcutta under the charge of Mr. C. W. C. Plowden of the Bengal Police. There can be no doubt that they were much impressed by what they saw and the crowds of people with whom they came in contact, and it may be expected that visits of this nature, if they are occasionally repeated, and nothing untoward occurs, such as death or serious illness among the visitors, will exercise a beneficial effect on the Lushai tribes.

The working of the Panthay mule transport system for the transit of provisions to the forward posts, which was introduced at the suggestion of Captain Daly, C.I.E., was not altogether successful in 1893-94, owing to unexpected difficulties; but the work was brought to a satisfactory termination by the co-operation of the military police as well as of Lushai villagers. The arrangements for 1894-95 were concluded without a hitch, and reflect credit on the contractor, Mr. Kohn.

Of the public works undertaken during the year, the most important was the construction of the Tuichong Bridge, which was opened on the 17th March 1895.

The following statement, which has been prepared from information obtained from the Accountant-General, shows the expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of the South Lushai Hills during the past three years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3—Land Revenue ...	15,641	15,860	16,173
15—Post Office ...	3,572	2,868	2,804
20—Police ...	7,50,782	3,88,556	4,02,871
24—Medical ...	16,105	17,053	11,980
25—Political ...	5,668	5,857	6,542
29—Superannuation ...	150	.....	.....
32—Miscellaneous ...	584	475	691
45—Civil works ...	57,473	54,441	50,521
Total ...	8,49,915	4,85,110	4,91,582

The substantial savings under the head "20—Police" appear to be primarily due to the reduction in the Commissariat and Transport charges effected by the introduction of the Panthay mule transport system, as well as to the reduction in the scale of establishment sanctioned from time to time by Government. Under orders which were issued in July 1894, the sanctioned strength of the police of the district will in future consist of 350 Military Police and 80 Civil Police, instead of 539 Military Police; but effect can only be given to these orders gradually, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining recruits for the Civil Police. The following statement compares the original scale of 1891 with the present sanctioned scale and the actual scale on the 1st April 1895:—

Original scale of 1891.	Present sanctioned scale.	Actual scale on 1st April 1895.
6 Subadars.	4 Subadars.	5 Subadars.
9 Jamadars.	4 Jamadars.	4 Jamadars.
28 Havildars.	23 Havildars.	22 Havildars.
42 Naiks.	36 Naiks.	37 Naiks.
11 Buglers.	7 Buglers.	6 Buglers.
446 Sepoys.	276 Sepoys.	305 Sepoys.
539	350	379
—	80 Civil Police.	28 Civil Police.
	430	407

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to record his commendation of Captain Shakespear's services: he has done much good work, and is to be heartily congratulated on the progress made in controlling and pacifying the country under his charge. The decoration of Subadar-Major Jitman Gurung with the title of Rai Bahadur on retirement is a recognition of exemplary service which will be much appreciated by the officers and men employed in the Military Police.

Affairs in Sikkim have continued quiet, and the administration of the State has been conducted as before by the Darbar, or governing Council. The Maharaja remained during the year at Kurseong, but was removed to Darjeeling in April 1895. His attitude has changed for the better, and he has expressed regret at his past conduct. He has also complied unreservedly with the conditions of his restoration imposed by the Government of India, and has lately been allowed to return to Sikkim. He has also given an open letter to the Commissioner asking his eldest son to return from Tibet. Suitable arrangements have in the meantime been made for the education of his second son and for the establishment of a school at Gantok for the training and education of the sons of the upper classes.

SIKKIM AND BHUTAN.

The most important event of the year was the opening of the trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier, in accordance with the Convention of 1890 between Great Britain and China. Although it is no doubt the fact that Yatung is not a suitable place for a mart and offers no attraction for traders, the subject of the selection of a site for the mart was long under consideration; every attempt was made by the Chinese Amban to induce the Tibetans to substitute Phari for Yatung, but it was found impossible to overcome their reluctance, and Yatung was eventually accepted both by the Chinese and British Governments as the only alternative to breaking off the negotiations altogether. Yatung is the mart now established by treaty, and it does not seem possible that any change in the site can be sanctioned for the period of five years during which the treaty is in force.

The following statement (which is compiled from the returns kept up at the different registering stations on the frontier) shows that there was a

satisfactory increase in the value of both exports from, and imports into, British territory in 1894-95, as compared with the two previous years:—

Year.	Value of exports from British territory.		Value of imports into British territory.	
	To Sikkim.	To Tibet.	From Sikkim.	From Tibet.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,80,919	2,29,117	2,43,691	3,51,519
1893-94	2,07,068	3,31,613	2,83,111	3,58,799
1894-95	3,06,006	4,47,862	4,18,879	7,01,348

The Pedong station commands the principal trade route with Tibet, and the principal imports from, and exports to, Tibet recorded at that station during the past two years are as follows:—

	Imports from Tibet.			Exports to Tibet.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Raw wool	3,03,498	4,98,593	Cotton piece-goods ...	1,02,516	1,45,494
Musk	3,343	31,204	Silver	4,690	67,870
Horses, ponies and mules ...	12,870	51,660	Woollen goods ...	38,702	65,318
Yak tails	31,463	50,706	Indigo	37,013	46,824

The trade with Sikkim is registered at three stations—Ranjit, Laba, and Singla. The most important imports from Sikkim into British territory are food-grains, which were valued in the past year at Rs. 2,10,698, and fruits and vegetables, Rs. 51,013. The principal exports to Sikkim were cotton piece-goods, Rs. 81,644, cattle, Rs. 41,119, rice, Rs. 40,986, and salt, Rs. 26,774. It appears that, as a result of the Tibetan prohibition against the export of their salt across the frontier, the value of the export of British salt into Sikkim increased from Rs. 12,088 in 1892-93 to Rs. 18,526 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 26,774 in 1894-95. The Political Agent expresses a hope that the people of Sikkim may gradually be induced to obtain their supply of tea from the Darjeeling district, and it may be regarded as certain that there is a good opening in this direction, though the figures are not very encouraging at present. It is stated that 14 and 15 maunds of Indian brick tea found their way across the frontier and were sold, but the registering returns show that only three maunds of tea were exported from Darjeeling into Sikkim, and that, notwithstanding the Tibetan prohibition, 22 maunds of tea imported from Tibet were registered at the Pedong office.

The following statement shows the principal items of receipts and expenditure during the past six years:—

Receipts.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	13,686	14,122	24,406	39,746	36,585	44,611
Cardamoms	...	...	1,361	1,097	6,680	7,691
Forests	2,752	5,231	3,946	7,272	19,397	12,673
Excise	1,448	3,331	3,783	3,264	3,189	3,841
Miscellaneous	2,551	1,952	3,115	5,645	5,019	5,628
Total ...	20,336	24,636	36,701	57,024	75,850	74,344

Expenditure.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kazi's commission	...	...	6,160	9,993	8,309	9,437
Public Works	9,742	1,974	28,931	26,980	15,294	34,724
Survey	...	1,409	1,272	651	731	1,195
Allowance to Raja and family ...	4,575	7,375	4,930	5,623	6,513	4,857
Agriculture	64	774	2,299	2,547	5,073	3,302
Forests	...	...	...	3,880	11,608	9,341
Establishment	...	...	...	1,131	4,550	8,682
Miscellaneous	588	5,120	2,471	6,687	7,482	19,352
Total ...	14,969	16,652	45,693	57,492	60,259	92,890

The increase in land revenue and in the rents on cardamoms is satisfactory, but the decrease in excise is in sufficiently explained. The revenue from forests fluctuates to some extent with the contracts for the supply of sleepers, but though the forest expenditure is large, the surplus from the management promises to become a permanent and valuable source of income to the State. The miscellaneous revenue is principally due to the repayment of agricultural loans. On the side of expenditure the principal rise is under the head of Public Works, and the total increase of expenditure during the year was met from the large cash balance of Rs. 25,647 which remained to the credit of the State at the close of 1893-94. The outlay on roads alone amounted to Rs. 23,963, against Rs. 11,987 in the previous year. The increase under the head of Establishment is due to the increase of Rs 300 a month in Mr. White's salary being debited to the revenues of the State. The most important item under the head of "Miscellaneous" is on account of agricultural loans, the large amount of Rs. 12,054 having been advanced during the year. The cash balance of the State on the 31st March 1895 was only Rs. 7,101.

The Lieutenant-Governor visited Sikkim in the beginning of the current year and availed himself of the opportunity to hold a conference with the members of the Council at Gantok.

A Commission, consisting of British, Chinese and Tibetan representatives, for the delimitation of the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, as defined in Article I of the Convention of 1890, was appointed towards the close of the year, and an account of their proceedings will find a place in next year's report.

The relations of the British Government with Bhutan continued to be of a friendly character, and the annual subsidy was paid as usual at Buxa. The only incident worthy of notice is that relating to an encroachment by a Bhutan official on the recently defined boundary between Bhutan and Jalpaiguri. The Commissioner has addressed the Deb Raja complaining of the official's conduct and demanding formal withdrawal from the encroachment.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

Survey work from 1890-91 to 1894-95.

THE whole area traversed by the theodolite is 18,822½ square miles. The figures of the detail survey work are as follows:—cadastral survey with records, 12,159½ square miles; cadastral survey without records, 1,034 square miles; skeleton boundary survey, 1,752 square miles; city survey, 15 square miles; topographical, 1,737 square miles; forest, 501 square miles: aggregate outturn, 17,198½ square miles. In the outturn of cadastral survey are included the revision of previous cadastral surveys of 958 square miles and the revision of the previous records of 417 square miles.

General results of 1894-95.

Settlement work was in progress during the year under the control of the Director of Land Records in districts containing the following areas:—(1) for revision of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates and Government estates, 7,813 square miles; (2) for survey and record of rights (not connected with settlement of land revenue) in estates other than wards' estates, 9,872 square miles; (3) for survey and record of rights in wards' estates, 760 square miles; total 18,445 square miles, as compared with 13,037 square miles in 1893-94 and 12,490 square miles in 1892-93. The following statement shows the general outturn and cost of survey-settlement work under the control of the two Directors during the year 1894-95, as compared with the three preceding years, according to the reports received (*a*):—

YEAR.	Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Forest survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Hill sketching.	Cost of survey.	Cost of settlement.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	4,714	187	327	379	2,284*	1,471	194	5,92,269	4,66,480	10,58,749
1892-93	5,324	1,247	.....	.....	3,078	2,930	.....	7,88,309	5,00,961	12,89,270
1893-94	3,485	175	.....	.....	3,754†	3,037	.....	6,90,135	5,53,328	12,43,353
1894-95	3,091	23	.....	1,026	2,786‡	3,120§	.....	6,04,304	6,97,135	13,01,439
Total ...	16,614	1,632	327	1,405	11,902	11,158	194	26,75,007	22,17,804	48,92,811

(*a*) Revised figures have been furnished in certain cases for previous years.
* Includes 363 square miles revision survey in Cuttack.
† Ditto revision survey of 105 square miles in Puri and 63 square miles in Gaya.
‡ Ditto 424 square miles revision survey in Muzaffarpur.
§ Ditto 417 square miles ditto ditto.

The cost of survey and settlements incurred by Government from the beginning of the operations up to the 30th September 1895 in Orissa, Chittagong, and the Western Duars—the three principal areas which have been, and with the exception of the Duars still are, under settlement of land revenue—has increased from nearly 32 lakhs to nearly 36 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure in wards' estates on account of survey and settlement proceedings has been Rs. 71,147, Rs. 1,30,223, and Rs. 85,539 in the last three years. In private estates other than wards' estates, the expenditure was Rs. 5,94,144 in 1893-94, and Rs. 6,34,609 in 1894-95.

BIHAR—Survey.

Up to the end of September 1895 the traverse survey of 8,819 square miles had been completed, and 5,234 miles, or rather less than half the area of the four districts of North Bihar, had been cadastrally surveyed. The cost of original cadastral survey

with record-writing was Rs. 134 in Champaran and Rs. 139·3 in Muzaffarpur per square mile; while in the latter district the revision of Colonel Barron's survey cost Rs. 128·8 and that of Mr. Finucane's survey of the Darbhanga Raj villages Rs. 73 per square mile.

BIHAR—Settlement.

The settlement staff took the field in November 1892, and first broke ground in the district of Muzaffarpur. Work was also commenced in Champaran during the same season, and was extended to Saran in 1893-94. The following statement shows the principal items of work done in each district since the beginning:—

		Attestation.				Draft records published.	Settlement of fair rents under section 104.			Cases under section 105.		Cases under section 106.		Final record published.
		Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of tenancies.	Number of villages.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of tenants affected.	Rents raised or lowered by decisions up to date.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections disposed of.	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number of villages.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Muzaffarpur	1892-93 ...	68	399	119,821	35,799	311	68	713	+9·23	926	868	361	137	.....
	1893-94 ...	370	712	457,999	159,069	626	117	2,273		3,315	3,089	992	340	.....
	1894-95 ...	746·48	1,361	1,139,745	272,004	1,305	435	2,646		7,472	6,968	988	670	758
	1895-96 ...	40·48	76	34,240	7,774	75	38	1,353		43	43	40	27	.....
Champaran ...	1893-94 ...	359	158	259,511	61,923	155	184	15,720	+11·35	2,336	2,126	206	203	.....
	1894-95 ...	991·45	576	679,080	73,695	516	323	17,896		1,609	1,607	309	323	247
	1895-96 ...	19	63	35,155	5,130	63	33	626	+12·85	1,624	847	44	34	.....
Saran ...	1894-95 ...	497·41	1,160	740,533	125,315	593	1,767	19,743		415	98	53	91	67
	1895-96 ...	112·48	294	154,161	43,573	246	104	2,089		574	518	403	214	.....
Total ...	1893-94 ...	715	365	844,753	216,221	949	334	18,413	.....	6,025	5,276	1,109	1,074	.....
	1894-95 ...	1,737·36	2,397	2,350,938	473,014	1,846	2,515	40,325	.....	9,497	7,703	1,151	3,219	1,072
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,812·69	4,238	5,548,864	757,803	3,181	2,983	59,945	.....	17,196	14,891	2,763	3,507	1,072

Muzaffarpur.

The programme for the settlement staff in Muzaffarpur for the season 1894-95 was (1) to attest the records of about 758 square miles which had been dealt with by the survey staff in 1893-94, (2) to supervise the record-writing and decide boundary disputes in an area of 1,367 square miles, and (3) to complete the records of 376 square miles attested in 1893-94, and case-work in the area to be attested in 1894-95. The work of settling boundary disputes was not so heavy as in the previous year, the number of cases filed being 376, against 593 in 1893-94, although the area dealt with was much more extensive. Nine officers were employed on attestation work, the programme for which was nearly completed, the average outturn for each officer being 22,000 plots per mensem. This is a much better result than that of 1893-94, when the average outturn slightly exceeded the standard rate of 20,000 plots per mensem, and is specially satisfactory considering that in Muzaffarpur landlords are numerous, tenancies small, and disputes very frequent. The total number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled from the beginning is 5,632, which is only a little more than one per cent. of the 464,872 tenants for whom existing rents have been recorded, and the increase of rent on the total attested rental is less than ½ per cent., or 8 annas in Rs. 100. Of the enhancements hitherto decreed, Rs. 3,535 have been given on the ground of increased area, and only Rs. 123 on that of prevailing rate. Although the operations extended over a larger area, the number of suits under section 106 fell from 952 in 1893-94 to 808 in 1894-95. This is attributed to the orders of the Government of India, prescribing *ad valorem* fees, and to instructions issued by the Settlement Officer as to a charge of a court-fee of Rs. 10 on all such plaints.

The decision of the High Court, that the powers of Settlement Officers to settle disputes with the authority of a Civil Court under section 106 of the Tenancy Act are confined to disputes between landlord and tenant and do not extend to disputes between landlord and landlord and tenant and tenant, is a serious blow to the completeness of the record of rights, and defeats the intention of the Legislature. It is one of several points as to which Sir Charles Elliott has drawn up a Minute showing in what respects amendment of the law is necessary in order to make the settlement procedure simple and efficient.

Champaran.

The programme of work was (1) the attestation of the records of 500 square miles, (2) supervision of record-writing and disposal of boundary disputes in 1,168 square miles, and (3) case-work under sections 104, 105, and 106 in the 500 square miles to be attested. Record-writing was inspected in 542 villages, and orders passed on 362 boundary disputes. Twenty-one appeals in village boundary cases were decided, in 19 of which the orders of the Revenue Officers were upheld, in one case modified, and in one reversed. The attestation programme was practically completed before the end of April, and the average outturn of work for each officer per mensem amounted to about 21,500 plots.

Fair rents have been settled in Champaran for not quite 25 per cent. of the 142,491 tenants for whom existing rents had been recorded down to the end of September 1895, and the percentage of increase of rent for the 35,001 tenants for whom rents have been settled is 11·35. During the year 323 cases against 17,896 tenants have been decided, and an enhancement of Rs. 15,438, or 10·5 per cent., decreed. Of this total, only Rs. 780 were given on the ground of prevailing rate, and the remainder on account of excess areas.

Saran.

The programme was to attest the records and dispose of case-work under sections 104, 105 and 106 in an area of 487 square miles, and to complete the case-work and finally publish the records of the 68 villages attested during 1893-94. The programme of attestation work was completed, each officer having dealt with over 24,000 plots a month. This is the largest rate of attestation work attained during the year in any district, but work was facilitated by the fact that the area taken up belonged almost entirely to one proprietor, the Maharaja of Hatwa, and by the good records kept by the estate. Including 426 persons dealt with in 1893-94, rents have been settled in all for 20,209 tenants, but in the case of about 17,000 tenants the rents were settled by compromise between them and the landlord. The net increase of rents allowed down to the end of September 1895 is Rs. 30,067, or 13 per cent. on the rents settled, of which two-thirds are on account of excess area and one-third on account of prevailing rates. The Settlement Officer estimates that the addition to the Hatwa rent-roll, after the completion of these proceedings, will probably amount to Rs. 50,000.

Expenditure in North Bihar.

The expenditure on the operations in North Bihar has been as follows :—

	Survey.		Settlement.		Total.		Remarks.
	During the year.	To end of September 1895.	During the year.	To end of September 1895.	During the year.	To end of September 1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muzaffarpur (a) ...	1,70,753	4,62,821	1,28,342	1,86,420	2,99,095	6,49,241	* This includes the expenditure in Saran in 1893-94.
Champaran	1,65,063	3,71,492	57,670	1,27,814*	2,22,723	4,99,306	† Does not include portion of the Settlement Officer's pay.
Saran	25,525	1,61,891	36,460	36,460†	61,985	1,98,351	
Darbhanga	.....	16,340	.....	.....	.....	16,340	
Total ...	3,61,341	10,12,544	2,22,472	3,50,694	5,83,813	13,63,238	

(a) Including the cost of survey of Muzaffarpur town and Hajipur Municipality.

On the basis of the expenditure incurred, orders have been passed for the recovery of cost at the rate of 8 annas an acre in those areas in the Hajipur and Bettiah subdivisions of the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, respectively, where records have been finally published, $\frac{4}{16}$ths being borne by Government, $\frac{7}{16}$ths by landlords, and $\frac{5}{16}$ths by raiyats.

Orissa—Survey.

The survey of the temporarily-settled estates in Orissa was nearly completed during the year ending 30th September 1894. The survey work of the year under report comprised chiefly (a) the completion of the small temporarily-settled area ($5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) which remained over for survey and record-writing, and (b) the $2''=1$ mile topographical survey of 1,013 square miles of the permanently-settled tracts.

Government having decided that the resettlement of the Khurda Government estate should be based on the existing records revised and brought up to date through the agency of the sarbarahkars, 795 sarbarahkars went through a special course of instruction.

Excluding Rs. 6,293, which represented cost of the revision of survey of the Puri Temple lands, the total expenditure in Orissa under the head of survey amounts approximately to—

	Rs.
Incurred up to 30th September 1891	2,21,102
„ from 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1895 ...	8,14,192
Total	10,35,294

The total area surveyed in Orissa, exclusive of the Puri Temple lands (105 square miles), being 5,036 square miles, the total cost per square mile is Rs. 205·6.

Cuttack and Puri.

In Cuttack the staff attested records and recorded existing rents and status in 1,356 villages with an area of 681·38 square miles, containing 276,138 tenants and 1,184,545 plots. The average outturn for each officer *per mensem* was 19,418 plots. This is a great improvement on the rate of work in the preceding season in which each officer only attested 5,921 plots per mensem. In Puri one officer did similar work in 23 villages with an area of 13·05 square miles, and containing 3,458 tenants and 11,986 plots.

The following table shows the progress of the attestatiom work from the beginning:—

	Work done.				Work remaining on 1st October 1895.		
	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.	Number of tenants.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack... Up to end of 1891-92	2,520	1,091	1,975,224	(Not stated)	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack... During 1892-93				174,566	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack... Do. 1893-94				101,548	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack... Do. 1894-95	1,356	681	1,184,545	276,138	.....	.....	.....
Total for Cuttack ...	3,876	1,772	3,159,769	.....	1,047	500	881,467
Puri ... Up to end of 1891-92	1,894	933	1,352,295	(Not stated)	.....	.....	.....
Puri ... During 1892-93	62	50	117,216	20,482	.....	.....	.....
Puri ... Do. 1893-94	1	2	3,038	536	.....	.....	.....
Puri ... Do. 1894-95	23	13	11,986	3,458	.....	.....	.....
Total for Puri ...	1,980	998	1,484,535	.....	118*	91*	82,826*
Total of the two districts ...	5,856	2,770	4,644,304	.....	1,165	591	964,293

* These figures relate to villages belonging to the Puri Temple.

Including the work of the previous year, rents were settled in 142 villages for 13,950 tenants, and raised from Rs. 36,219 to Rs. 44,885.

Balasore.

Balasore was constituted a separate settlement charge with effect from 1st November 1894: the staff attested records for 1,962 villages containing an area of 1,022 square miles, 296,818 tenants, and 1,204,215 plots. The average outturn for each officer *per mensem* was about 21,000 plots. The following table shows the progress of attestation work in this district from the beginning of the work:—

	Work done.				Work remaining on 1st October 1895.		
	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.	Number of tenants.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
During 1892-93	511	128	208,642	45,931	.....	.....	.....
„ 1893-94	577	324	475,833	108,435	.....	.....	.....
„ 1894-95	1,962	1,022	1,204,215	296,818	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,050	1,474	1,888,690	451,184	686	236	232,846

The expenditure on settlement in all the three districts during the year ending 30th September 1895 amounted to Rs. 1,93,392, of which Rs. 1,10,185 were for Cuttack and Puri and Rs. 83,207 for Balasore. The amount first mentioned, distributed over 1,716 square miles, the total area attested in the three districts, gives a cost rate of about Rs. 113 per square mile, or about 2 annas 10 pies per acre against 6½ annas, the rate per acre arrived at in the previous year.

Chittagong.

The only survey work remaining to be done in Chittagong was the survey of a small area of thatching-grass lands and the demarcation of the Hill Tract boundary. 233 boundary disputes, 4,559 objections under section 105, and 34 disputes under section 106 were disposed of during the year. The adjustment of lands of estates and villages was completed in 240 villages, leaving 276 villages still in hand. There was a marked improvement in the progress of settlement of fair rents; for 80,997 tenancies in 356 villages rents were settled in the year, against 13,463 in the previous year, with the result that rents in the aggregate payable by tenants of all degrees have been raised from Rs. 4,71,326 to Rs. 6,18,418; and revenue payable directly to Government has been raised from Rs. 2,45,617 to Rs. 3,56,415, or 45 per cent. The cost of settlement during the year was Rs. 1,40,407.

Palamau Government estate.

The survey of the 397 villages of the Government estate in Palamau was begun in August 1893. The traverse survey of the whole area, with the exception of one village, and part of the cadastral work, had been completed before November 1894. During the period under review, the cadastral survey and record-writing of 181 villages, covering an area of 161·75 square miles, and containing 66,352 fields, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 24,671; and the attestation of the remaining villages, 364 in number, with an area of 260·93 square miles, was completed. The cost of settlement operations amounted to Rs. 15,840-14-10. The Settlement Officer proposes to raise the existing revenue of the estate from Rs. 40,842 to Rs. 79,899, or by 95 per cent., the extension of cultivation since the last settlement having amounted to 131 per cent.

Darjeeling Terai.

The operations in the Darjeeling district comprise 819 jotes, covering an area of about 196 square miles, and 33 grants, covering an area of about 35 square miles, of which by far the greater portion is under tea. The survey and record-writing of 210 square miles were finished, and the attestation and assessment will be carried out this year.

Kolhan estate, Singhbhum.

The estate is said to cover an area of about 1,423 square miles, exclusive of forest reserves, and to contain 796 villages.

The traverse survey of 1,175 square miles was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 35,954.

Measurement has been completed and records prepared in 182 villages, covering an area of 79,111 acres of cultivated and 34,356 acres of uncultivated land. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,274 up to the end of September 1895.

Tippera.

The survey of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali districts and the initial record-writing were completed before the commencement of November 1894. Attestation was taken in hand in the middle of November 1894, and the work of the year consisted of attesting 327 villages with 29,119 tenants and 132,046 plots, covering 89 square miles.

The average outturn of work per officer was 9,196 plots a month, the task of making a record of rights being more difficult in Tippera than in any other part of these provinces, owing to the intricate system of taluks, the large number of disputes, and the obstructive attitude of the tenants. Applications for the settlement of fair rents were filed in 90 villages during the year under report and in 12 during the previous year. Sixteen cases in five villages affecting 177 tenants were disposed of during the year. The publication of draft records was made in five villages during the year; no final publication has taken place.

The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 33,268; and from the beginning Rs. 68,073.

Tikari estate and Government estates in Gaya.

The traverse work covered an area of 46·03 square miles and 65 scattered villages, and the cadastral work 18 09 square miles and 45 villages; the record-writing was carried out for 69 square miles and 104 villages. The work of the professional party in the Raj estate, except the Belkhara mahal, was completed during the year.

Over three-fifths of the attestation work was carried out during the year under review. Records were attested for an area of 317·73 square miles containing 441 villages, 27,612 tenants, and 388,837 plots. The work was done at the rate of 18,500 plots a month for each officer employed. Publication of the draft records went on *pari passu* with attestation, as few applications for settlement of fair rents were filed, and the draft records of 440 villages were published out of the 441, of which the records were attested.

Smaller settlements.

The following table shows the progress of the operations and the cost incurred in the smaller surveys and settlements dealt with by the Directors of Surveys and Land Records:—

Estates.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Survey.		Settlement.					Total cost of survey and settlement to end of the year.
			Traverse—During 1894-95.	Cadastral—During 1894-95.	Attestation: number of villages—		Settlement of fair rents to end of the year.			
					During 1894-95.	To end of 1894-95.	Number of tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government estates.			Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Pataspur estates in Midnapore	96	54·6	...	...	46	96	...	...	...	29,963
(2) Jaipur estates in Bogra ...	157	55·8	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	22,260
(3) Backergunge estates	32	64·02	...	53·48	3	4	986	14,156	20,224	...
(4) Gaya estates	109	89	89	89·	...	...	...	...	...	21,164
(5) Shahabad estates	20	18·75	...	9·40	12	20	...	...	...	1,351
Total ...	414	282·17	89	151·88	74	131	936	14,156	20,224	74,738
Private estates.										
(1) Chaurasi estates in 24-Parganas	53	33	½	33	...	...	...	...	...	9,618
(2) Ganga Mandal in Tippera ...	3	1·16	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	632
(3) Palpara in Tippera	11	3·46	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	1,654
(4) Tantibunia in Khulna	8	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	4,149
(5) Chikulbandi in Backergunge ...	7	5·45	...	5·45	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
Total ...	82	63·07	20½	58·45	14	14	..	...	...	17,422
Wards' estates.										
(1) Burdwan Raj khas mahals in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankura.	176	129·3	...	10·03	85	158	4,132	37,468	39,493	(a)...
(2) Dakhin Shahbazpur in Backergunge.	47	140·58	...	...	...	47	7,839	...	...	96,169
(3) Srirampur in Backergunge ...	9	9·13	...	·33	7	9	1,481	20,050	20,050	6,762
Total ...	232	285·01	...	10·36	42	208	12,472	57,518	59,543	1,02,931
GRAND TOTAL ...	728	630·25	109½	220·69	130	353	14,408	71,674	79,767	1,04,097

(a) Only Rs. 745 have been shown as expended by the Survey Department. The rest of the survey expenditure has not been reported.

Sonthal Parganas.

The final publication of the khatians and record of rights of the villages in parganas Teur, Sultanabad, and Ambar, in the Sonthal Parganas, which had been measured and settled during the year ending 30th September 1894, was completed during the

month of October 1894. No fresh settlements of private estates in the Sonthal Parganas were taken up during the year.

Maintenance of settlement records.

Act III (B.C.) of 1895 has now been passed; it provides for the maintenance of records of rights in land in surveyed areas, to which it may be extended, by requiring all classes of privileged tenants to register all mutations of tenant-rights, whether due to succession or transfer. The registration of mutations of the rights of non-occupancy raiyats and of under-raiyats is left optional.

Survey and Settlement Manuals.

During the year the Board's Survey and Settlement Manuals of 1888 were revised and amalgamated into one work by Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., on special duty. Short rules for petty surveys and settlements were also drawn up by the same officer. The revised Manual has been issued for the guidance of Settlement Officers in the season now commencing, has been reviewed by the Board, and is now being finally issued with the approval of Government.

Government Estates.

THE following table shows the results of collections in (1) Government estates leased to farmers, and (2) Government estates held direct, for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

		Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1		2	3	4
(1) Government estates leased to farmers	1893-94	85·16	76·26	83·71
	1894-95	85·59	77·90	84·44
(2) Government estates held direct ...	1893-94	89·01	69·39	87·04
	1894-95	89 11	73·84	87·32

Particulars of estates held direct.

There were 2,353 estates held direct by Government in 1894-95, of which 2,109 (against 2,080 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 244 private estates managed by Government. The following statement shows the number of these estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan ...	412	64,145	4	2,24,983	416	2,89,128	29,207	6·2	1,49,709	51·7
Presidency ...	217	2,34,300	43	12,907	260	2,47,207	14,109	5·6	2,33,106	82·9
Rajshahi ...	98	5,49,872	35	11,791	133	5,61,760	33,945	6·15	5,20,461	92·3
Dacca	631	4,33,137	106	1,31,577	737	5,65,564	36,357	6·3	5,15,084	91·15
Chittagong ...	225	6,66,353	25	12,828	250	6,79,181	69,760	10·13	5,62,921	82·84
Patna	190	2,15,306	19	33,827	209	2,58,133	24,236	9·3	1,74,101	68·7
Bhagalpur ...	123	2,77,486	6	15,788	134	2,93,274	9,435	3·3	2,40,896	85·2
Orissa	31	5,99,879	5	73,926	36	4,73,705	21,101	4·5	4,42,933	93·5
Chota Nagpur	177	15,586	1	17,730	178	93,316	2,493	2·6	89,979	96·4
Total ...	2,109	29,40,650	244	5,34,068	2,353	34,84,498	2,39,886	6·3	29,87,782	85·7
In 1893-94 ...	2,080	28,94,384	237	5,14,013	2,317	34,08,777	2,37,488	6·9	29,87,336	87·6

Demand and Collection.

In estates held direct by Government the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,08,777 to Rs. 34,84,498, and the total demand from Rs. 40,54,015 to Rs. 41,17,668. The collections have increased, especially of the arrears, so that the total is Rs. 34,09,907. The remissions are less, but the current and total balances are much greater, so that the percentages of collections, both current and total, have fallen from 87·63 to 85·74, and from 83·16 to 82·81 respectively.

Sale of Government lands.

The subject of the sale of petty Government estates was under consideration during the year, and out of 3,186 estates it was decided to sell 991, with an area of 33,624 acres, and yielding a rental of Rs. 53,859.

Expenditure on management and improvements.

Under the orders of Government the 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

(1) 1 per cent. to Education.
(2) 1½ „ to Communications.
(3) 2 „ to Sanitary Improvements.
(4) 7½ „ to (*a*) Management Proper and (*b*) Miscellaneous Improvements.

In addition to this there is also a separate Agricultural Public Works grant for works of improvement in Government or temporarily-settled estates.

The sum to be devoted to (*a*) sanitary improvements and (*b*) miscellaneous improvements, including agricultural improvements and experiments, has always been (*i*) the 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements, *plus* (*ii*) as much as can be saved from the 7½ per cent. above mentioned. In February 1895 the Board were requested to reduce the cost of management, so as to leave 3 per cent. clear for sanitary and agricultural improvements in Government estates. Towards the end of the year under review, the sums devoted to sanitary and miscellaneous improvements were amalgamated with the Agricultural Public Works grant and will be treated in one account. A sum of Rs. 3,70,000 was granted by Government for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in, Government estates during 1894-95, but the actual disbursements according to the reports of the local officers were Rs. 3,30,963. The Accountant-General, however, reports the expenditure to have been Rs. 3,59,896. The grant placed at the disposal of the Board for works of agricultural improvements was Rs. 60,000, of which Rs. 46,765 were expended.

The following table exhibits the expenditure in each division on miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement and on works necessary for the increase or maintenance of land revenue:—

Division.	Amount expended—						
	In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	4,235	...	...	11,877	...	2,410	18,522
Presidency	3,391	150	...	2,310	...	7,115	12,996
Rajshahi	5,006	1,757	22	...	10,097	7,997	24,879
Dacca	7,690	...	...	990	975	5,822	15,477
Chittagong	6,431	815	400	8,104	1,550	3,855	20,655
Patna	3,975	11,199	...	447	...	5,051	20,672
Bhagalpur	1,396	...	...	2,600	...	5,999	9,804
Orissa	8,709	2,161	47	540	1,752	3,632	16,831
Chota Nagpur	3,806	11,876	...	...	...	1,374	17,056
Total ...	44,448	27,948	469	26,898	14,374	42,755	1,56,892
Total for 1893-94 ...	59,938	26,404	1,213	73,773	13,826	46,183	2,21,337

New staples and agricultural experiments.

In Hooghly jute was successfully grown in the Government estates in the Serampore subdivision from seed supplied by the Agricultural Department. Attempts were made, with more or less success, to introduce or encourage

the cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes in Midnapore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, and Gaya. In Jalpaiguri Rs. 500 were expended on the model farm started at Mainaguri for agricultural experiments and cultivation of new staples. Large cabbages and knolkohls are reported to have been grown locally for the first time in the Falakata tahsil. In the neighbourhood of Dumraon improved varieties of potatoes and wheat, and at Burdwan potatoes and jute have been imported, and not only grown at the farms, but distributed to the raiyats.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

There were no new agricultural implements brought into use, nor were improvements worthy of mention made in agricultural machinery.

Education.

In the district of the 24-Parganas 69 schools were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,451 for the education of boys, and 6 girls' schools were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 234. In Jalpaiguri there were 108 primary schools with 2,398 pupils, on which Rs. 4,149 were spent by Government. In Darjeeling there were 44 primary schools in the Terai with 932 pupils, and Rs. 4,988 were expended from the district grant. In the Government estates (Kalimpong and West Tista) 40 schools with 1,140 pupils were also maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 6,749 from the district grant. In Backergunge 333 schools with 7,408 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,893. In Chittagong Rs. 4,477 were expended during the year in Government estates on primary education. In Angul Rs. 3,577 and in Puri Rs. 3,382 were expended in maintaining 106 and 161 schools respectively. In the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum there were 122 primary schools attended by 6,044 pupils. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 5,540, of which Rs. 458 were met from the Estates Improvement Fund.

Roads and communications.

In the 24-Parganas the District Board spent Rs. 1,550 on the repairs of roads in khas mahals in the subdivisions of Basirhat and Diamond Harbour. In Jalpaiguri Rs. 30,498 and Rs. 15,330 were respectively expended on the construction and maintenance respectively of main roads. Of this expenditure under the two heads Rs. 4,837 and Rs. 14,729 were met from the district fund. In Darjeeling the total expenditure for the repairs of roads in the Terai, paid from the District Road Cess Fund, amounted to Rs. 5,956. A bridge was constructed on the Rishi river in the Kalimpong khas mahals at a cost of Rs. 800 from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund. In Backergunge a sum of Rs. 7,347 was spent during the year on roads and bridges. In Tippera Rs. 2,150 were spent on the construction of a road from Char Hime to Char Bhairabi. In Gaya Government estates Rs. 6,215 were expended. In Angul Rs. 1,633 were spent in opening new and repairing existing roads.

Condition of raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats in the Government khas mahals was on the whole fairly good, and the majority reaped a good harvest, though in certain tracts they suffered loss of crops in consequence of excessive rains and floods. In the Kaminachak estate in Midnapore there was an entire loss of the winter paddy, caused by another of the ruinous inundations to which the estate is subject. In some of the estates in the Contai subdivision there was a partial failure of crops, due to excessive rainfall, and also to defective drainage in the Argoal and Udhadal circuits. In parts of Murshidabad the raiyats were in difficulties owing to excessive floods and the consequent loss of the *bhadoi* and mulberry crops. In Faridpur the *aus* crop failed almost completely, and the *rabi* or spring harvest was very scanty. In the diara estates of Patna the tenants suffered in consequence of the loss of their *bhadoi* crop. In Gaya the raiyats suffered to some extent from failure of the *bhadoi* and the poor outturn of the *rabi*. Cattle-disease caused much loss in some of the estates of this district. In the rainy season there was a severe outbreak of cholera in most of the Government villages in common with the rest of the district. In Shahabad the year opened with a bad *rabi* crop. A very severe outbreak of cholera, which extended to nearly every part of the district, was followed by a bad fever epidemic. In Muzaffarpur the peasantry suffered owing to the floods of the Ganges. In Monghyr the *bhadoi* crops were almost wholly destroyed in three important estates—Binda Diara, Kutlupur, and Mahazi Bhamanandpur—and the raiyats experienced considerable difficulty in supporting their families. In Bhagalpur

a large portion of the village Mohunpur was cut away by the river. Nearly all the raiyats of the Government estate Pealapur, on the border of the Sonthal Parganas, disappeared owing to the pressure put on them by mahajans. In Malda the *kalai* crop was a total failure in some estates, while in others the *bhadoi* was partially destroyed by floods. The raiyats of both Manand and Birso estates in Balasore suffered some loss of crops by the high flood of August 1894. The tenants in certain tracts of the Sadar subdivision of Puri suffered from the effects of the floods of July 1894. In the southern portion of the Singhbhum district there had been some scarcity for same months owing to famine which prevailed in Keonjhar, and advances were made to the raiyats under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

Number.

THERE were 74 wards' estates and 72 attached estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report, against 78 and 67 respectively in the year 1893-94. Of the total number of estates, 9 wards' and 13 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, charge having been assumed or relinquished during the year. Besides these, the ward's estate of Latifa-khatoon in Chittagong was released on the last day of the year.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

The total amount due to Government from estates under management on account of revenue and cesses, both arrear and current, was Rs. 49,93,261. Of this sum Rs. 49,85,574 were paid, Rs. 39,724 being on account of arrears and Rs. 49,45,850, or 99·8 per cent. on the current demand, being due for current payments. The outstanding balance was reduced to Rs. 7,627, and of this nearly Rs. 4,000 were actually paid before the close of the year, but not adjusted. In the estate Barutter Hingly, in Midnapore, which alone owed any considerable sum to Government, the default was due to the bad harvests of two successive years.

Rent due to superior landlords.

The sum of Rs. 5,65,842 was due to superior landlords, Rs. 1,63,534 being arrears from the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 4,26,577 werepaid and Rs. 671 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,38,594. This apparently bad result was due to the default of three estates, viz., Satkhira, Haturia and Bamna, all of which were in arrears in the previous year also. The two last-named estates were taken over, heavily involved, in 1893, and there were no funds to pay these debts. In the case of Satkhira the payment of the greater portion is awaiting the settlement of accounts with some of the landlors.

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balances due to the estates during the five years ending 1894-95:—

Year.	Demand			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collection on current demand.	Total collections on current demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs
1890-91 ...	79,81,432	93,20,588	1,73,11,020	.....	.....	96,29,082	.....	98·	7,57,403	74,24,535
1891-92 ...	77,67,017	91,53,100	1,69,20,117	30,69,365	60,69,371	91,38,736	66·3	99·8	12,12,179	65,69,202
1892-93 ...	63,03,063	92,99,637	1,55,03,300	29,04,156	61,96,739	91,00,895	66·6	97·8	3,05,695	60,96,710
1893-94 ...	66,78,027	97,32,203	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,97,313	65·8	96·5	4,35,740	65,77,177
1894-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,914	61,69,326	91,53,240	66·4	98·	5,67,884	61,13,979

In none of these five years did the total collections (current and arrear) equal the amount of the current demand; so that, were it not for remissions, arrears must have gone on accumulating during the whole period. During the

year under report the percentage on the current demand both of current collections and of total collections was better than in the previous year, but there is still room for improvement. In Orissa only was the standard fixed by Government, namely, 90 per cent. on the current demand, attained; and the results were worst in the Presidency Division, where less than half the current demand was collected.

The percentage of collections of the total demand (current and arrear) was highest in the three following estates:—Kanika 93, Rajkrishna Banerjee 92·5, Magun Das Rai 89. The following showed the worst results:—Paigamberpur (16·1), Dhalbhum (29·6), Chandra Kumar (30·1), Kasimbazar (35·3), and Satkhira (37·5). Out of the total balance of 61 lakhs of rupees, 46½ lakhs were said to be good and in process of recovery, and the rest doubtful or irrecoverable.

Debts due from estates.

The estates which were under the management of the Court for the entire year owed at it's commencement Rs. 31,70,500, and incurred during the year further debts amounting to Rs. 3,12,874, so that their total liabilities amounted to Rs. 34,83,374. Of this sum, Rs. 6,82,860 were paid off during the year, and a further reduction of Rs. 86,123 was made by compromise, so that at the close of the year the aggregate debts had been reduced to Rs. 27,14,391.

Cost of management and the management rate.

In estates which were under the Court of Wards for the whole year, the cost of management proper averaged 7·9 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. In the Burdwan Division it was 3·8 per cent. only, owing to the low cost in the Raj estate. In Orissa the cost was highest, viz., 16 per cent., owing to the payment of Rs. 12,367 to the *mustajirs* or farmers in the Kanika estate for arrears of commission on collections made by them in previous years. The amount payable on account of the general management rate leviable under Act X of 1892 was Rs. 1,44,785, besides arrears from 1893-94 amounting to Rs. 17,715. Of this, Rs. 1,35,515 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,985. In 1893-94 the amount payable was Rs. 1,37,401 besides arrears of Rs. 5,560, and the amount actually collected was Rs. 1,32,092. The demand for the audit rate of estates with a rent and cess roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards amounted to Rs. 25,652, of which Rs. 17,120 were for the current year. Of this sum, only Rs. 12,072 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,580. Out of 24 such estates the accounts of 19 only were audited.

Management.

The great estate of the Burdwan Raj, with its rental of over 45 lakhs, was well and economically managed by Raja Ban Behari Kapur. The percentage of the management charges on the current demand was only 3·5, and of the cost of maintaining the proprietor and his family 9·26. In Tikari and Kasimbazar, the next largest estates under the Court of Wards, the management charges were high, amounting to 16·1 and 16·7 per cent., respectively, on the current demand. The amount spent on the proprietors was also high in both cases, being 16·72 in the Tikari estate and 18·5 in Kasimbazar. In the former estate Rs. 35,219 were spent on improvements, chiefly for village irrigation. Among the estates released, there was no case of signally successful management, while there were many failures. The administration of the released estates in Midnapore appears to have been particularly unsuccessful. Speaking generally, the faults in the management of the larger estates appear to be the high rate paid for management, the large sums paid to the proprietors, the great cash balances, and the comparative smallness of the sum spent on improvements.

Survey and settlement.

The total expenditure on survey and settlement in wards' estates amounted to Rs. 1,64,705, of which Rs. 1,24,652 were for the larger operations in charge of the Director of Land Records. Final reports have been submitted for the operations on the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika estates, and that for Dakhin Shahbazpur is expected shortly. The work in the Sarail estate is being revised. Work was in progress at the close of the year in the Burdwan khas mahals, in Tikari, and the Srirampur estate. Operations on a small scale—mostly under section 101 or 103 of the Bengal Tenancy Act—were in progress in ten other estates. The wards' estates situated in Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga will be dealt with in the course of the general operations in those districts.

Improvements.

The following statement shows the expenditure under the various heads of improvements during the last five years:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance of estates, buildings and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property for benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	59,241	32,255	2,13,178	58,404	1,26,523	4,89,601
1891-92	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359
1892-93	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339
1893-94	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901
1894-95	50,217	38,564	1,68,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502

The release of the Dighapattea estate in Rajshahi, and of the Jheria estate in Chota Nagpur, along with the diminished expenditure on buildings in Burdwan, account for the greater part of the reduction. The Raj office buildings in Burdwan have now been completed. The percentage of the total expenditure under the head of improvements on the net annual income was 15·06 in 1894-95 against 18·51 in the previous year. The most unsatisfactory feature in the statement given above is the decrease in the expenditure on remunerative improvements to Rs. 1,43,208, or 3 per cent. on the annual net income of the estates, against Rs. 1,58,406, or 4·11 per cent., in the preceding year. This expenditure, it is true, represents more than 10 per cent. of the surplus profits of the year, but it is considerably less than the sum invested (Rs. 2,01,171), and is insignificant compared with the cash balance at the close of the year (Rs. 15,25,785). In November 1894 the attention of local officers was drawn to the necessity of larger expenditure on improvements of this nature, and they were directed to submit a programme of the works to be executed during the next three years on each estate.

Certificates and civil suits.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure during the year under report and the four preceding years in estates under management:—

Division.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total amount realized by certificates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	4,708	1,974	6,682	3,927	1,738	1,017	2,755	1,81,975	40,012
Presidency	1,522	922	2,504	1,556	497	451	948	87,985	47,684
Rajshahi	194	1,150	1,344	828	176	340	516	19,883	8,569
Dacca	149	482	631	377	9	245	254	44,935	17,711
Chittagong	659	1,706	2,365	1,910	186	269	455	56,198	38,273
Patna	63	327	389	355	14	20	34	68,536	7,427
Bhagalpur	118	229	347	210	103	34	137	9,249	4,566
Orissa	82	235	317	271	31	16	46	5,889	3,672
Chota Nagpur	319	876	1,195	853	252	140	341	50,261	24,807
Total for ... 1894-95 ...	7,813	7,061	15,774	10,287	2,958	2,632	5,487	6,24,792	1,98,711
1893-94 ...	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,094	6,71,210	2,17,706
1892-93 ...	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,053	1,640	10,093	8,58,414	3,41,256
1891-92 ...	13,704	13,299	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,663	...
1890-91 ...	21,167	10,975	32,142	18,458	12,193	1,511	13,704	4,69,970	...

The number of certificates filed increased, while the demand covered by them decreased. The reduction in the number of certificates pending at the close of the year from 7,813 to 5,487 was satisfactory.

The following are the figures for the year in regard to civil suits filed in estates where the certificate procedure cannot be adopted:—

Number of estates in which civil suits were instituted for the recovery of rents and cesses due to them.	Number of suits pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Fifty estates	309	2,564	2,873	2,425	235	213	448	3,64,445

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

The number of estates managed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, was 58, as against 55 in 1893-94. Six estates were released during the year and five were brought under the Act. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances for 1894-95:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	29,671	1,00,472	95,438	94·9	6,958	28,347	34,271
Lohardaga	58,107	94,464	91,526	96·8	2,166	58,879	163
Palamau	2,730	16,073	14,881	92·5	286	3,636	.....
Manbhum	41,234	97,964	92,965	94·8	3,340	42,893	18
Singhbhum	1,82,216	87,301	82,418	94·4	3,512	1,83,587	49
Total ...	3,13,958	3,96,274	3,77,228	95·1	15,662	3,17,342	34,501

The following statement shows the extent to which debts due by the estate have been liquidated:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	4,21,681	2,67,832	6,89,513	44,725	8,524	3,36,264	46,041
Lohardaga	2,88,023	54,071	3,42,094	32,962	28,392	2,50,979	46,219
Palamau	1,12,054	2,617	1,14,671	6,733	.....	1,07,935	11,717
Manbhum	1,98,670	12,812	2,11,182	49,053	9,900	1,58,329	28,398
Singhbhum ...	1,62,740	5,146	1,67,886	32,284	.....	1,35,602	30,466
Total for 1894-95	11,53,068	3,42,478	14,95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,63,241
Total for 1893-94	13,24,012	57,055	14,81,067	3,47,240	11,861	10,91,966	.....

The comparison of columns 5 and 8 is satisfactory, that is to say, the schemes for the repayment of debts have as a whole been more than realised. There was a deficiency in payments by some estates which is more than counterbalanced by excess payments in others. The deficiency is most noticeable in Doranda, Siri, Tundi and Dhalbhum. In Doranda it is due partly to the non-realization of anticipated increments in the rental of the estate owing to revisions of settlements, and partly to short collections. In Siri it is owing to the failure of a contemplated sale of a portion of the estate. In Tundi a portion of the deficiency should have been paid during the year, as the estate had a cash balance of Rs. 2,322. In Dhalbhum the non-payment was due solely to delay on the part of the creditors in accepting payment.

Miscellaneous.

Rules under the new Land Acquisition Act.

THE passing of the new Land Acquisition Act in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General necessitated the publication of revised rules in the place of those under Act X of 1870, which had become obsolete. A draft of revised rules under section 55 of Act I of 1894 was accordingly prepared by the Board of Revenue, and after scrutiny by Government published for criticism. No objections having been offered, they were laid before the Government of India and sanctioned with slight modifications, and finally issued soon after the close of the year.

Rules for the Settlement of Waste Lands in Chittagong.

On the occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Chittagong in January 1893, His Honour was informed by the Settlement Officer that the existing rules for the settlement of waste lands in that district, which were framed in 1880, and reprinted in Section IV, pages 27-30 of the Board's Waste Lands Manual, were unsuitable and practically inoperative, on account of the inconvenience of dividing the lands into 50-acre blocks in the manner laid down. The Collector of Chittagong and the Settlement Officer were therefore directed to submit revised rules. This they did through the proper channel, and the revised rules after careful scrutiny by Government have been approved by the Government of India.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1894-95 the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had ten Bills under consideration, nine of which were passed into law. The Bill which was abandoned was a Bill to amend the Revenue Sale Law, which was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 31st of March 1894, but did not reach the later stages, the Government having resolved to withdraw the Bill.

Act I (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Recovery of Public Demands.

This Act came into force on the 29th of May 1895. It repeals Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1891, and extends to all the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the exception of the district of Angul, where a special procedure prevails. Its main object is to amend and consolidate the law dealing with certificate procedure, and to separate the process by which the land revenue due from proprietors of estates is recoverable from that by which a great number of minor demands, such as fees, fines, duties, taxes, costs, and the like, are recovered from the public in general. The two processes are to be independent of each other, each having its own Act and its own procedure.

Act II (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to further amend the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

This Act came into force on the 29th day of May 1895. It amends section 43 of the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and section 72 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866; and adds some new sections to both Acts, namely, sections 41A and 43A to the Suburban Police Act and sections 68B and 72A to the Calcutta Police Act. The object of the Act is to provide the police with sufficient powers to deal with the evils arising from solicitation on the part of prostitutes or touts in public places in the town of Calcutta.

Act III (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Records of Tenant-rights in Bengal, and for the recovery of the cost of Cadastral Surveys and Settlements.

This Act became law on the 29th day of May 1895, but has effect only in those districts or parts of districts of which a field survey and a record of rights have been made under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, or under any other law for the time being in force, and to which the Local Government may extend it by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The object of the Act is to make it compulsory in areas surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act to register all mutations of proprietary rights and of the rights of tenure-holders, raiyats at fixed rates, and occupancy raiyats. The system of registration is modelled on that prescribed by the Indian Registration Act. In Part II of the Bill is provided a system, supplementary to that laid down in section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, for facilitating the recovery of the cost of a survey-settlement by a temporary cess to be levied rateably per acre from proprietors and tenure-holders, raiyats, and owners of revenue-free tenures and holdings.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.

This Act came into force on the 5th day of June 1895. It amends sections 13, 35, 90, 104, 106, 108, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 126, and adds sections 32A, 104A, 122A, 122B, 122C to the sections of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890. It effects certain necessary changes, more particularly in the facilities for landing petroleum; and in respect of bonded warehouses containing petroleum the Commissioners are by this Act exempted from all liability for loss by fire, however arising. It also empowers the Commissioners to create a fund, to be disposed of as the Commissioners think right, out of fines realized under section 82; to convey passengers as well as goods on their tramways; to frame scales of charges for the landing and

shipping of goods from or into sea-going vessels by persons other than their own servants; to levy charges for certain services rendered to boats plying for hire; to substitute for the uniform additional toll now charged under section 108 of the Act different rates of charges on different classes of goods, to be calculated in the manner most convenient and expedient for each class; and to make bye-laws in connection with the landing and shipping of goods at the docks and jetties. Powers are also given to the Commissioners to put petroleum cargoes out of the hold and over a vessel's side by their servants or by contractors; to declare any of their warehouses to be bonded warehouses; to enter into a general bond with the Customs for the payment of duty on goods stored in their warehouses; and to grant warrants for such goods.

Act V (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers, and the control of lepers exercising certain trades.

This Act came into force on the 26th day of June 1895. Its object is to segregate pauper lepers under proper safeguards, and to prevent them from exercising certain trades and callings connected with human food, drink, and clothing; it defines who are "lepers" and "pauper lepers"; and it deals with the arrest and examination, segregation in a properly constituted leper asylum, and discharge of pauper lepers. It also deals with restraints to be placed on lepers who are not paupers; and enables the Commissioners of a Municipality to make rules and bye-laws, with the sanction of the Local Government, forbidding lepers to engage in certain trades and occupations of the character above described.

This Act came into force on the 16th day of October 1895. The object of the Act is as follows:—

Act VI (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act.

The Port Commissioners of Calcutta are possessed of a large amount of land adjoining their foreshore, which they have leased out, and upon which the lessees have erected shops, warehouses, and tiled huts. This land, as at present constituted, cannot be revalued or re-assessed, and the buildings thereon cannot be valued or assessed under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888. The lessees therefore escape assessment to municipal taxation in respect of these buildings. The Act adds to the Calcutta Port Act certain sections which enable the annual value of the buildings and the consolidated rate payable to the Corporation of Calcutta in respect thereof to be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 122 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1888, the latter being made recoverable under the provisions of that Act. The Port Commissioners are also enabled to recover from the owners of the buildings half the consolidated rate paid by the Commissioners to the Corporation of Calcutta for the land on which they stand. The opportunity was also taken to amend section 35 (2) and sections 105 and 126 of the Act, which at present only empower the Commissioners to construct tramways.

This Act came into force on the 16th day of October 1895. Its object is to repeal the Bhutan Duars Act of 1869, the use for which has ceased; and it has been passed in consequence of a memorial presented by the planters residing in the districts of the Western Duars. The Bhutan Duars Act was a special Act in force in the Western Duars, passed with the object of excluding the ordinary civil courts from the cognizance of suits relating to immoveable property, revenue, and rent, in the territory ceded by the Government of Bhutan to the British Government in 1866, and of allowing such matters to be dealt with under rules framed by Government and attached to the Act. It has long been felt that the time had passed when such an Act was adequate to the wants of a large and growing population; but it was thought better to wait till the settlement of the Western Duars should be completed, as the rules provided a convenient procedure for carrying out that operation. On its completion the Lieutenant-Governor obtained from the Government of India permission to repeal Act XVI of 1869; and now that the Act has been repealed, it will be possible to extend to those districts Acts which are more adapted to the wants and requirements of the growing population.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to repeal the Bhutan Duars Act XVI of 1869.

Act VIII (B.C.) of 1895. An Act to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas.

This Act came into force on the 30th day of October 1895. It is the outcome of a resolution passed at the Belvedere Conference held on the 18th July 1892.

Under the powers conferred by this Act, whenever an application is received from a District Board, reporting that they believe that the sanitary condition of any tract within their jurisdiction has been deteriorated by the obstruction of drainage, the Local Government may by an order indicate the area of the tract affected, and prescribe the appointment of nine or more persons as Drainage Commissioners, of whom not less than half will be elected from the District or Local Board, and the remainder appointed from among the holders of estates and tenures in the said tract, or their managers. The Commissioners will then, through the Engineer, cause a survey to be made and prepare plans and estimates for the construction and maintenance of the necessary works, and forward them, together with a map of the affected area, to the Collector of the district. This survey, plans, estimates, &c., are to be called the survey and preliminary scheme. The Collector will then publish in every village of the tract affected a notification inviting objections, which, when received, he will forward to the Commissioners, who will submit them along with the survey and preliminary scheme, and a report, if necessary, to the District Board for consideration. If the District Board reject the scheme they will have to defray all costs incurred up to this point; if they accept it they will submit it to the Collector, who will forward it to the Local Government along with an estimate of the proportion to the road cess of the rate leviable in the tract required to pay off in 30 years the total cost of the undertaking and the capitalized value of the expenses of maintenance. The Local Government may approve, modify, or reject the scheme, and will decide what amount it will contribute, and the scheme, as modified, will then be finally accepted or rejected by the District Board. The cost of construction and maintenance will be spread over thirty years and recovered by means of a rate on land proportionate to, and payable along with, the road cess.

The Act also makes provision for the construction of works in two or more districts, for the payment of compensation, and for the punishment of persons obstructing public drainage.

This Act still awaits the sanction of the Government of India. Its object is to provide the Local Government with the necessary powers for granting a license or provisional order for the supply of electricity. The India Telegraph Act, 1885, under which licenses have been granted to Telephone Companies, deals only with appliances for making communications by means of electricity. Act No. XIII of 1887 is an Act to provide for the protection of person and property from the risks incident to the supply and use of electricity, but it does not provide for the grant of licenses; nor does it provide for many other matters which are essential for the protection of persons or firms undertaking the supply of electricity from undue interference or restraint, and the public from excessive charges and undue preference. Accordingly, as it has been found necessary to provide by legislation that those who undertake to supply electricity and cannot do so without overriding public and local rights shall be enabled to do so under certain conditions and subject to legislative restrictions, this Act has been brought into force. The Government of Bengal will be empowered to grant licenses for the supply of electricity in any part of Calcutta. The Act closely follows the Electric Act of 1882 (44 and 45 Vict., Chap. 56); but all reference to "provisional orders" and "special Acts" has been omitted; and the Local Government is substituted for the Board of Trade throughout. The definition of Calcutta is taken from the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1884, but power is given in the Act for extending its provisions to other municipalities. The necessary powers for breaking up streets, &c., have been adopted for the most part from the Gas Works Clauses Act of 1871.

An Act to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta.

Part III, Chapter I of the Act, deals entirely with offences against the Act, and provides, amongst other things, for the theft of electricity, which is punishable in the same way as theft in other cases, the definition of "theft" in this instance being "to fraudulently abstract, cause to be wasted or diverted, consume or use."

Police.

Condition of the force.

THE sanctioned strength of superior officers of the force at the close of the year was 77, including eight probationers. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,142 as compared with 22,739 in the previous year; the difference was due to an increase of 77 Sub-Inspectors, 264 constables, and 108 town chaukidars, and a decrease of 46 head-constables.

Expenditure by the Department.

The following table purports to show the actual expenditure on the Police, excluding those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the South Lushai Hills, for the financial year 1894-95, under each of the different heads as compared with that of the preceding year:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.	Actual expenditure for 1893-94.	Actual expenditure for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting Agency	1,51,894	1,72,231	20,337	...
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,71,921	5,21,470	49,549	...
3	Pay of Executive Police and Establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c. ...	28,77,368	30,64,673	1,87,305	...
4	Travelling Allowance	1,01,898	92,886	...	8,712
5	Fixed Boat Establishment	66,671	67,679	1,008	...
6	Special, Regular, and Contract Contingencies ...	5,71,581	5,12,035	...	59,546
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,37,290	1,48,362	11,072	...
8	Bengal Military Police	31,413	46,140	14,727	...
	Total ...	43,99,736	46,15,476	2,33,998	68,258
	Net increase ...	...	...	2,15,740	...

Administrative changes.

The largest increase is under the head "Pay of Executive Police and Establishment, &c.," and is due to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee.

The following were the recommendations of this Commission and the estimated annual cost of giving effect to each of them:—

	Rs.
1. To raise the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong	49,098
2. To grant recruits free kits on joining	43,566
3. To increase the clothing allowance	21,219
4. To discontinue deductions from the men's pay towards a Superannuation Fund	57,534
5. To grant special allowances to a prosecuting agency ...	21,120
6. To grant allowances for the charge of a police-station ...	1,53,240
7. To grant pony allowances to investigating officers ...	25,020
8. To increase the number of Sub-Inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
9. To increase the number of constables	50,343
10. To reorganise the non-investigating police	30,338
Total ...	7,33,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first five recommendations as well as partial effect to the remainder except the seventh, which has been left in abeyance for the present. The substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as investigating officers is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. Although the burden imposed on provincial revenues by the large increase in expenditure which has been sanctioned, and which will again show a large increase during the current

year, is very great, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that it was unavoidable, and is calculated to produce most valuable benefits to the country by the improvement in police administration. The status of the police has been raised, and the quality of the force correspondingly improved by the increase which has been made in their emoluments, and in the character and position of the officers by whom local investigations are conducted.

Reduction of investigating centres and recruitment of investigating officers.

Thirty-two investigating centres were reduced during the year in furtherance of the reorganisation recommended by the Redistribution Committee. Including 145 centres already reduced, 177 centres have been abolished out of 188 recommended for abolition. The system of recruiting the investigating staff by competitive examination, started in 1893, was continued during the year; and 173 candidates were passed at the two examinations held. They are better educated than their predecessors, and for the most part come from a more respectable section of middle class native society. The course of instruction they undergo will prove invaluable in fitting them for the duties they have to discharge on being posted to districts. They receive a three-months' course of instruction in the Police Code, Law, and Drill. The classes have hitherto been held at Chinsurah and Bankipore, but will in future be held at Bhagalpur, where a Police School has been fitted up for the purpose.

Working of the Town Police.

Changes made in the town constabulary during the year resulted in a net increase of 108 town chaukidars and a decrease of 75 constables, at an increased cost of Rs. 1,176 per annum. The object of this system is to ensure efficiency, as well as economy, by the appointment of local and acclimatised men, drawing less pay than the constabulary, and with no claim to pension. In districts where wages have risen, little saving in annual expenditure can be effected, but there will be a reduction in the pension charges. The town beats have been revised in several districts, with the object of enabling the watch and ward chaukidars to patrol in pairs; and excellent results are shown to have followed when the system was properly supervised. Twenty burglars in Patna City, 3 in Bankipore, and 1 in Muzaffarpur were arrested *flagrante delicto* by the men on duty. In the matter of street lighting little has been done. In 36 districts, some 667 additional street lamps were erected; but almost everywhere the side streets and lanes are still unprotected. Some progress has been made in the Patna Division, where Municipal Commissioners generally contribute money to supply the police lanterns with oil. As a rule, however, municipalities have not come forward in this matter as readily as they should have done.

Rural Police.

The further development and improvement of the village police have continuously occupied the attention of Government during recent years, and important changes have been embodied in Act I (B.C.) of 1892 and in separate orders. The object of these changes has been to treat the rural police as a branch of the regular constabulary, to free them from the local fetters which have to a great extent checked their value as an arm of the administration, to encourage a better class of men to enlist in their ranks, to ensure the prompt and full payment of their salaries, and to bring them under the more immediate supervision of the higher police officials. The result of these measures has been the subject of special reports from Divisional Commissioners, who have been able generally to testify to their success.

The total number of chaukidars in the province during the past three years was as follows:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Under Act VI of 1870	96,787	101,517	109,870
Under Regulation XX of 1817, salaried ...	53,665	48,696	41,366
Ditto ditto chakran chaukidars ...	18,629	17,911	17,003
Total ...	169,081	168,124	168,239

This statement shows that considerable progress has been made in extending the operation of the Chaukidari Act. Out of 58,369 Regulation chaukidars, no less than 29,913, or more than half, are in the Burdwan Division, where sustained efforts are now being made in all the districts to extend the provisions of Act VI

of 1870 to all places to which it is applicable. In the Presidency Division, Regulation chaukidars are confined to a corner of the Murshidabad district, while in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Rajshahi Divisions the provisions of the Chaukidari Act of 1870 have been completely extended. In the Patna Division, during the last two years the number of Regulation chaukidars has been decreased by 50 per cent., mainly owing to the energetic measures adopted in the Saran and Shahabad districts. In the Bhagalpur district the further extension of Act VI is called for, as the jaghir-holding chaukidars rarely reside within their beats. In Chota Nagpur a special Act (V of 1887) is in force, but there are still 1,357 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817. As regards the Orissa Division, the expediency of introducing Act VI of 1870 is still under the consideration of Government in connection with the settlement now proceeding.

More attention has been paid to the important matter of encouraging deserving chaukidars by the grant of rewards, the number of chaukidars who received rewards having risen from 1,444 in 1892 to 2,622 in 1894, and the amount so expended from Rs. 7,644 to Rs. 12,545. The rules issued by Government during the year for the better administration of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund are calculated to lead to further improvement in this respect. The attempts made to recruit the village watch from a better class of society have only met with partial success; but in some districts of the Dacca Division, where the District Officers have exercised a zealous supervision, and the Commissioner, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, has devoted much trouble to the matter, encouraging results have been attained. The reports received lead the Lieutenant-Governor to think that the inherent repugnance on the part of the better classes to perform the duties of chaukidar has been somewhat exaggerated; and justify the opinion that such scruples are chiefly based upon causes which can be removed, and may, to a great extent, be overcome, by the exercise of a more personal interest in the condition of the chaukidars. In Rajshahi sufficient attention has not been devoted to the prompt payment of salaries and to the Government orders in this connection. It was found necessary in August 1894 to lay down a rule insisting on the personal attendance of panchayats at police-stations, and requiring them to pay there the salary of the chaukidar in full, in all cases in which the statistics of the previous year showed that distress warrants had been issued for the recovery of salaries from the panchayat in default. There is no harshness in the enforcement of this rule, which is likely to operate rather as a kindness than as a penalty. It is intended to obviate the necessity of attachment warrants; and if the panchayats dislike personal attendance, they are always in a position to know that they can avoid it by punctual payment to the chaukidar in his village, and by sending in the salary to the police-station, either by deputy or by the hands of the chaukidar himself. In the Nadia district over 500 chaukidars do not reside within the limits of their beats—a fact that must render them of little use for purposes of watch and ward. In Jessore two police officers were punished for employing chaukidars upon menial duties; but the orders of Government in this matter are reported to have generally been strictly observed.

Attention has been drawn to the disadvantage under which the village police lie in having no immediate superiors or headmen, and it has been suggested that the system which has been introduced in some districts, of appointing a circle chaukidar or dafadar for groups of villages, should be widely extended. The dafadar would be responsible to the station police for the due performance of chaukidari work within his circle. This suggestion has the support of Government, and might be effectively adopted in connection with the establishment of Union Committees, the area of a dafadar's jurisdiction being made conterminous with that of the Village Union. Elsewhere advantage should be taken of the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1892 to group together as chaukidari villages areas having a population of about 5,000, with about 9 or 10 chaukidars under one dafadar.

Additional police were entertained in four cases in Tippera and Nadia to preserve the peace in some disturbed villages, in Saran to prevent the recurrence of an anti-kine-killing agitation, and in Monghyr to prevent obstruction on the line of railway. The force of extra police entertained at Krokirchar in the Dacca district in 1893, was retained with a slight increase; while that in the Darbhanga district

Additional Police.

was reduced. The additional police employed in the Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts in 1893, were removed during the year.

Special constables.

Special police were employed during the year in 22 instances in 16 districts to the number of 449 men, as compared with 594 in 1892 and 993 in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor noticed that in 10 of these cases the police were entertained for too long a period, and he regarded the enrolment of 16 members of panchayats in the Faridpur district for neglecting to appoint chaukidars as altogether wrong in principle, and opposed to the orders recently issued by Government on the subject of the appointment of special constables. It has been explained that it is desirable to select leading and influential men, because their authority is likely to be respected by the mass of the population; and that from this point of view it would be reasonable to appoint the ringleaders of contentious factions to be special constables during a period of excitement, as their presence while employed in patrolling the streets or on other duties imposed on them would show that they were not engaged in fomenting the disturbances, but were using their influence to repress them. In regard to the duration of the appointment, it has been pointed out that special constables should only be appointed to meet cases of sudden emergency, and therefore only for the time during which the special cause of disturbance exists, *e.g.*, during a religious festival or the prevalence of a flood which may lead men to cut an embankment which it is essential to preserve. It has been directed that in every case in which a Magistrate finds it necessary to appoint special constables, he should without delay submit to the Commissioner of the Division a report of the fact, showing the number and class of persons appointed and the period for which the appointment is made. Special constables should not, however, be appointed in the case of disputes regarding rights in land which have to be settled in the civil court. If in such cases the locality is in a disturbed and dangerous condition and the ordinary preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are found to be insufficient for the maintenance of peace, it may be necessary to appoint additional police under section 15 of Act V of 1861, but not special constables under section 17 of the Act. If the disturbance continues long, application should be made for a settlement and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act as the quickest and best way of settling the dispute.

Military Police.

The three companies of Military Police, each 100 strong, with headquarters at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur, were maintained at their usual standard of efficiency. Their conduct throughout has been excellent, and their discipline and smartness are creditable. Detachments from the Dacca and Bhagalpur companies were sent to quell a disturbance in the Nayagarh State in November 1894—a service which they accomplished effectively in spite of the fact that 75 per cent. of the men suffered in health. Half of the Dumka company remained throughout the year, and half of the Bhagalpur company for part of the year, at Bankipore, in connection with the anti-kine-killing agitation in the Patna Division. During the year medals and clasps were distributed to the men of the Dacca company for their services in the Lushai expedition of 1891-92. The formation of another company of Military Police for Gnatong was sanctioned during the year.

Drill and organisation of Reserves.

The district police reserves were thoroughly organised and established upon a footing distinct from the ordinary reserves. They are now not used for escorts or guards, except on emergency and under written orders of the District Magistrate. The whole of the Cuttack and Puri district reserves were in September deputed to Nayagarh to assist in quelling the disturbances there.

Casualties.

The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three years:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
1. Retirement on pension or gratuity	420 or 1·8 per cent.	412 or 1·74 per cent.	465 or 1·93 per cent.
2. Resignation	722 „ 3·1 „	728 „ 3·09 „	889 „ 3·70 „
3. Dismissal	586 „ 2·5 „	634 „ 2·66 „	615 „ 2·56 „
4. Discharge	125 „ ·5 „	220 „ ·93 „	161 „ ·67 „
5. Desertion	51 „ ·2 „	42 „ ·18 „	47 „ ·19 „
6. Death	551 „ 2·4 „	455 „ 1·93 „	559 „ 2·33 „
Total	... 2,455 or 10·5 „	2,491 or 10·5 „	2,736 or 11·4 „

Casualties during the year amounted to 11·4 per cent. of the sanctioned strength, showing an increase of ·9 per cent. over the previous year's figures, chiefly under the head "Resignation." This increase is ascribed to the fact that service in the lower grades of the police is unpopular. The figures have not, however, varied much during the past five years, and resignation has for several years accounted for the largest number of casualties.

Torture and extortion by the police.

The record of offences under this class is again inconsiderable. The number of cases of torture reported was 15, compared with 17 in 1893 and 32 in 1892. Of these, no less than 4 cases are reported from the district of Bankura. Ten cases were pronounced false, in 4 cases the police officers concerned were discharged, and in 1 case a conviction was had in the lower court, but was set aside on appeal. It is satisfactory that not a single case was ultimately proved true. The number of cases of extortion reported rose from 70 in 1893 to 127 in 1894, but only 83 were really charges of extortion, the remaining 44 cases falling under other sections of the Penal Code. Of the 83 charges of extortion, 14 resulted in conviction, 32 in discharge or acquittal, 4 were not tried, 10 were dismissed, and 23 shown as false. Eleven prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, were instituted, against 14 in the previous year, 3 of which ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal, 2 remaining undecided at the close of the year. Nearly one-fourth of the total number of reported cases of extortion, and all the 44 cases against the police under other sections of the Code, were instituted in the district of Mymensingh. The most important of the extortion cases reported appears to have been one in which a constable of Bhagalpur was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for having arrested and extorted money from some travellers in connection with an enquiry into a case of dacoity. In another case a writer-constable of Muzaffarpur was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having demanded money from an informant.

Punishments.

The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past three years:—

Year.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892	245	·7	1·3	180	·1	·5	4,223	41·9	14·0
1893	237	·4	1·3	126	·3	·5	4,833	42·4	16·7
1894	276	·3	1·2	133	·28	·6	4,688	39·7	16·2

It will be seen that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and the Police Act has increased, while departmental punishments have slightly decreased in number. About 40 per cent. of head-constables and 10 per cent. of constables were punished during the year. These figures are very unsatisfactory, and the enquiries made during the year have shown that District Superintendents frequently exercise their powers with but little discrimination. The Inspector-General considers that punishments were overnumerous and fines unduly large. In connection with the subject of punishment, Mr. Henry has adverted to the quarterly statements submitted under the orders of Government of the comments made by judicial officers on the conduct of the police. "In some instances," Mr. Henry says, "I have had to submit to Government remarks made by both judicial and executive officers, condemning the police in unmeasured terms, although the condemnation was not warranted by any facts elicited, and was based upon an interpretation of motives and conduct which would not commend itself to an impartial or well-balanced judgment. Such comments must necessarily prove demoralising to police officers, and make them dread the fearless discharge of their duty, which may lead to their being placed in a legal pillory from which extrication is a matter of difficulty and uncertainty." Sir Charles Elliott agrees with these remarks. In one case a Sessions Judge remarked of a police officer

that "he must either be very corrupt or very stupid. In either case he deserves severe punishment." His Honour is afraid that this is the keynote of the principle on which the police are often punished. It should be unnecessary to point out that a police officer does not deserve punishment for being stupid; if any one deserves it, it is the superior officer who appointed or promoted him in spite of his stupidity. So long as orders are passed in this spirit, there is no hope of having a really efficient police; such a system of punishment, while failing to teach them, only cows them, and makes them lie to cover their mistakes. Again in one district he found that 39 Sub-Inspectors, 57 head-constables and 8 constables had been punished in 1894 for "bad office work:" this is an instance of a tendency on the part of many officers to treat the shortcomings of the police in quite a different way from that in which the shortcomings of the establishment of any other department are considered. Another instance came to his notice in which a Court Sub-Inspector and a clerk of the Magistrate's office had shown neglect in not bringing a case in which the witnesses were present: the clerk got off with a reprimand, but the Magistrate insisted on the Sub-Inspector being fined. In the Divisional Reports of last year Mr. Nolan and other Commissioners took up the same line and protested against the severe and unreasonable way in which punishments are inflicted on police officers for slight faults, delays in sending up returns, mistakes in reports and so forth, to an extent which is unknown in any other branch of Government service. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to the Inspector-General and his Deputy Inspectors-General to enforce these views, and to examine carefully, when inspecting the offices, whether they are carried out or not.

Inspections.

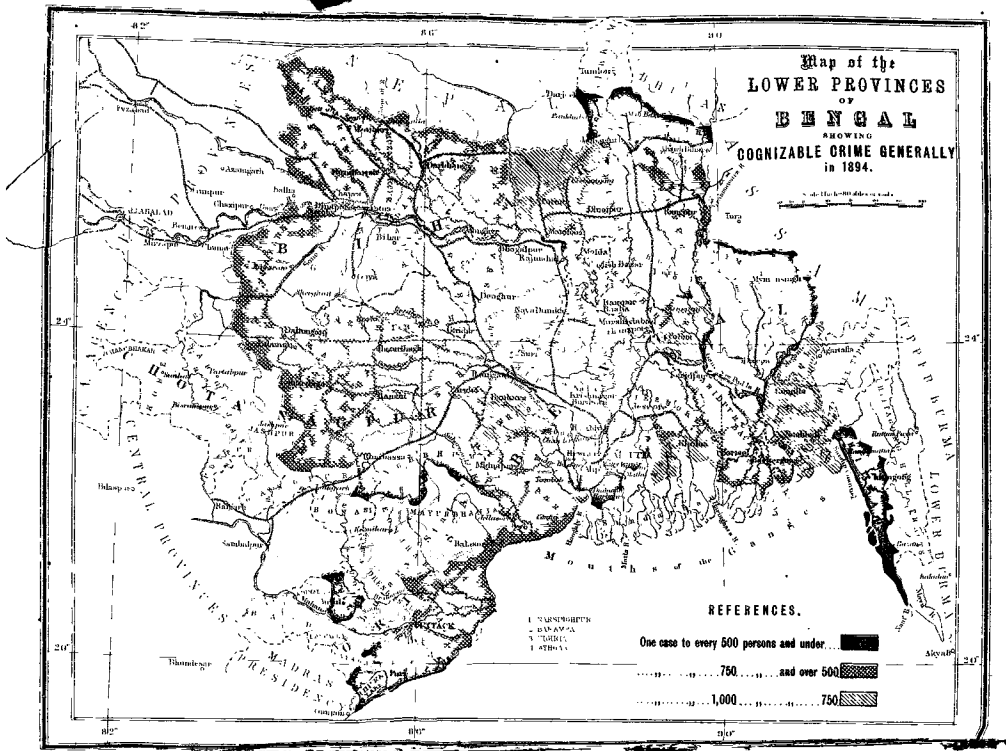
The Inspector-General and his two Deputies spent a full period of time on tour; but though the head-quarters of every district ought to be inspected during the year, no inspection was made of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and Hazaribagh.

Crime.

The following table shows the incidence of crime in Bengal arranged by Divisions:—

Divisions.	Police.	Population according to last census.	Cases of cognizable crime—*vide* columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I, *minus* cases refused under section 157, C.P.C., and cases under serial No. 57 in that statement.		Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.				Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.			
	1894.		1893.	1894.	1894.		1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10	
					Policeman.	Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Policeman.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.	Case.	Persons.
Burdwan ...	3,545	7,688,818	10,121	10,281	1 to	2,168	1 to	2·7	1 to	2·9	1 to	759	1 to	747
Presidency ...	3,584	7,853,568	10,243	10,549	1 „	2,191	1 „	2·9	1 „	2·9	1 „	766	1 „	744
Rajshahi ...	2,593	8,019,187	10,544	10,669	1 „	3,092	1 „	4·2	1 „	4·1	1 „	760	1 „	754
Dacca ...	2,273	9,844,127	11,294	14,119	1 „	4,330	1 „	5·1	1 „	6·2	1 „	871	1 „	697
Chittagong (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	1,107	4,082,795	4,552	4,827	1 „	3,688	1 „	4·2	1 „	4·3	1 „	896	1 „	845
Patna ...	4,586	15,811,014	17,763	19,671	1 „	3,447	1 „	3·9	1 „	4·2	1 „	890	1 „	803
Bhagalpur ...	2,260	8,682,490	10,289	11,447	1 „	3,885	1 „	4·8	1 „	5·1	1 „	834	1 „	769
Orissa ...	1,504	4,047,352	5,338	5,476	1 „	2,601	1 „	3·4	1 „	3·6	1 „	758	1 „	739
Chota Nagpur ...	1,612	4,628,792	5,818	5,768	1 „	2,871	1 „	3·7	1 „	3·5	1 „	795	1 „	810

From another statement which the Inspector-General has furnished, it appears that the proportion of police to population is lower in Bengal than in the other principal provinces of India; while the comparative figures for 1893 show that the proportion of police to cognizable crime was lower than in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces. The proportion of cognizable crime to population is also lowest in Bengal, viz., one case to every 820 persons. These figures, however, are of academic interest mainly, and it cannot be deduced from them that the strength of the Bengal Police is insufficient for the task it has to perform: for a consideration of that question the character of the criminal population is the principal element.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME GENERALLY
in 1894.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 500 persons and under
750 and over 500
1,000 750
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
Tumbor
Pyzabad
Azamgarh
Ballia
Chupra
Bettiah
Muzaffarpur
Bhagalpur
Bilar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Malda
Dinajpur
Tura
Mymensingh
Deoghur
Nowa Dumka
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Dalton
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Deoghur
Bhuchoos
Chittagong
Agartala
Comilla
Noakhali
Bhilaspore
Raipur
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Bhamdesar
Ganjam
Akyab
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Reported crime of the Province.

The following table shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice:—

Years.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5
				Seers Ch.
1885	107,410	105,996	213,406	17 4
1886	105,793	112,664	218,457	20 8
1887	101,969	109,254	211,223	21 11½
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	19 0
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	15 15
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	17 7
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	16 8
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	13 1
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 11
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972	13 13

False cases.

The above figures show in a remarkable manner the connection between the price of food-grains and crime. It will be observed that crime has almost invariably increased or decreased according as the average price of common rice rose or fell, being lowest in 1887, when food was cheapest, and highest in 1892, when it was dearest.

The total number of cases declared to be false was 6,634, or 531 cases more than in the previous year; and the percentage of such cases to the number reported was 4·7, against 4·4 in 1893 and 4·2 in 1892. Compensation was awarded in 9 per cent. of the total number of cases declared false, against 11·1 per cent. in 1893. The High Court have recently ruled that although it is not illegal for a Magistrate to sanction or direct a prosecution under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and also to proceed to award compensation under section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure, it is nevertheless an unwise exercise of the discretion vested in him to deal with the same case under both sections. The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecution during the past four years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,631	6,253	6,103	6,634
Ditto in which prosecution was instituted.	1,025	743	725	695
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	37·1	33·1	37·2	29·5

The figures for 1894 compare unfavourably with those for the previous years, and lead the Lieutenant-Governor to conclude that due attention has not

been paid to the orders passed on the subject. His Honour takes this opportunity of reiterating the opinion previously expressed that prosecutions should only be instituted where cases are deliberately and maliguantly false, but that when such cases are proved, severe punishment should be inflicted.

Abstention from enquiry by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

The percentage of burglary cases not enquired into was 29·3, compared with 33·9 in 1893 and 38·2 in 1892; and the percentage of theft cases so treated 16·0, against 16·5 in 1893 and 17·5 in 1892.

Convictions and acquittals.

The following table shows the number and percentage for the whole province of persons convicted and acquitted during the past six years :—

YEAR.	CONVICTED—		Total.	ACQUITTED—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889	66,997	1,318	68,315	33,634	1,365	34,999	103,314	66·1	33·9
1890	68,673	1,330	69,903	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1891	73,899	1,463	75,362	34,552	1,222	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,068	1,608	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,922	1,463	81,385	32,624	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70·	30·

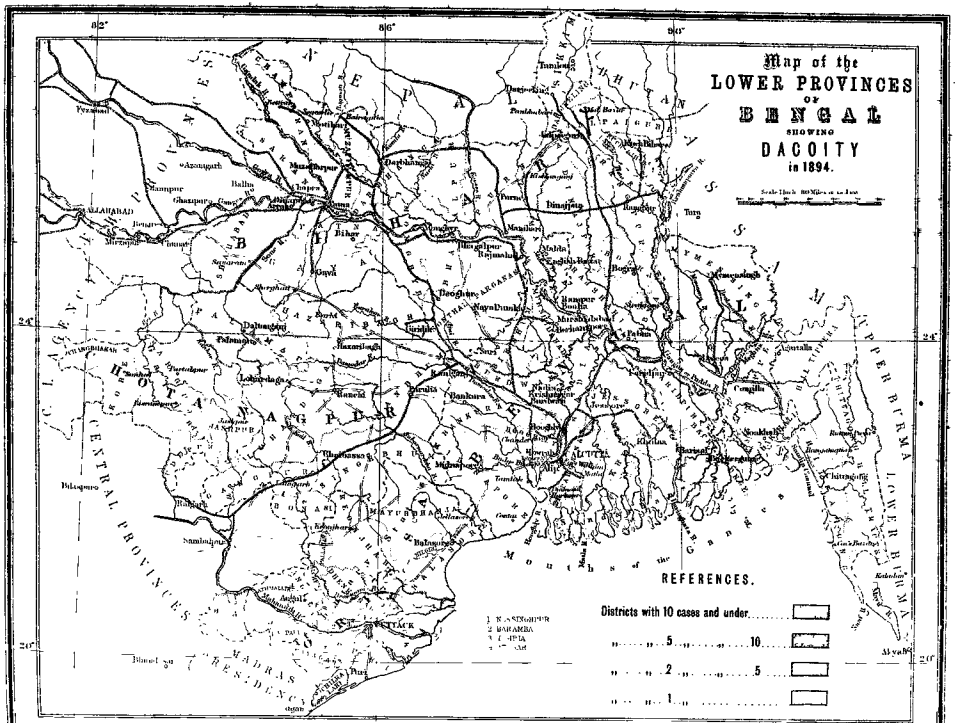
Results of sessions cases.

The results of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year show that 70·6 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction, and 62·5 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, as compared with 69·5 per cent. and 57·0 per cent., respectively, in 1893. The results on the whole are better, and compare favourably with the results of other provinces as shown by the figures for 1893, but the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that there is still room for improvement. For the inference to be deduced from a high percentage of acquittals is that a large number of persons were committed for trial to the sessions who should have been discharged by the Magistrate. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Manbhum, Khulna, Burdwan, Bogra, Hooghly, Murshidabad, and Angul show bad results, the proportion of persons convicted being in each case below 50 per cent. On the other hand, the results in Faridpur and Champaran and the Patna Division in general are good.

Class I.—Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.

An important coinage case occurred in the district of Khulna, where, owing to information communicated by Maulvi Hamid Ullah, zamindar of Pala, the police succeeded in breaking up a very dangerous gang of coiners, three of whom have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Burdwan a gang of up-country men were arrested on suspicion of forging currency notes, chemicals and fragments of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 placed between two sheets of glass being found with the leader. The case was pending at the close of the year. In Howrah an old offender was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for being in possession of instruments for coining and counterfeit coins. In Shahabad the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Munro, succeeded in arresting two coiners in the Arrah town, and both were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

There was an increase of 119 true cases of rioting, chiefly in the Dacca Division, where there was an increase in all districts. In Mymensingh 5 cases, and in Backergunge 13 cases, were attended with loss of life. In the latter district guns were used in 7 cases, in 6 of which the guns were unlicensed. In the Patna Division the number of true cases of rioting shows a decrease of 76, owing to the subsidence of the anti-kine-killing agitation. The Commissioner, Mr. Forbes, anticipates a falling off in agrarian riots as soon as the record of rights in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Champaran has been completed. Security was required from 6,809 persons under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2,705 under section 106, against 6,231 and 2,812


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DACOITY
in 1894.
REFERENCES.
Districts with 10 cases and under
5 10
2 5
1
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
LOWER BURMA
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
HOOGHLY
CALCUTTA
PATNA
GAYA
SHAHABAD
SARAN
CHAMPARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
PURNEA
MALDA
RAJSHAHYE
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
BOGRA
PABNA
MYMENSINGH
DACCA
FARIDPUR
BAKARGANJ
JESSORE
KHULNA
NADIA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
BANKURA
MIDNAPORE
HOWRAH
24 PARGANAS
CHITTAGONG
NOAKHALI
TIPPERAH
HILL TIPPERAH
SYLHET
CACHAR
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
GARO HILLS
KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS
NAGA HILLS
MANIPUR
LUSHAI HILLS
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
ARAKAN HILLS
AKYAB
PUTUAKHALI
BARISAL
PATUAKHALI
BALASORE
CUTTACK
PURI
SAMBALPUR
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
LOHARDAGA
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
RANCHI
GANJAM
GODAVARI
VIZAGAPATAM
KISTNA
NELLORE
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
TANJORE
TRICHINOPOLY
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
TRAVANCORE
COCHIN
COIMBATORE
NILGIRIS
SALEM
KOLAR
BANGALORE
MYSORE
HASSAN
KADUR
SHIMOGA
CHITALDRUG
TUMKUR
KOLHAPUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KANARA
BELLARY
CUDDAPAH
KURNOOL
HYDERABAD
RAICHUR
NANDED
PARBHANI
AURANGABAD
BIDAR
OSMANABAD
NASIK
AHMEDNAGAR
POONA
SATARA
SHOLAPUR
THANA
KOLABA
RATNAGIRI
SURAT
BROACH
KAIRA
AHMEDABAD
PANCH MAHALS
BARODA
BHARUCH
SURAT
KHANDESH
NIMAR
BERAR
AKOLA
BULDANA
YEOTMAL
WUN
WARDHA
NAGPUR
BHANDARA
CHANDA
BALAGHAT
SEONI
CHHINDWARA
BETUL
HOSHANGABAD
NARSINGHPUR
JABALPUR
MANDLA
SAUGOR
DAMOH
NARSINGHGARH
SEHORE
BHOPAL
RAISEN
HARDA
NIMAR
MAHARAJPUR
GWALIOR
SHIVPURI
GUNA
DATIA
JHANSI
LALITPUR
TIKAMGARH
CHHATARPUR
PANNA
REWAH
SATNA
MAIHAR
SIDHI
SHAHDOL
UMARIA
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
LOHARDAGA
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
RANCHI
SURGUJA
JASHPUR
RAIGARH
SAMBALPUR
BONAI
KALAHANDI
PATNA
SONPUR
BILASPUR
RAIPUR
DRUG
BASTAR
CHANDA
WARDHA
NAGPUR
BHANDARA
BALAGHAT
SEONI
CHHINDWARA
BETUL
HOSHANGABAD
NARSINGHPUR
JABALPUR
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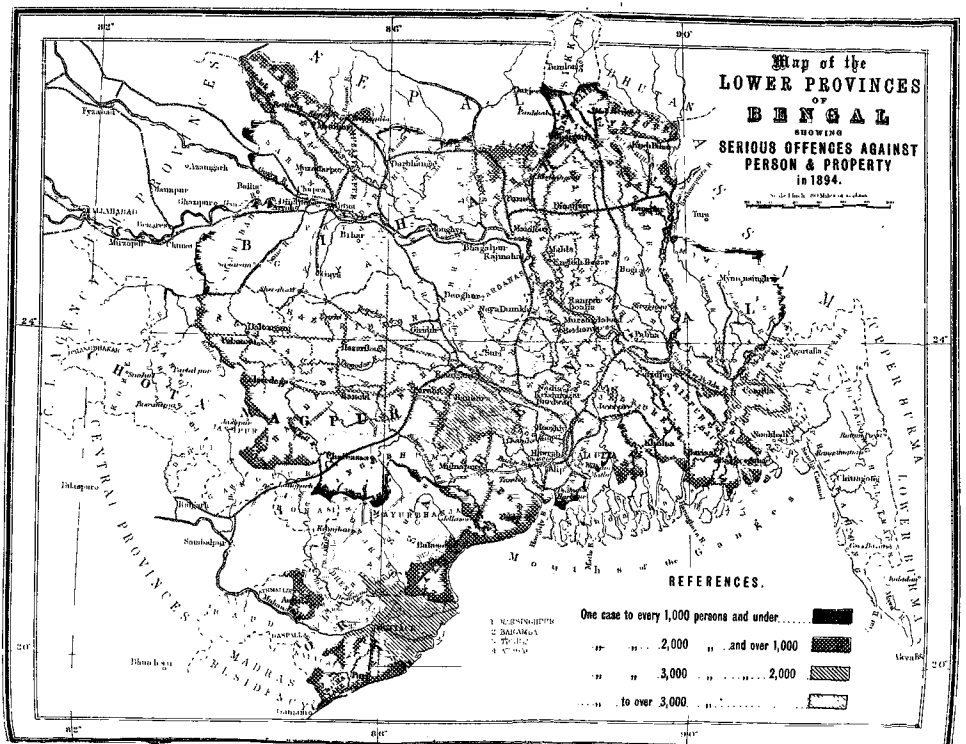
RAIGARH
SAMBALPUR
BONAI
KALAHANDI
PATNA
SONPUR
BILASPUR
RAIPUR
DRUG
BASTAR


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1894.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 1,000 persons and under
,, ,, 2,000 ,, and over 1,000
,, ,, 3,000 ,, 2,000
,, to over 3,000
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS
ASSAM
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
Mouths of the GANGES

respectively in 1893. More than half of these cases occurred in the Dacca Division alone, where these sections appear to have been vigorously applied as a preventive measure. Out of the large number of persons bound down under section 107, only 87 were imprisoned in default of finding security.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

Of 6,761 persons sent up for trial, 961 were tried before Sessions Courts; and the percentage of convictions to persons tried in these cases rose from 52·3 to 56·5. The number of true cases of murder reported rose from 356 to 362, while the percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 25·5 to 20·7. Of 353 cases returned by the police as true murders, exclusive of pending cases, 241 were detected. Of 219 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 51 were discharged and 168 committed to the Sessions. 136 cases were disposed of finally by the Courts of Session, 71 ending in conviction and 65 in acquittal. These results are no doubt unsatisfactory; but the Inspector-General explains at some length the difficulties which the police have to contend against in this class of cases. He cites a case, which occurred in the Murshidabad district, as illustrating the nature of the combinations frequently formed to defeat the ends of justice by preventing the police from obtaining any information whatever in connection with crime. In this case a zamindar hired two well known lathials to support his action in taking violent possession of the crop on some land to which he laid a disputed claim. Certain residents of the village attacked and killed them, cutting up their bodies and distributing the portions to avoid detection. News did not reach the police for some days, and then, although the District Superintendent himself went to the spot, not one villager would give any clue to the facts of the outrage which had been committed. The worst results are reported from the district of Backergunge, where the numbers of true cases of murder have been gradually rising during the last ten years, till they have reached the high figure of 63 in 1894. Of this number no less than 27 remained undetected, and 11 of these were murders by gunshot. The Inspector-General is of opinion that if Magistrates more often personally visited the locality in cases of peculiar difficulty of detection, it is possible they might be able to elicit information which is withheld from the police. In this Sir Charles Elliott agrees, and considers that Magistrates should ordinarily visit the scene of occurrence in such cases where it is within easy access from their head-quarters. There were five cases of murder by dacoits and 15 of murder by robbers.

Class III.—Serious offences against property.

In this class there has been an increase of 2,641 cases over the figures for 1893, falling almost entirely under the head "Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.," the difference under the other serials being unimportant. This increase is ascribed to the better reporting by chaukidars which results from the new system of holding parades. The figures of true dacoity cases show an increase from 226 to 236. The percentage of cases ending in conviction rose from 48·6 to 63·9, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried from 34·8 to 47·6, results which are better than those of any of the last 10 years. The Inspector-General reports that special efforts were made by the grant of liberal rewards to induce police officers and the public to co-operate in bringing offenders to justice. In furtherance of this policy, 3 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, 3 head-constables, 9 constables, 10 chaukidars, and 51 villagers were specially rewarded for good services. In the Burdwan Division the number of cases fell from 62 in 1893 to 37; but judicial results were very unsatisfactory, especially in Midnapore. In one case in Hooghly a village school-master was implicated, some of the stolen property being discovered in his house. The school-master made a confession to the police which he repeated before the Magistrate, but the jury refused to convict, discrediting the confession because some of the articles traced out had not been mentioned in the original information. In the Presidency Division there were 33 cases, of which 16 occurred in the 24-Parganas and 11 in Jessore. In the Rajshahi Division, the largest number of cases occurred in Dinajpur (8) and Pabna (9). One of the cases in the former district, in which 10 men have been convicted since the close of the year, was of considerable importance, the offenders belonging to a well-known gang in the district of Saran. Fifteen cases occurred in Faridpur and 9 in Backergunge, of which 4 and 1

respectively were prosecuted successfully, results which are discouraging in districts where crime is so rife. Mymensingh shows a decrease from 17 to 5 cases, for which credit is due to the energy of the District Superintendent, Mr. Thomas. In the Patna Division, there was an increase of 10 cases, but judicial results show that 76 persons were convicted and 43 acquitted, against 28 convicted and 111 acquitted in 1893. An important case occurred at Asanpur in the district of Champaran, in which a conviction was obtained against a gang of Nepalese, Saran, and Champaran bad characters, who had settled on the Nepal side of the frontier, which they crossed at night. Twelve cases occurred in the Orissa Division, with the excellent result that 43 persons in 7 cases were convicted. The Manbhum district accounts for 8 out of 15 cases reported from Chota Nagpur. Of these 8 cases the police succeeded in obtaining a conviction in only one.

The number of cases of robbery increased from 184 to 225, the highest figure during the past six years. There was an increase of 63 cases of mischief by fire; of persons tried, 21 per cent. were convicted against 17 per cent. in 1893. Of 458 true cases, as returned for the Province, no less than 67 cases were reported from the district of Bogra, where little or no success was attained by the Police in suppressing this form of crime.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

The number of true cases under this class rose from 2,082 to 2,412, the increase having occurred in all divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, chiefly under "Wrongful restraint and confinement." The percentage of convictions in cases and persons tried has again slightly fallen from 28 per cent. and 28·2 per cent. to 27·7 and 27·4 per cent., results being best in the Chittagong Division and worst in Orissa.

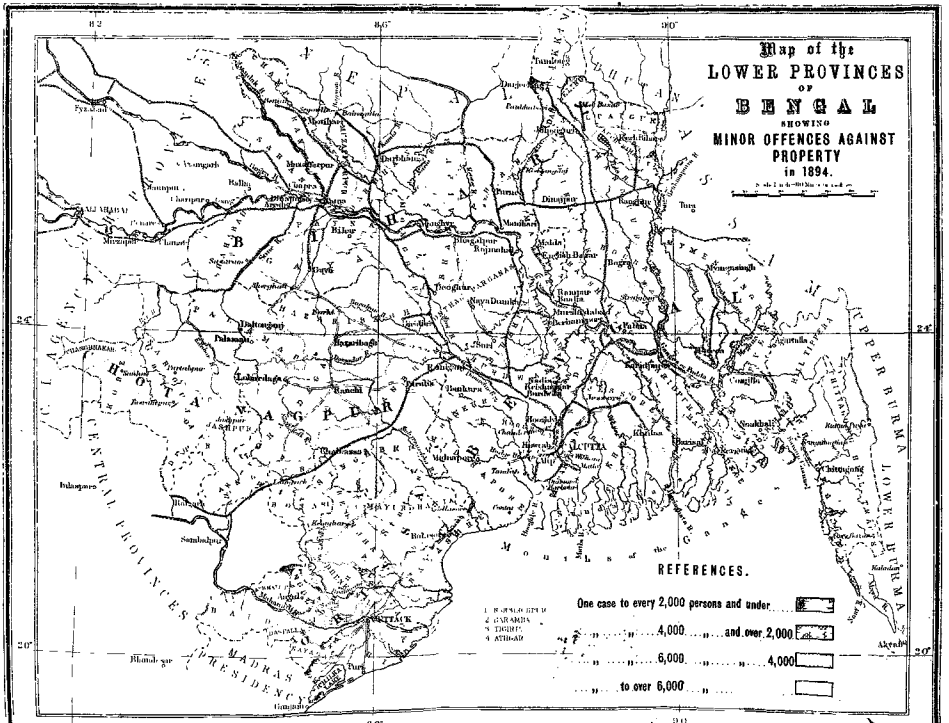
Class V.—Minor offences against property.

True cases under this class show an increase of 4,995 cases, of which 2,693 cases fall under "Lurking house-trespass" and 1,355 under ordinary theft. The increase under the former head has already been alluded to as due to better reporting. No investigation was made in 29 per cent. of burglary cases and 15 per cent. of theft cases. Of cases investigated, 8 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively were prosecuted successfully. In the Patna Division the number of true cases of burglary increased from 3,860 to 10,173, and in two-thirds of these cases no property is reported to have been stolen. 7·5 per cent. of the cases investigated were prosecuted to conviction, the best results being obtained in Patna City, where success is reported to be due to the excellent working of the new system of town police. The figures for Darbhanga are particularly bad, the percentage of convictions being under 4, but no explanation has been given for this failure.

True cases of theft increased from 29,098 to 30,453, the percentage of convictions remaining almost the same; while in cases of cattle theft and of receiving stolen property, which also show an increase, judicial results are somewhat better. Here again the police in the Rajshahi Division were unsuccessful, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases investigated being only 25 per cent.

Class VI.—All other cases.

There has been a net decrease of 3,064 cases under this class, chiefly under "Public and local nuisances" (3,274), Opium (217), and Arms Act (121). The number of bad livelihood cases instituted fell from 2,944 to 2,806. Of these, 1,103 cases were tried in the villages of the accused, against 1,168 in 1893 and 843 in 1892. In the 24-Parganas, Tippera, Bogra, Midnapere and Lohardaga, an average period of over three months elapsed between the institution and conclusion of proceedings in these cases. Such delay must necessarily mean harassment to the witnesses who come forward on behalf of the Crown, and tends not only to jeopardise the success of such prosecutions, but must also deter persons from again coming forward to give evidence. In the Rajshahi Division especially prosecutions for bad livelihood were few, the number for the whole Division being less than that for the district of Mymensingh. The number of persons shown on the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 40,773, compared with 42,107 at the close of 1893. Excise cases fell from 2,509 to 2,495. There has been an increase of 411 in salt cases, mostly in Balasore. The Railway Police have been fairly successful during the year, especially


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY
in 1894.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under
and over 2,000
4,000
and over 4,000
6,000
to over 6,000
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
HOTA MANGPUR
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
MOUNTAINS of the
Calcutta
Patna
Ranchi
Cuttack
Midnapore
Hazaribagh
Purulia
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Jessore
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tipperah
Noakhali
Chittagong
Sylhet
Cachar
Lushai Hills
Manipur
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Kooch Behar
Goalpara
Gauhati
Shillong
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Naga Hills
Akyab
Sambalpur
Balasore
Puri
Ganjam
Bhamdara
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sonpur
Singhbhum
Manbhum
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Maldah
Dacca
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Tippera
Chittagong
Arakan
Thayetmyo
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Myaungmya
Thatone
Amherst
Tavoy
Mergui
Sandoway
Kyaukpyu
Minbu
Pakokku
Meiktila
Yamethin
Toungoo
Shwegyin
Salween
Martaban
Moulmein
Thayetmyo
Tharawaddy
Hanthawaddy
Rangoon
Pegu
Prome
Thayetmyo
Minbu
Pakokku
Meiktila
Yamethin
Toungoo
Shwegyin
Salween
Martaban
Moulmein
Tavoy
Mergui
Sandoway
Kyaukpyu
Akyab
Thatone
Amherst
Bassein
Myaungmya
Henzada

with cases of professional crime. The total number of cases reported was 3,396, against 3,472 in the preceding year; and of 2,946 persons brought to trial, 2,505 were convicted. Thirty-one cases of obstructing the railway line were reported and 11 persons sent up, all of whom were convicted.

Working of the Arms Act.

The working of the Arms Act received the careful consideration of Government during the year. Attention was drawn to the inconvenience occasioned to the public by the delay frequently involved in granting renewal of licenses; and the Government of India were moved to empower Sub-divisional Officers to renew licenses on payment of the prescribed fees. As this proposal did not, however, meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, instructions were issued to ensure a more methodical and speedy renewal. A complete list is to be maintained at each police-station of all licensees residing within its jurisdiction, and application for renewal may be made either in person, by agent, or through the post; also it may be presented at the police-station, to the Sub-divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction the licensee resides, or to the District Magistrate. The applicant for renewal may either receive the renewed license from the police-station or office where it was filed, or by attaching a registered and stamped envelope, bearing his own address, to the application, he may have the license transmitted to him by post direct from the Magistrate's office. It was farther ordered that all guns must be marked and numbered before an original license could be granted for their possession. The peculiar conditions of the district of Backergunge, where no less than 13 murders are reported to have been committed by guns, have necessitated the adoption of exceptional measures; and prosecutions for the possession of unlicensed guns have been carefully resorted to, and in many cases rigorous sentences have been passed upon conviction. In 25 cases sentences of imprisonment were passed, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to consider that the measures adopted have been unduly severe when the peculiarly lawless character of the criminal classes in Backergunge is taken into consideration.

Railway cases.

Thirty-one cases of obstruction on railway lines were reported, and in one serious case near Giridih, where three men placed sleepers on the line, all three received severe punishment. This class of offences is growing in frequency and importance, and the Inspector-General of Police has been requested to insert in future annual police reports a map showing the locality of all true cases of this kind.

Non-cognizable crime.

The fluctuations in non-cognizable crime reported during 1894 and the previous year are shown in the table below:—

		Number of cases.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1893.	1894.		
Class I	...	9,278	9,239	...	39
„ II	...	20	31	11	...
„ III	...	969	898	...	61
„ IV	...	58,252	54,826	...	3,427
„ V	...	10,958	10,677	...	281
„ VI	...	13,576	13,996	420	...
Special laws	...	28,417	28,404	...	43
Total	...	121,490	118,070	431	3,851
			Net decrease	...	3,420

The largest decrease has occurred under Class IV, the number of cases under "Criminal force" having fallen by 3,626. The police were employed in 5·0 per cent. of non-cognizable cases against 4·9 per cent. in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor again notices that very small success has attended the prosecution of these cases in some divisions: in the Patna Division, of 17,552 persons who actually appeared before the courts, 8,580 were convicted and 8,125 acquitted, while in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, 3,201 acquittals are shown against 2,333 convictions—figures which would seem to indicate that complaints were not judiciously sifted before the issue of process.

Remands.

The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial during the past three years:—

	Percentage of A forms remanded on all dates hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892	37·2	24·5	15·2	9·0	5·1	2·7	1·5	1·7	2·1
1893	36·8	24·5	16·8	9·1	5·2	2·6	1·3	1·3	2·4
1894	35·7	24·1	15·0	9·4	5·8	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·8

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe a general falling off in this respect from the figures for the previous year. In nine districts of the Province, less than half the cases tried were disposed of on the first two hearings, while in 13 districts above 70 per cent. were so disposed of. Hooghly again stands highest with 81·2 per cent. of cases disposed of on the first two hearings while Bogra again comes last with the very low percentage of 32·6. The percentage in Darbhanga has fallen from 56·2 to 37·9. The percentage of previous convictions proved against persons convicted of offences under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code has risen from 9·1 to 9·9, the highest figure yet registered, a result which may be attributed to the increased attention paid to this important subject.

Anthropometry.

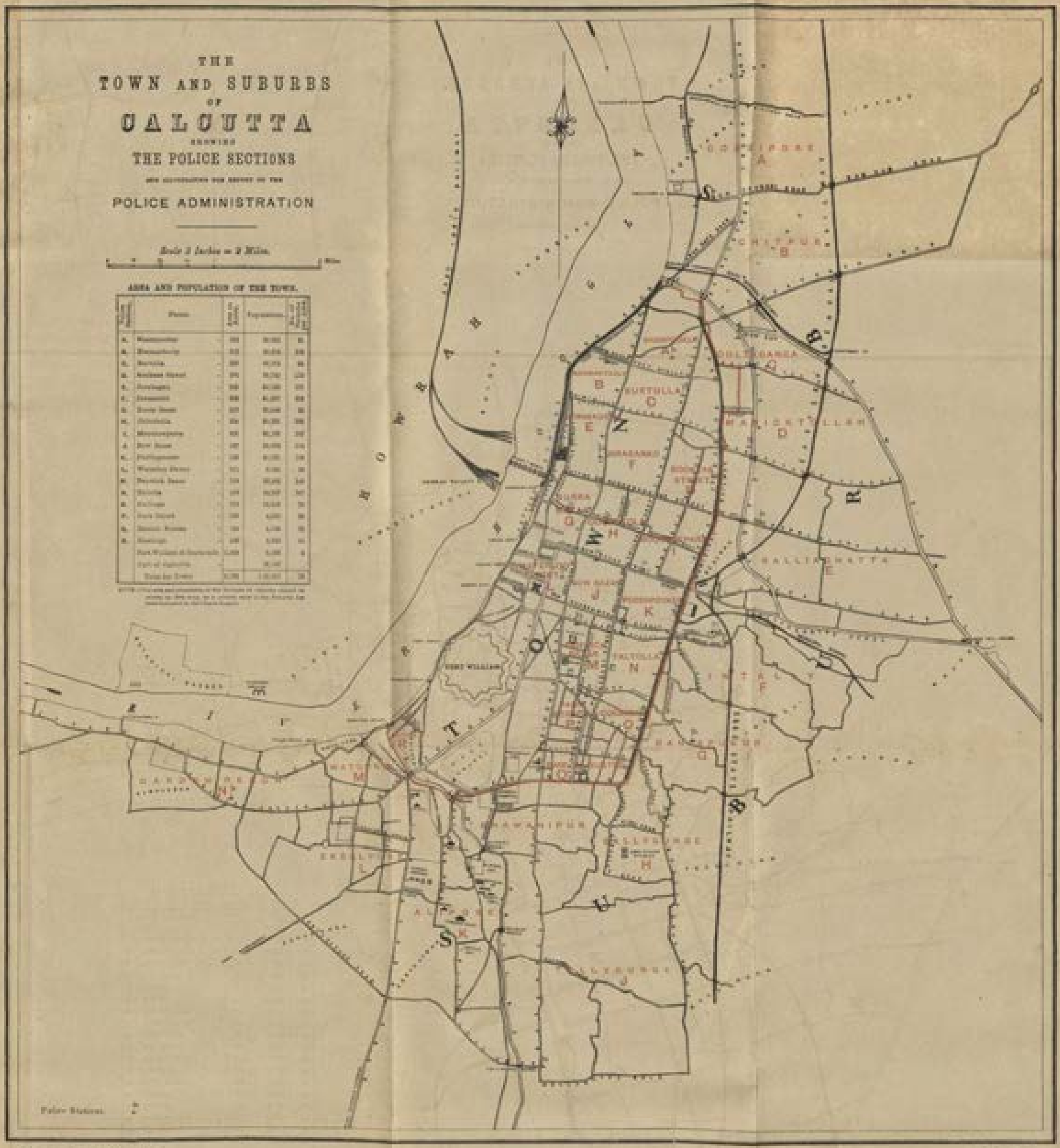
The further development of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals has received unremitting attention from the Inspector-General. At each police-station there is a register which contains full information regarding the convictions of all residents within its jurisdiction, and each subdivisional court sub-inspector has been supplied with a copy of the index to the Conviction Register for a period of 10 to 20 years; so that when an accused is a resident of the district, or, if a resident of another district, gives a correct name and address, the local police are independent of the assistance afforded by anthropometric data. But when an accused conceals his identity, or his identity is doubtful, recourse is had to the central office. During the year the identity of 140 persons was thus established in cases from 32 districts. An officer was deputed to instruct the Bombay police in the Bengal system of anthropometry; and Mr. Paget, District Superintendent of Police, is now on deputation to instruct the police of the North-Western Provinces.

Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The total number of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs during 1894 and the four preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Town	48,873	48,569	47,765	36,552	41,612
Suburbs	12,669	11,871	11,472	11,242	13,014
Total ...	61,542	60,440	59,237	47,794	54,626

The total number of cases is still much less than in the four years preceding 1893 when the figures were abnormally low. There has, however, been an increase of 4,960 cases in the town and 1,772 in the suburbs, or 6,732 cases in all. Of this increase, only 688 cases come under the Penal Code, while


THE
TOWN AND SUBURBS
OF
CALCUTTA
SHOWING
THE POLICE SECTIONS
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.
CORRIPORE
CHITPUR
DULTAGANGA
SURTULLA
MARICKTULLAH
BALLIAGHATTA
TALTULLA
BANSEPUR
BHAWANIPUR
BALLYGUNGE
ALIPORE
BALLYGUNGE
HOWRAH
RIVER
FORT WILLIAM
Police Stations.

6,044 cases fall under the category of miscellaneous offences, viz., 1,163 street offences, 2,272 cases of cruelty to animals, 2,274 municipal prosecutions, and 1,066 offences under the Hackney Carriage Act. The table in the margin illustrates the nature of the increase according to cognizable and non-cognizable crime under miscellaneous and Penal Code offences.

Nature of offences.	Increase in cases.
Miscellaneous, cognizable	2,541
Ditto, non-cognizable	3,503
Penal Code, cognizable...	243
Ditto, non-cognizable	445

The following table shows separately the results during the year of cognizable and non-cognizable cases, and also the division of work between the Courts in the town and suburbs:—

Court.	Cases instituted.			Cases tried.				Number of Cases ending in Conviction.			
	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Total.	Cognizable cases sent up by the Police.	Cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrate direct.	Non-cognizable cases.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division Court	10,917	622	2,686	10,312	371	792	11,475	10,068	233	455	10,756
Southern Division Court	9,267	570	2,109	9,012	429	883	10,324	8,680	364	601	9,645
Bench Court	600	265	12,940	594	221	10,325	11,140	522	55	3,433	4,010
								19,270 by Magistrate 38 by High Court	652 by Magistrate ... by High Court	4,489 by Magistrate 5 by High Court	24,411 by Magistrate. 43 by High Court.
Total ...	20,774	1,457	17,735	19,918	1,021	12,000	32,939	19,308	652	4,494	24,454
Northern Division Suburban Court.	3,617	48	3,378	3,631	46	2,278	5,843	3,465	8	1,172	4,645
Southern Division Suburban Court.	3,062	44	2,605	3,006	34	737	3,777	2,917	2	931	3,850
								6,382 by Magistrate 17 by Sessions	10 by Magistrate ... by Sessions	2,103 by Magistrate 3 by Sessions	8,495 by Magistrate. 19 by Sessions.
Total ...	6,739	92	5,983	6,527	80	3,013	9,620	6,399	10	2,105	8,514

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 42,559, of which 32,968 ended in conviction. Out of 27,513 cognizable cases sent up by the police, convictions were obtained in 25,707, or 93·4 per cent.; while out of 1,549 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, convictions were obtained only in 662, or 42·7 per cent. The small ratio of convictions in the latter class of cases is ascribed to the fact that the complainants obtained processes in haste, and afterwards came to an amicable settlement. The percentage of convictions in cases sent up by the police is highly creditable to the work of the force. The increase under Penal Code offences occurred under unimportant sections, chiefly of nuisances, while a decrease is observable under almost all heads of serious crime. Excluding offences under class VI (*Other offences*), the figures of true crime for the three years 1892, 1893, and 1894 are 3,232, 3,326, and 3,225, respectively. The total number of arrests under all heads in the town and suburbs rose from 35,981 to 38,342, the ratio of convictions to arrests remaining almost the same, viz., 91 per cent. The increases occurred under minor heads as explained above. The large number of arrests for cruelty to animals indicates increased vigilance on the part of the Society for its prevention.

False cases.

Fifty-five false cases were brought in the town and 19 in the suburbs, compared with 71 and 28, respectively, in 1893. Compensation was awarded to the extent of Rs. 279 in 19 cases in the town, and Rs. 15 in two cases in the suburbs, or an average of Rs. 14 in all 21 cases.

Property stolen and recovered.

Property to the value of Rs. 1,83,787 was stolen in the town and suburbs during the year, compared with Rs. 1,27,776 in the previous year; and Rs. 1,25,215 worth, or 68·14 per cent., was recovered, against Rs. 92,938, or 72·73 per cent., in the previous year.

Cognizable offences in the town.

The number of true cognizable cases reported within the town rose from 21,232 in 1893 to 23,755 in 1894. Under classes I to VI there was a decrease of 586, while special and local laws account for an increase of 3,109 cases. The increase occurred principally under the following heads:—cruelty to animals (1,863); street offences (1,194); public and local nuisances (270); and other offences under the Police Act (153). Cases under the Hackney Carriage Act have, under the recent Act, been transferred to the returns of non-cognizable crime; and hence a decrease of 860 cases under this head.

There were nine cases of murder during the year, or the same number as in 1893. In two cases the offenders were transferred to other districts for trial; in two cases the murderers committed suicide, and in the five remaining cases four offenders were hanged, and one was transported for life. There were four cases of culpable homicide, three of which resulted in conviction; in the fourth case a second officer of a vessel was charged with having caused the death of the ship's boy by a long course of ill-treatment on the high seas, but was discharged on the evidence of the ship's doctor that the boy died of meningitis brought on by malarial fever. There was only one case of concealment of birth, and the evidence was insufficient to sustain a prosecution. The number of cases of grievous hurt fell from 35 to 31. There were four cases of administering drugs compared with no case in 1893, and four cases in 1892. Of these, three cases were very similar in nature, the victims being prostitutes who were drugged with *dhatura* disguised in milk, with the object of stealing their ornaments; and all three cases resulted in conviction. There has been a large decrease in cases of hurt by dangerous weapons, 31 cases having occurred in 1894, against 55 in 1893 and an average of 43 in the five preceding years. Of 41 persons arrested in connection therewith, 27 were convicted. Twenty cases of kidnapping occurred. Seventeen were instituted on complaint made direct to the Court, none of which ended in a conviction; and three were sent up by the police, in two of which the offenders were convicted. Out of 64 persons placed on their trial for using criminal force to public servants or to females. 48 were convicted. There were two highway and four other robberies. Burglary and lurking house-trespass show a slight increase in number of cases, but a decrease in the amount of property stolen. On the other hand thefts were less numerous than in 1893, but the amount of property stolen exceeded that shown in any of the five previous years. Out of 1,489 true cases of theft 867 were detected and 943 persons convicted—an improvement over the average of the four years preceding; and the percentage of property recovered was 68·38, against an average of 65·77 for the same period. In 324 cases of criminal breach of trust 249 persons were placed on their trial, and only 67 convicted. The Commissioner of Police says that in these cases settlements are usually made out of Court. In one case a post-office delivery peon was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating Rs. 100, the amount of a money order entrusted to him for delivery. Out of 625 persons sent up under the Gambling Act, 597 were convicted, only one of whom was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. In cases of cruelty to animals, out of 6,898 persons arrested 6,723, or over 97 per cent., were convicted. In street offences 9,521 persons out of 9,706 placed before the Magistrate, or over 98 per cent., were convicted. These figures are highly satisfactory.

Non-cognizable offences—Town.

The number of offences reported true under the Penal Code and under special and local laws were 4,403 and 13,321, against 4,464 and 10,804 respectively in 1893. While there was a decrease of 61 in Penal Code cases, there was an increase of 2,517 in cases under other laws. This increase occurred almost wholly under municipal laws (1,644 cases), and under the Hackney Carriage Act (802 cases). Of the municipal cases, the larger number were as usual instituted under section 90 of Act II (B.C.) of 1888, for exercising a trade or profession without a license.

The Commissioner of Police describes how a new form of fraud which has appeared of recent years in Calcutta, viz., cheating by bogus firms, is practised. The proprietors of these swindling establishments are all Bengalis, who adopt the names of European firms. They advertise widely in remoter parts of the country, stating that their terms are cash; in some cases they give a fictitious address, in others the private address of one of their number; and they arrange

with the local Post-office to keep all letters and money-orders until called for.

Cognizable offences—Suburbs.

The number of true cognizable cases rose from 6,733 to 7,016. The increase is almost entirely under special and local laws, and is due to greater activity in prosecutions under the Cruelty to Animals Act. There were four cases of murder, against seven in 1893; in three a sentence was passed of transportation for life; in the fourth case the accused has hitherto evaded arrest. Of 18 cases of grievous hurt, convictions were obtained in 13. One case of drugging was reported, in which one Ramo Dosad a cooly was robbed on the road after being drugged with *dhatura* mixed in sweetmeats. Seven cases of kidnapping occurred, all being instituted on complaint direct to the Court, and none ending in conviction. One case of robbery, in which a ship's lascar attempted to throttle and robbed a little girl, ended in a sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. There were only 65 cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, against an average of 106 cases during the four preceding years; and the decrease in property stolen is even greater, from an average of Rs. 4,579 to Rs. 1,331.

Non-cognizable offences—Suburbs.

During the year 5,979 cases occurred, showing an increase of 1,498 cases, chiefly under the Municipal and Hackney Carriage Acts. There has also been an increase of 422 cases of hurt and criminal force. One case of considerable importance occurred of criminal breach of trust by a public servant: a fraud involving a large loss to Government was discovered to have taken place in the Alipore Post-office, and two employés were placed on their trial, one of whom has subsequently been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

There were 69 cases of suicide in the town and suburbs, against an average of 84 in the preceding three years. Of this number, 41 were of males and 28 of females. Two hundred and eighty-eight accidental deaths occurred during the year, against 349 in 1893. Thirty-two persons were run over and killed by vehicles, but no fatal case occurred in which rashness or negligence was established. One hundred and one persons were prosecuted for rash and furious driving, of whom 89 were convicted, compared with 33 prosecutions and 34 convictions in 1893. Twelve Europeans and 41 natives were drowned in the port of Calcutta.

Working of the Arms Act.

The number of fire-arms of all descriptions in stock at the commencement of the year was 2,538. Three thousand and twelve were imported, and 1,913 purchased in India; while 1,050 were sold under transport licenses, and 3,858 sold locally, leaving a balance of 2,555 at the close of the year. Of 11 persons charged with offences under the Act, nine were convicted and two acquitted.

European Vagrancy Act.

Fifty-one vagrants were admitted into the Government Work-house, against 50 in 1893. Of this number, 44 were declared vagrants in Calcutta, and 7 were sent by District Magistrates. Eight remained in the Work-house at the end of 1893, making a total of 59. Of these, 27 were discharged, 5 were released, and 9 absconded. Eight persons besides were transported from British India under the provisions of section 17 of the Act.

Fire-brigade Act.

The steam-engines of the brigade were employed at 32 fires, compared with 28 in 1893. Eighty-four other petty fires occurred, at 15 of which assistance was rendered by the brigade, and at 69 by the out-station staff and manual engines. The total loss of property from fires during the year is estimated at Rs. 8,84,976, as compared with Rs. 6,10,524 in 1893. Four fires occurred in which property worth over a lakh was lost—one on board the flat *Bannu*, laden with jute, one at the Hydraulic Jute Press at Chitpore, and two at the Howrah Mills, Sibpur, in buildings filled with jute. The most serious of these was that at the Hydraulic Jute Press at Chitpore, whereby property to the value of Rs. 2,27,000 was destroyed. Three lives were lost at fires during the year.

Constitution of Police Force.

The total strength of the force was 2,889 against 2,873 in 1893, an increase of 16 men having been made in the Government guards. There were 306 casualties showing a percentage of 10·59, against 8·38 in the previous year. Seven members of the force were punished judicially, compared with 13 in 1893 and 11 in 1892; 82 were

dismissed, 1 deserted, and 26 died. The total cost of the force was Rs. 6,20,799, as compared with Rs. 6,18,681 in 1893, showing an increase of Rs. 2,118. The increase occurred chiefly under the head of exchange compensation allowance.

The Commissioner of Police reports* that there was some improvement in the general health of the force: admissions to hospitals were 2,305, against 2,406 in 1893. Towards the close of the rainy season, however, many of the constables in the unhealthy tracts of the suburbs were rendered unfit for duty by malarial fever, and a special extra allowance of Re. 1-8 per mensem was temporarily granted with the sanction of Government in the same way as was done in the previous year.

Rewards.

Rupees 3,498 were disbursed as rewards in the town and suburbs, against Rs. 3,242-12 in 1893. Of this sum, Rs. 1,415 were paid by private individuals. In all 208 officers were rewarded, of whom 83 were informers and 68 constables, and the remainder officers of higher grades.

Anthropometry.

During the year under report 405 persons arrested for offences against property whose antecedents were unknown to the local police, were anthropometrically measured; and previous convictions were traced thereby against 31 of them. Besides these cases, the measurements of 394 habitual offenders were taken and recorded in the Anthropometrical Department of the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Destruction by and of obnoxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1894 was 1,693, against 1,600 in 1893. The number of persons killed by elephants fell from 36 to 30, and the number by tigers from 422 to 373. Most of the deaths caused by tigers in the district of Hazaribagh are said to be due to a man-eater at Tandwa, for which a special reward of Rs. 200 was vainly offered. In the Presidency Division there was a decrease in the number of deaths reported to have been caused by tigers, the figures being 14, as against 26 in 1893. As usual, these deaths occurred in the two Sunderbans districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna only. No less than 39 deaths (out of 40 in the whole of the Patna Division) were caused by tigers in the district of Gaya, where it is said three man-eating tigers haunt the hilly jungle on the Hazaribagh border in the extreme east of the district. Endeavours were made to procure their destruction by the offer of special rewards, but without result. The numbers of persons killed by leopards and wolves rose from 135 and 76 to 180 and 105 respectively; while the numbers killed by bears and hyenas were 47 and 19, against 53 and 18 respectively in 1893. In Hazaribagh the number of deaths by wolves increased from 5 to 34. It is said that most of these deaths were caused by a family of three wolves in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hazaribagh station. Special measures were taken for the destruction of these animals, and they were all eventually killed. "Other animals," mostly jackals, wild bears, and alligators, were responsible for 939 deaths, as against 860 in 1893. Alligators were very destructive in all the districts of the Dacca Division, the number of deaths being 168, against 80 in 1893.

Wild animals are reported to have killed 35,519 head of cattle in 1894, against 35,623 in 1893.

The total number of wild animals killed fell from 5,536 to 4,362, the decrease being shared by all the divisions except Chota Nagpur. The number of tigers, leopards, and bears destroyed rose from 236, 890, and 174 to 271, 931, and 191, while the number of wolves, hyenas, and "other animals" fell from 828, 543, and 2,859 to 492, 388, and 2,084. 49 tigers and 90 leopards are reported to have been destroyed in the Presidency Division, against 30 and 51 respectively in 1893. The districts where most tigers were killed by men and most men by tigers are noted on the margin.

	Tigers killed by men.	Men killed by tigers.
Palamau ...	46	12
Lohardaga ...	39	97
Khulna ...	29	6
Chittagong ...	13	7
24-Parganas ...	20	8
Jalpaiguri ...	16	4
Mymensingh ...	15	10
Hazaribagh ...	11	88
Singhbhum ...	6	39
Monghyr ...	4	34
Angul ...	1	19
Gaya		39

In the last five districts the tigers had the best of the conflict.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals in 1894 was Rs. 14,146, against Rs. 14,845 in 1893. In the Dacca Division a sum of Rs. 763 was paid, as against Rs. 1,421 in 1893. It is disappointing to find that the extension of

facilities afforded by Government, viz., the grant of rewards at subdivisional head-quarters, has not led to an increase in applications for rewards. In the district of Singhbhum a special reward of Rs. 100 was paid for the destruction of a man-eater in the Dhalbhum jungles.

The number of deaths among human beings and among cattle reported to have been due to snake-bite fell from 10,797 and 725 in 1893, to 9,856 and 462, respectively, in 1894. The decrease is attributed to the absence of floods during the year. The largest numbers of deaths by snake-bite occurred in the districts of Muzaffarpur (633), Darbhanga (594), Monghyr (543), Nadia (493) and Midnapore (480). In the whole of the Dacca Division the number of deaths by snake-bite was 690, and in the Chittagong Division only 160. The statistics show that it is not in those districts where jungle abounds around the houses that the mortality is greatest. The orders of the Government of India in regard to the clearance of jungle in the neighbourhood of dwelling-houses have been carried out to some extent in certain municipalities in the Burdwan, Dacca, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

During the year 52,063 snakes were killed, and rewards amounting to Rs. 5,006 were paid for their destruction, the corresponding figures for 1893 being 55,695 and Rs. 5,452.

Five hundred and eighty-six licenses were issued under the Arms Act in Form XI for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops, against 1,383 in 1893.

Criminal Justice.

High Court—General and Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of cases which came for trial before the High Court in its Original and General Jurisdiction in 1894 was 120. Of these, 110 were decided, against 104 in 1893. There were 144 persons under trial, of whom 25 were acquitted or discharged, 109 were convicted, and 10 remained under trial, at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 20 were sentenced to death 21 to transportation, and 68 to rigorous imprisonment.

High Court—Appellate Revisional Jurisdiction.

Including those involved in 121 cases pending from 1893, the number of persons in 1894 who appealed to the High Court, or whose cases were taken to the High Court under sections 417, 432, 438, and 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was 4,240 compared with 4,316 in the previous year. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	1,734
Sentences or orders confirmed	962
Ditto modified	346
Ditto reversed	805
Ditto enhanced	7
Proceedings quashed	1
New trials or further enquiries ordered	158
Died, escaped, or transferred	1
Number of persons whose cases remained undecided at the end of the year	226
Total ...	4,240

Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates in Calcutta and of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates outside the Presidency town remained unaltered. The number of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was 106, as against 108 in 1893.

The total number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates, inclusive of those in Calcutta, was 205, as against 212 in the preceding year, and the numbers of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates at the close of the years 1893 and 1894 were as follows:—

	1893.		1894.	
	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.
	1	2	3	4
Stipendiary	2	425	2	420
Honorary	108	2,090	106	2,049

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates outside Calcutta, 275 exercised powers of a Magistrate of the first class, 104 of the second class, and 41 of the third class, as compared with 266, 95 and 64 respectively at the close of 1893.

Courts of Sessions—Original Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases before the Sessions Courts in their original criminal jurisdiction was 1,435, of which 1,423 were decided, as against 1,568 in 1893. There were 2,916 persons under trial, against 3,427 in 1893. Of these, 16 died, escaped, or had their cases transferred, 899 were acquitted or discharged, 1,398 were convicted, 67 were committed or had their cases referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and 336 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 151 were sentenced to transportation, 1,363 to imprisonment, and the rest to whipping or to pay fines with or without other punishment.

Jury trials.

The districts in which trials by jury were held and the offences so triable were the same as in the previous year. The number of persons tried by jury was 464, and of the persons so tried the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 407 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 57. In 30 cases in which the Sessions Judge disagreed, references were made to the High Court. Twenty-eight of these references were heard and determined, with the result that in 17 cases the verdicts of the jury were reversed, and in the remaining 11 cases the verdict was upheld.

Courts of Sessions—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The total number of cases for disposal on the appellate and revisional sides of the Courts was 10,358, of which 9,992 were decided, as against 10,336 in 1893. The number of appellants and applicants, including those whose cases were pending at the commencement of the year, was 15,286, as compared with 15,949 in 1893. Of these, the appeals and applications of 6,238 persons were rejected. The original sentences and orders were confirmed regarding 5,330 persons, modified regarding 1,476, and reversed regarding 2,219, while in the cases of 933 new trial or further enquiry was ordered. In the cases of 41 persons proceedings were quashed, and the cases of 637 were referred to the High Court for revision. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 16,874. The cases of 713 remained pending at the end of the year, and those of 99 were shown under the head "Died, escaped, or transferred."

Courts of Magistrates.

The total number of cases brought to trial in the courts of various Magistrates in Bengal, excluding the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, was 154,985, and the number decided was 154,672, against 156,898 in 1893. The number dealt with by Honorary Magistrates was 47,886, against 49,362 in 1893. The number of persons who were concerned in the above cases and the results of the trials are shown below:—

Number of persons under trial	... ...	215,134
Ditto	acquitted or discharged	74,883
Ditto	convicted	131,013
Ditto	committed or referred	2,716
Ditto	who died, escaped, or were transferred ...	242
Ditto	remaining under trial at the end of the year	6,280

The percentage of convictions was 63·6, as against 63·7 in 1893.

The following statement furnishes details as to the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside the Presidency town:—

Fine ...	with imprisonment	4,299
	without ditto	94,369
Whipping ...	sole punishment	1,834
	additional ditto	211
Imprisonment ...	rigorous	25,297
	simple	864

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified:—

Not exceeding 15 days	... ...	5,496
Ditto	6 months	16,395
Ditto	2 years	5,767
Exceeding	2 years	75

In the cases of 107 juveniles the sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.

There were 32,781 cases instituted in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the year. The number of cases decided by the Magistrates was 32,732, as against 26,710 in 1893. Stipendiary Magistrates decided 21,642 cases, Presidency Magistrates 10,088, and Benches of Magistrates disposed of 1,002 cases.

Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

The number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates during the year was 42,553, as compared with 35,937 in the previous year. Of the persons under trial, 9,647 were either acquitted or discharged, 32,757 were convicted, 17 died, escaped, or were transferred to other Courts, and 55 were committed to the Sessions. The percentage of convictions was 77·2 of the persons whose cases were decided. Of those convicted, 1,528 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 104 to whipping, and 29,043 to pay fines. Twenty-one of those sentenced to fine and 8 of those sentenced to whipping were so sentenced in addition to other punishments, and of the 1,528 persons sentenced to imprisonment, the sentence was in the case of 8 juveniles commuted to detention in a reformatory school. In addition to the 1,622 persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 19 persons were imprisoned for terms not exceeding one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

During the year 95 European British subjects concerned in 84 cases were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 115 in 103 cases in 1893, and of these, 53 were convicted and 39 acquitted, while the cases of 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 81 cases decided, 78 were tried by European Magistrates and Judges and 2 by native Magistrates, and the remaining case was tried by the High Court. The majority of the offences with which they were charged consisted, as in previous years, of breaches of local and special laws, criminal force, assault, and hurt. Four such persons were charged with offences affecting life, of whom two were convicted. None of the persons claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, nor did any of them claim a trial by assessors of special nationalities.

Results of the trial of European British subjects.

The number of witnesses examined in the different courts during the year was 511,455. Of this number 475,490 were examined by Magistrates outside the Presidency town, 23,855 by the Presidency Magistrates, 11,848 by Courts of Sessions, and 262 by the High Court.

Witnesses.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 2,174, as compared with 1,350, 1,250, 1,424, 1,355 and 1,981 in the five previous years.

Whipping.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas, and the results of the trials:—

Criminal Justice, Sonthal Parganas.

Total number of persons under trial	... ...	6,706
Ditto convicted	... ...	4,047
Ditto discharged or acquitted	... ...	2,273
Ditto committed or referred	... ...	68
Ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred		6
Pending for trial at the end of the year	... ...	312

Of the 4,047 persons convicted, 1,327 were sentenced to imprisonment, 2,502 to pay fines, and the remainder to whipping or to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace.

The results of appeals preferred and of applications for revision are shown below:—

Appeals or applications rejected	370
Sentence enhanced	6
Ditto modified	67
Ditto reversed	47
Retrial ordered	47
Remaining at the end of the year	5

Prisons.

THE chief administrative event of the year was the passing of the Prisons Act and Prisoners' Act in the Supreme Legislative Council—a result of the recommendations of the Jail Committee appointed in 1888 to report upon certain matters connected with jail administration in India. The law being altered, it was necessary to take in hand the revision of the Jail Code, and Mr. W. Leonard, Superintendent of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, was placed on special duty for the purpose.

Prison population.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the province during 1894 and the preceding ten years:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	14,718	15,354	15,976	14,629	13,310	15,985	15,048	15,211	16,969	17,784	17,330
Total number admitted during the year	80,882	80,853	77,966	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,533	91,842	91,740
Total ...	95,570	96,207	93,042	90,293	94,446	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,626	109,070
Total discharged ...	80,216	81,131	78,413	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,338	92,166	92,468
Balance at the end of the year	15,354	15,076	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,460	16,602
Daily average of all classes	15,101	15,177	14,936	13,950	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,738	17,344

The most important statistics are those of the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment and admitted direct to jail, year by year. The decrease in this figure, which began in 1893, has been maintained in 1894, and there is some reason to connect this decrease, as well as the previous increase, with the price of food. A statement showing the average retail price of common rice for the whole province on the 31st December for each year from 1887 to 1894, and also the number of convicts admitted direct in each year, is given in the margin. The gradient which would represent in a diagram the numbers annually admitted direct into prison agrees closely with that which would represent the scale of prices. Food rose in value from 1887 to 1889, and the numbers admitted increased year by year. In 1890 food was cheaper (as shown by the figures on the 31st December), and the numbers admitted in that year fell off. It grew dearer in 1891 and again in 1892, and the numbers admitted in those years show a continuous increase. Prices fell again in 1893 and 1894, and the numbers sentenced to imprisonment fell with them.

YEAR.	Number of convicts admitted direct.	Per rupee. Srs.	ch.
31st December 1887 ...	29,942	20	5
Ditto 1888 ...	30,995	17	0
Ditto 1889 ...	33,542	16	15
Ditto 1890 ...	32,886	17	5
Ditto 1891 ...	34,314	16	0
Ditto 1892 ...	36,038	15	9
Ditto 1893 ...	37,995	14	5
Ditto 1894 ...	36,178	16	10

Ratio of convictions to population.

The following table shows those districts which have furnished the largest numbers of convictions, with the population and ratio of convictions per mille of population :—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	1,677	·48
Faridpur ...	1,797,320	1,600	·89
24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	1,520	·80
Calcutta ...	681,560	1,384	2·03
Monghyr ...	2,036,021	1,352	·66
Saran ...	2,467,477	1,324	·53
Dacca ...	2,420,056	1,305	·53
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	1,256	·71
Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,445	1,162	·42
Champaran ...	1,859,465	1,100	·59
Backergunge ...	2,153,965	1,097	·50
For whole province	71,346,987	36,178	·50

Releases.

The following table gives a comparative view of the number of releases under the various heads during the last eight years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Released on expiry of sentence ...	21,823	25,433	28,754	28,464	28,873	32,543	33,046	29,169
Do. on appeal	1,993	1,960	1,942	2,038	2,129	2,156	1,931	1,997
Do. under remission rules ...	1,017	1,352	1,575	1,623	1,661	1,338	1,771	4,529
Do. on medical grounds	29	33	37	30	205	240	44	67*
Do. on other grounds	6,484	83	2	9	9	6	9	5

* Excluding 16 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 483 of the Jail Code and included as deaths.

The divergence in the numbers under the heads "On expiry of sentence" and "Under remission rules" is partly due to the inclusion of one-year prisoners under the mark system. The number of releases on appeal shows a small increase over the figures for the previous year; but the figures are smaller than those of the three years preceding 1893. In this respect Malda again heads the list with 12·71 per cent. of releases on appeal.

Classification of convicts.

Out of 36,178 convicts admitted direct into jail during the year, 20,719, or 57·27 per cent., were Hindus; 13,702, or 37·87 per cent., Muhammadans; and 369, or 1·02 per cent., Christians. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age admitted to jail

was 478 against 458 in 1893. The total number of female convicts admitted direct to jail was 1,444 as compared with 1,510 and 1,484 in 1893 and 1892, respectively.

The following table shows the number of convicts sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and the respective percentage to total of convicts for the two years 1893 and 1894. It will be seen that the ratios are remarkably similar:—

Length of Sentence.	1894.		1893.	
	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding one month	12,768	35·3	13,283	35·6
Above one month and not exceeding three months	8,294	22·9	8,509	22·8
Above three months and not exceeding six months	6,335	17·6	6,154	16·6
Above six months and not exceeding one year	4,724	13·0	4,838	13·0
Above one year and not exceeding two years	2,411	6·7	2,649	7·1
Above two years and not exceeding five years	1,080	3·0	1,260	3·4
Above five years and not exceeding ten years	356	·9	328	·9
Exceeding ten years	5	·0	2	·0
Transportation for life	138	·4	130	·3
Ditto for a term	37	·1	57	·2
Sentenced to death	30	·1	55	·1
Total ...	36,178	...	37,265	...

Reconvictions.

While the total number of admissions to jail has shown a decrease, the number of reconvictions has risen from 3,888 in 1892 to 3,969 in 1893 and 4,086 in 1894, the ratio per cent. to total convictions being 10·08, 10·65, and 11·29. The Inspector-General of Jails ascribes this increase to the effect of the introduction of the Bertillon system, and the increased attention paid to the identification of prisoners. There has been steady and satisfactory progress in this respect since 1891, and it is hoped that the co-operation of the jail authorities with the police will lead to still further improvement in future years. From information supplied by the Inspector-General of Police it appears that in 1893 (from July till December) 23 reconvictions were directly due to the identification afforded by this system of measurement, while no less than 143 old convicts were detected by this means in 1894. The increase shown in the number of persons imprisoned in default of giving security for their good behaviour during the preceding three years has not been maintained in 1894, the number having fallen from 1,761 to 1,723.

Sentences of convicts.

The number of sentences of simple and rigorous imprisonment fell from 2,965 and 33,983 to 2,647 and 33,176, respectively. Of the total admissions, 32,121 had sentences not exceeding one year, and 4,057 sentences exceeding one year. The ratios per cent. to total convictions are thus 88·79 and 11·21 as compared with 87·97 and 12·03 of the previous year. The corresponding ratios throughout the whole of British India during 1893 were 85·99 and 14·01 respectively.

Under-trial prisoners.

The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 31,507, as compared with 32,307 in 1893 and 33,525 in 1892. Of the total number admitted, including those remaining in jail on the first day of the year, 16,593, or 50·92 per cent., were finally convicted, and 12,596, or 38·65 per cent., released. In 1893 49·81 per cent. were convicted and 40·41 per cent. released. Sixty-one under-trial prisoners died as compared with 32 in 1893. Eight under-trial prisoners escaped from subsidiary jails, of whom 4 were recaptured. The figures for 1893 were 4 escapes and 3 recaptures. The average detention of under-trial prisoners in sessions cases was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 39·99 days; but there was an increase in the average detention in the magisterial courts cases, from 10·98 to 11·96 days.

Civil prisoners.

Fifty-seven civil prisoners remained in confinement at the close of 1893, and 747 were admitted during 1894, against 751 in the previous year. Of this total, 7 were transferred, 2 died, and 731 were released, leaving 64 in confinement at the end of the year.

State prisoners.

The Lushai prisoner Nikoala, who was confined in the Alipore Central Jail, died on the 3rd September 1894. Two Lushai Chiefs, Thangula and Dakola, were detained in the Hazaribagh Jail throughout the year. Two others—Ropui Lieni and Lalthuama—were admitted into the Chittagong Jail in April 1894. The Government of India have recently sanctioned the transfer of Thangula and Dakola to Assam and Chittagong respectively. Ropui Lieni has died in the Chittagong Jail since the close of the year.

Jail buildings.

Excluding a sum of Rs. 1,433 expended upon the Presidency Jail Press, Rs. 1,353 upon the reformatory schools at Hazaribagh and Alipore, and Rs. 58 on the Jagatsingpur hajat (or in all Rs. 2,844), the total actual expenditure during 1894 was Rs. 79,469 as compared with Rs. 84,310 of the previous year. Among the more important works undertaken or completed during the year were the construction of additional wards in the Bhagalpur Central Jail and the reconstruction of the old workshops in the Alipore Jail. The Lieutenant-Governor has put a stop to the system hitherto observed of allotting separate grants for major and minor works, and has now given the department a lump sum of one lakh for new works, which the Inspector-General can distribute as he likes among works the importance of which has been admitted and for which administrative sanction has been given. The question of providing separate compartments, or cubicles, for sleeping has been under the careful consideration of this Government, and plans, specifications, and estimates for four different kinds of cubicles have been prepared by the Department of Public Works. Two of these have been selected, and will be tried in the new ward to be constructed in the Bhagalpur Jail, as well as in one of the new wards to be made in the Hazaribagh Jail. A series of new standard plans, embodying all the latest improvements suggested, has also been drawn up in the Public Works Department for an intermediate jail, a cellular jail, cubicles, latrines, a roof ventilator, and a new pattern grating.

Guards.

The strength of the warder guard remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 1,643 men of all grades. The number of criminal offences committed by the warders fell from 45 to 34, and departmental offences were also fewer. The total number of punishments inflicted during the year was 1,863 as compared with 1,879 in 1893 and 1,935 in 1892. Great attention has been paid to the drilling of warders along with the police whenever the distance between their respective parade grounds has not proved an insurmountable difficulty.

Escapes.

The number of escapes among convicts fell from 26 in 1893 to 21 in 1894. Of these, 8 were from district jails, 2 from intermediate jails, and 11 from subsidiary jails. Ten prisoners escaped from inside and 11 from outside the jails, as compared with 12 and 14, the corresponding figures for 1893. Of the 21 convicts who escaped, 17 were recaptured, besides 5 who had escaped in previous years. Of those who escaped, 17 had sentences under one year, 1 of seven years and over, and 3 were life-convicts.

Prison discipline.

The following table shows the nature of offences committed by convicts:—

	1	2	3				
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent.				
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	A. Relating to work.	B. Relating to prohibited articles.	C. Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escape.	D. All other breaches of jail rules.	E. Total.
1894 ...	16,080	53	20,334	4,760	661	15,540	41,295
1893 ...	16,427	61	24,799	4,167	546	15,574	45,076

Exclusive of warnings, the total number of punishments was 29,983, as compared with 33,206 in 1893 and 34,694 in 1892. The total number of warnings was 11,312, against 11,871 in the previous year. The number of whippings was 277, and the decrease in the percentage to total punishments was marked, viz. from 0·97 in 1892 to 0·72 in 1893 and 0·67 in 1894. The jails which show the largest ratio in this respect are Jalpaiguri (3·77), Presidency, *European* (2·32), and Moughyr (2·15); the corresponding ratio for all British India was 1·85 in 1892 and 1·41 in 1893. The total number of prisoners punished with fetters also shows a decrease from 10,418 in 1893 to 9,417 in 1894.

Convict officers, mark remissions, &c.

The convict officers, of whom on an average 937 were male and 13 female prisoners, were of the greatest assistance in the preservation of discipline. The new mark rules, which give effect to one of the proposals made by the Jail Committee appointed in 1888, and which were adopted by the Government of India, came into force on the 1st January 1894. The chief innovation made by these rules is that they reduce the minimum sentence, rendering a prisoner eligible for remission by marks, from two years to one year. The system of giving relief to destitute prisoners from the Claude Martin Fund on release was worked with care and success, and 1,103 prisoners were relieved in this way from a sum of Rs. 2,500 placed at the Inspector-General's disposal. Besides this, all prisoners receive, on their release from jail, a sum graduated according to the distance of their homes, to support them on the way.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year and the nine previous years is shown in the following statement:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General supervision	48,207	49,296	47,198	50,251	49,344	49,290	48,830	51,253	52,454	53,208
Dieting prisoners ...	3,67,386	3,34,057	2,46,730	2,95,650	3,89,900	3,54,287	3,63,696	4,49,385	4,49,017	4,31,660
Establishment (excluding police) ...	4,42,863	4,67,459	4,60,844	4,53,884	4,51,446	4,40,777	4,47,213	4,50,283	4,56,180	4,72,574
Hospital charges ...	49,383	42,890	36,096	40,936	50,825	47,705	50,155	47,787	52,541	79,146
Clothing ...	69,744	69,951	44,272	58,354	70,998	54,257	56,386	73,765	63,968	74,237
Miscellaneous contingencies ...	1,03,216	1,02,139	96,858	1,28,592	1,47,911	1,47,721	1,66,790	1,57,779	1,56,910	2,26,894
Petty construction and repairs ...	27,777	29,833	27,824	25,842	23,053	29,095	31,696	26,526	19,114	37,250
Stationery ...	2,305	1,995	1,463	1,225	1,321	1,496	1,215	1,393	1,457	1,583
Medical stores ...	7,545	6,253	6,339	5,339	5,856	5,279	1,340	1,030	286	885
Total ...	11,16,483	10,93,361	9,69,639	10,68,161	11,91,140	11,27,837	11,65,940	12,82,026	12,81,454	13,55,238
Daily average population of all classes	15,176	14,806	12,230	13,731	15,025	14,777	15,018	17,178	17,721	17,340
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner ...	73 9 0	73 13 6	79 0 4	77 12 8	79 4 5	76 6 3	77 3 9	74 10 6	72 5 0	79 14 3
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ...	69,057	92,804	1,88,353	2,40,244	2,57,314	1,56,819	2,03,705	1,56,543	84,819	79,469

The increases under the heads "Diet," "Hospital charges," and "Clothing" are satisfactory in view of the higher mortality of the year, which might otherwise have been ascribed to undue economy. The average cost per prisoner has been Rs. 79-14-3—the highest rate that has occurred during the last ten years.

The average prices paid for the principal articles of diet during the year 1894 as compared with the five previous years are shown in the following table:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	2 9 4	2 10 5	2 9 1	3 1 9	2 2 7	3 7 6
Wheat (flour) ...	3 7 4	3 4 3	3 10 7	3 1 7	2 15 4	3 7 0
Maize	1 15 6	1 12 7	1 12 6	2 0 0	1 12 9	2 1 8
Dál	6 8 8	5 8 10	5 11 9	5 7 8	4 8 4	5 11 0
Meat	8 2 0	6 10 8	6 3 10	6 6 7	6 2 2	6 9 6
Fish	6 14 3	6 6 8	6 7 5	6 4 6	6 11 10	6 7 3
Salt	3 13 7	3 11 5	3 11 0	3 15 6	3 15 2	4 0 1
Average price of rice for the year, according to prices-current returned	2 12 9	2 16 2	2 15 9	2 5 4	2 5 7	2 5 5

The storage of grain in bulk in the cheap season has been carried on in most jails fairly well, and in some with great success. It will be seen from the bottom line in the table that the price paid by the Jail Department has been lower than the average price recorded in the prices-current for every year since 1889. The expenditure per prisoner for diet in each jail is contrasted with that of the previous year in the following table:—

Jails.	1894.	1893.	Jails.	1894.	1893.	Jails.	1894.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—*European* ...	88 2 3	75 11 7	Khulna	24 0 1	25 4 4	Purulia	22 0 9	23 1 11
Darjeeling	40 12 1	37 6 9	Pabna	25 9 9	21 0 10	Cuttack	21 15 0	23 0 11
Midnapore	27 8 5	24 5 0	Bogra	25 7 5	24 6 5	Motihari	21 14 9	23 15 2
Mymensingh	32 4 6	29 9 0	Áreah	22 6 5	23 10 6	Krishnagar	21 0 9	21 5 1
Dacca	31 12 6	31 11 11	Hooghly	25 5 9	25 7 4	Puri	20 1 7	20 4 11
Faridpur	31 3 1	26 5 2	Rhanglpur	25 2 1	21 8 0	Malda	19 15 6	16 12 8
Chittagong	30 11 6	23 13 2	Hazaribagh	24 13 11	20 4 6	Ranchi	19 8 2	18 3 0
Jessore	30 0 10	26 4 7	Berhampore	24 13 3	24 10 4	Backhjore	18 13 9	20 0 8
Comilla	29 13 11	23 15 6	Chuabanga	24 11 8	24 14 6	Navo Dumka	18 2 1	19 14 5
Presidency—*Natives* ...	27 12 9	28 10 9	Noakhali	24 5 6	23 15 10	Dalfonganj	17 5 5	18 4 7
Rajsal	27 4 2	29 8 6	Rampur Boalia	24 0 2	24 7 7	Monghyr	17 7 7	18 1 4
Barasat	27 1 7	26 15 0	Purnea	23 15 2	23 11 7	Gaya	17 2 11	17 10 5
Jalpaiguri	26 15 11	29 7 5	Dinajpur	23 10 1	23 9 5	Balasore	16 8 9	19 13 10
Chapra	26 10 9	24 3 5	Buxar	23 1 3	19 12 7	Bankura	16 0 8	21 4 9
Alipore	26 10 6	27 10 6	Backergunj	22 15 8	21 11 6			
Murshidpur	26 6 9	21 6 11	Suri	22 4 1	20 4 11			
Rangpur	26 5 0	22 11 4	Burdwan	22 2 0	22 12 4	Total ...	25 15 10	24 12 9

The average expenditure per prisoner for diet throughout the province was Rs. 25-15-10, as compared with Rs. 24-12-8 in 1893, Rs. 25-10-6 in 1892, and Rs. 22-12-10 in 1891. Out of the 47 jails in Bengal, 28 show an increase and 19 a decrease over the figures for the previous year. As the price of all food-grains was lower, the increase in cost must have been due to a more liberal diet and better quality of food being given to the prisoners on medical grounds.

The figures in the margin indicate the expenditure under the head "Establishment" during the past five years. There has been an increase of Rs. 17,094 during the year under report. Of this, Rs. 13,416 represents exchange compensation allowance and allowances drawn by medical officers holding executive charge of central jails during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbents.

		Rs.
1890	...	3,78,896
1891	...	3,84,826
1892	...	3,85,293
1893	...	3,94,399
1894	...	4,11,493

Hospital charges rose from Rs. 52,541 in 1893 to Rs. 70,148 in 1894, owing to the larger number of prisoners requiring medical treatment, and to the supply of extra and more varied diet during an unhealthy year. To the cause of health is also to be laid the rise in expenditure on clothing. The largest increase (Rs. 39,980) has occurred under the head "Contingencies," chiefly under the following items:—Transfer charges (Rs. 7,457), municipal taxes (Rs. 8,864), cows, &c. (Rs. 3,362), and pumps (Rs. 2,401). The Government of India have recently, in view of the inconveniently vague nature of this head, prescribed a revised form of Statement No. X, and drawn up a schedule

indicating items of charges which should be included under each head. The amended classification, which should come into force from the year 1895, will remove the objections which attach to the present system.

Taking together all three heads of controllable expenditure, viz. "Diet," "Hospital charges," and "Clothing," the average cost per prisoner was Rs. 34-11-6 compared with Rs. 31-13-11 in 1893 and Rs. 33-1 in 1892. Of the 33 jails in which the cost per prisoner has been below the average for all jails, 18 have had a mortality among convicts under the average, and 15 above. Of the 15 jails in which the cost per prisoner has exceeded the average, 8 have had a mortality above the average, and 7 under. Thus it cannot be said that a high rate of mortality accompanies economy in food.

Employment of prisoners, and manufactures.

The average daily number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days was 15,900, as compared with 16,219 of the previous year. The daily average of sick, convalescent, and infirm rose from 1,872 to 2,185; the number employed on unremunerative labour from 1,080 to 1,131; and the number employed on jail buildings from 719 to 1,032. The net cash earnings for the year were Rs. 4,90,536, showing a very satisfactory increase over those of the previous year (Rs. 3,81,086). The improvement was chiefly due to working off the stock of raw materials in the Bhagalpur Jail at the end of 1893, whereby the cash earnings of that jail rose from Rs. 212 to Rs. 72,101.

With the object of extending the use of quinine among the poorer classes of Bengal, so liable to the ravages of fever, it was decided in 1892 to supply the drug from the Government Factory at Darjeeling, and to have it made up in packets of 5 grains each by jail labour for distribution through the agency of post and other public offices. The results attained establish the success of the scheme. At the Alipore Central Jail the industry has given daily employment to 17·5 adults. The number of powders filled and packed was 2,917,526, and the cash and credits realized amounted to Rs. 31,832-13, as compared with Rs. 18,077-12 in 1893. The total number of post offices supplied increased from 2,272 to 2,321, and the profits amounted to Rs. 5,091.

Subsidiary Jails.

There were 85 subsidiary jails, the number remaining the same as during the previous year. Nine of these were not visited the prescribed number of times by the subdivisional officers, and the District Magistrates concerned have been asked to take measures to see that such neglect does not recur. The number of convicts fell from 16,843 to 16,130, the daily average confined also decreasing from 377 to 363. Of 12 civil prisoners confined in subsidiary jails during the year, 6 were released and 6 transferred. Nineteen escapes were effected by convicts and under-trial prisoners during the year, as compared with 12 in 1893 and 18 in 1892. Of 11 convicts who escaped, 9 were recaptured. The total expenditure on subsidiary jails fell from Rs. 1,10,027 to Rs. 1,09,923; while the average cost per prisoner remained about the same. The net profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 4,183 to Rs. 4,238.

Improvement in the diet scale.

Early in the year the sickness prevalent in the Midnapore Jail attracted the attention of Government, and led to the sanction of full labouring diet to the prisoners of that jail, as well as of 24 subsidiary jails selected as receiving prisoners in an ill-nourished condition. Special attention was directed by Superintendents and medical officers during the year to the subject of diet scales, resulting in the substitution of a better quality of food and in other improvements. The jail gardens have in most cases been able to supply an abundance of good vegetables and condiments, and jailors have been encouraged to give nutritious vegetables to the fullest extent as an addition to the ordinary diet. The cultivation of crops within the inner enclosure of jails has been discouraged, and the more sanitary system of extra-mural cultivation adopted where sufficient space is available.

Water-supply.

Attention has been paid during the year to all the branches of this question: the source of the supply, the manner in which it is brought into the jail, the system adopted for boiling and for filtering it, and the measures taken for its distribution to the cook room and the wards without manual contamination. The annual chemical analysis of the water used in jails has been carried out. Four of the central

jails—Alipore, Presidency, Bhagalpur, and Dacca—and three district jails—Burdwan, Darjeeling, and Arrah—are already supplied by direct communication from the water-works of the town. Other jails, not so fortunate, derive their water-supply from rivers or tanks, by pump or otherwise; but the majority of small jails still draw their water from wells inside the premises. Instructions have been issued to try the Pasteur-Chamberland filter at two of the jails which have shown the worst mortality during the year—Motihari and Naya Dumka. If the accounts of this filter are justified by the result, it is hoped that a solution will be found of the great and difficult problem of providing a perfectly pure supply of drinking water—an object which has received the closest attention of Government and of the Jail Department for many years, though not hitherto with any complete success.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners for each year as well as for each decade from 1844 to 1894:—

Vital statistics.

Year.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Daily per mille of sick	Number of Deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average Strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844	23,785	No figures available.		338	1,038	1,376	14·2	43·6	57·8	
1845	22,468			511	1,120	1,631	22·7	49·9	72·6	
1846	21,826			219	1,311	1,530	10·1	60·5	70·6	
1847	24,351			217	1,219	1,436	10·2	57·3	67·5	
1848	22,121			187	1,056	1,243	9·2	52·2	61·5	
1849	20,515			272	918	1,190	13·5	44·7	58·2	
1850	18,523			101	797	898	5·9	42·1	48·0	
1851	18,640			223	763	986	12·0	41·1	53·1	
1852	19,385			432	1,074	1,506	22·3	55·7	83·0	
1853	19,155			454	1,324	1,769	23·6	73·7	97·3	
Total ...	209,818	.....	.....	3,056	10,580	13,625	15·0	52·2	67·3	
1854	17,570	No figures available.		179	947	1,122	10·1	53·3	63·4	
1855	17,835			344	1,267	1,611	19·3	71·0	90·3	
1856	16,817			330	1,331	1,661	19·6	79·1	98·7	
1857	16,617			364	1,979	2,343	21·9	119·1	141·0	
1858	15,782			323	1,979	2,302	17·1	125·7	142·8	
1859	17,773	633	46·8	309	1,651	1,960	17·4	92·9	110·3	
1860	16,466	975	59·2	633	1,535	2,156	38·4	93·2	130·9	
1861	15,823	834	52·7	231	1,163	1,394	14·5	74·9	89·8	
1862	16,476	1,180	71·6	106	1,047	1,153	6·4	63·5	69·9	
1863	16,453	867	51·4	358	1,223	1,581	20·5	74·3	94·8	
Total ...	170,356	4,489	56·4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1864	16,729	814	48·6	231	804	1,035	13·8	48·0	61·8	
1865	17,459	796	45·5	185	726	911	9·2	45·3	54·5	
1866	20,058	746	36·8	624	1,432	2,226	29·6	74·0	103·6	
1867	18,733	668	35·6	193	918	1,078	9·0	43·0	52·0	
1868	19,091	646	37·7	123	825	948	7·0	44·0	51·0	
1869	19,804	676	33·9	176	767	943	9·3	40·7	50·0	
1870	18,553	634	34·2	174	657	831	9·4	35·4	44·8	
1871	17,853	627	35·7	58	668	726	3·1	37·5	40·6	
1872	19,253	675	35·0	129	680	1,005	6·6	35·7	42·3	
1873	20,296	690	33·9	140	834	974	6·9	40·5	47·4	
Total ...	180,535	6,943	37·2	2,017	8,847	10,664	10·6	46·4	57·2	
1874	21,701	784	36·1	145	1,030	1,175	6·7	47·4	54·1	
1875	21,382	836	39·1	96	951	1,047	4·5	44·5	49·0	
1876	21,134	826	39·0	271	973	1,244	12·8	46·0	58·8	
1877	18,883	731	38·7	151	764	915	8·0	40·5	48·5	
1878	18,811	595	42·7	216	1,074	1,290	11·4	57·3	68·8	
1879	18,691	847	34·6	345	1,417	1,762	18·5	76·3	94·1	
1880	18,941	941	32·2	31	1,105	1,136	1·7	61·8	63·5	
1881	18,742	874	33·1	36	1,015	1,051	2·0	56·8	58·8	
1882	16,155	850	52·6	152	953	1,105	9·4	57·7	67·1	
1883	16,629	750	45·2	63	701	764	4·1	46·8	50·7	
Total ...	187,184	8,530	44·6	1,509	9,983	11,615	8·3	53·2	61·5	
1884	16,161	726	48·9	62	682	744	4·1	45·7	49·8	
1885	15,177	774	56·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4	
1886	14,906	592	45·8	41	661	702	2·8	44·3	47·0	
1887	13,250	545	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·9	33·7	
1888	13,731	621	46·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7	
1889	13,008	626	46·2	132	556	688	9·7	37·0	46·7	
1890	14,777	690	39·2	33	444	477	2·3	30·9	33·2	
1891	16,915	610	38·3	54	439	493	3·4	27·2	30·6	
1892	17,178	667	39·2	68	634	702	3·9	32·8	42·7	
1893	17,721	643	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3	
Total ...	161,623	6,434	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·4	34·0	40·7	
1894	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1	
Total for last five years ...	82,979	3,362	39·3	235	2,854	3,110	3·0	34·2	37·2	
Grand Total	915,953	37,338	43·5	10,253	40,922	50,844	11·5	53·6	65·1	
Average ...	17,946	758	43·5	207	963	1,169	11·6	53·6	65·1	

From this statement it will be observed that, although the death-rate for the year under report is considerably less than the average for the past 51 years, and than the averages of the first four decades of this period, it is higher than in any year since 1885. In this respect it corresponds with the deterioration in the health of the free population throughout the province. The general death-rate for Bengal was 34·88 in 1894, against 28·21 in 1893. Cholera was much more prevalent than in the preceding year; but the principal cause of disease and death was malarial fever, which was extraordinarily prevalent in consequence of the late rain of 1893 and the heavy downfall of 1894. It is not to be wondered therefore that the jail returns of mortality should be disappointing, and that the continuity of the decrease, which *has* gone on more or less steadily during the last 15 years, should have been broken. The death-rate per mille rose from 32·3 to 47·1. The daily average number of sick among prisoners of all classes rose from 642 in 1893 to 744 in 1894, while the proportionate number of admissions to hospital rose from 1,046 to 1,234.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year:—

Diseases.	Number of admissions to hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to admissions.
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	6,107	314	51·41
Intermittent fever ...	5,533	4	0·72
Remittent and continued fever ...	1,007	24	23·8
Other fevers ...	32	4	...
Respiratory diseases ...	900	105	116·6
Anæmia and general debility ...	625	60	96·0
Ulcers and boils ...	375	...	...
Scrofula and phthisis ...	150	71	473·3
Cholera ...	110	65	590·9
Small-pox ...	2	...	...
Jaundice ...	24	...	...

With the exception of intermittent fever and small-pox, there has been a rise in admissions under all diseases. The former hardly appears as a cause of death. Numerous admissions from remittent fever indicate the prevalence of the severer forms of malarial fever. The greatest increase is under the head "Dysentery and diarrhœa"—an increase of 10·76 per cent. This disease continues to be the most prevalent and fatal in the jails of Bengal; and the opinion expressed by many medical officers is that malaria is a strong predisposing cause thereto.

The number of admissions from cholera rose from 54 cases with 20 deaths in 1893 to 110 cases with 65 deaths in 1894. At Gaya 31 cases occurred; at Chaibassa 25. The outbreak at Gaya was the subject of a special report to Government, in which the figures showed that superior immunity was enjoyed by those who had been protected by inoculation; and orders were issued authorizing the Inspector-General to introduce inoculation on Professor Haffkine's system by the medical officers in charge of jails in cases where an outbreak of cholera has actually occurred and where the prisoners accept it voluntarily. The total number of deaths among convicts (including 13 moribund prisoners released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code) was 754, against 541 in 1893. Of the 740 convicts who died in jail, 237, or 320·27 per mille, were received into jail in good health, and 232, or 313·51 per mille, in indifferent health, and 271, or 366·22 per mille, in bad health. The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners increased in a much greater proportion than that among convicts, and is nearly double that recorded in the previous year.

A committee was appointed by Government in October 1893 to visit and report upon certain selected unhealthy jails in the province. The committee so appointed visited ten jails—Dinajpur, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Jessore, Mymensingh, Arrah, Chapra, Malda, Purnea, and Puri—and submitted full and detailed reports; and most of the recommendations made have already been carried into execution.

The following table shows the particulars of prisoners transferred to selected jails for the benefit of their health since June 1892 :—

	Prisoners suffering from ill-health transferred to healthy jails.	Died.	Released.	Transferred other jails.	Gained weight.	Lost weight.	Remained stationary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bankura	266	15	73	44	145	33	8
Suri	74*	12	23	18	62	7	3
Hazaribagh	33	3	9	6	18	10	5
Gaya	66	5	27	3	39	6	10
Darbhanga	26	1	4†	...	13	7	3
	399	35	135	70	280	63	29

* One escaped. | † Two moribunds released.

The reports of medical officers indicate that although on the whole the system has justified to a great extent the hopes formed, that prisoners in whom organic disease is not far advanced generally improve at these selected jails, and that in fact many lives have been thus saved by transfer from malarious districts, there is danger in the transfer of other prisoners, whose disease may be unchecked or even aggravated by the change.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality occurred, with the corresponding figures for the previous four years :—

Jails.	1894.				1893.				1892.				1891.				1890.			
	Deaths from all causes.		Deaths, exclusive of cholera.		Deaths from all causes.		Deaths, exclusive of cholera.		Deaths from all causes.		Deaths, exclusive of cholera.		Deaths from all causes.		Deaths, exclusive of cholera.		Deaths from all causes.		Deaths, exclusive of cholera.	
	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.	Number.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chaibasa	29	232·7	13	122·5	4	36·1	4	36·1	13	133·9	8	83·6	3	33·4	3	32·4	1	14·7	1	14·7
Keys. Dumka... ...	10	144·6	10	144·6	1	13·2	...	...	20	221·1	11	121·6	...	...	...	...	*	*	*	*
Daltonganj	6	120·5	1	55·9	3	47·0	1	47·0	...	...	...	...	2	44·0	2	44·0	1	27·5	1	27·5
Balasore	14	116·1	10	109·7	4	36·3	4	36·3	6	65·6	6	65·5	2	20·1	2	20·6	3	29·6	2	29·6
Chapra	25	93·5	25	93·5	7	28·3	7	28·3	25	84·0	11	39·9	17	62·2	12	43·9	14	69·8	7	38·9
Motihari	26	90·4	26	90·4	7	23·8	7	23·8	19	60·0	19	60·0	4	14·2	4	14·2	7	25·8	7	26·2
Jalpaiguri	8	82·3	6	62·3	3	33·6	3	33·6	24	126·1	14	126·1	4	42·8	4	42·8	8	174·0	7	29·6
Darbhanga	24	81·5	18	62·0	13	46·0	12	42·5	14	45·9	13	44·6	7	23·5	6	24·6	10	31·6	10	31·6
Hazaribagh	49	77·9	49	77·9	29	46·3	29	46·3	7	26·8	7	26·8	7	27·6	7	27·6	5	16·4	3	16·4
Burdwan	16	71·3	13	63·7	10	52·0	10	52·0	6	27·1	6	27·1	6	31·4	6	31·4	7	33·9	7	33·9
Suri	6	70·0	3	33·0	10	111·7	8	89·4	6	61·6	4	41·0	3	30·8	3	27·7	3	27·7	3	27·7
Gaya	27	60·8	9	22·0	18	44·8	18	40·8	7	23·5	7	23·5	2	9·2	2	9·2	4	19·0	4	20·0
Arrah	14	51·3	12	52·5	3	10·8	3	10·8	8	43·3	8	43·3	12	194·9	3	21·2	19	138·4	9	15·5
Barasat	†	49·7	†	24·3	2	24·3	†	24·3	†	*	†	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Rangpur	8	49·1	7	39·1	5	45·3	4	45·3	4	109·6	38	109·6	3	91·7	17	69·7	15	69·8	10	46·6
Dacca	30	48·7	26	31·9	21	27·4	20	24·6	60	83·7	60	82·8	42	57·8	42	57·8	40	46·3	40	46·3
Midnapore	41	45·0	43	45·0	61	69·1	59	66·9	51	54·0	45	47·7	23	27·9	23	27·9	37	42·3	37	46·3
Berhampore	31	42·1	29	42·7	17	45·3	17	45·3	11	29·3	11	29·3	13	35·7	13	35·7	16	47·3	16	47·9
Monghyr	14	41·3	11	40·3	4	14·5	4	14·5	14	48·0	8	29·7	3	12·1	3	12·1	8	13·1	3	13·1
Purnea	7	42·5	7	42·5	6	40·3	6	40·3	9	62·4	9	62·4	18	131·9	13	131·3	2	22·3	2	22·3
Suri	8	48·8	8	48·8	4	25·1	4	25·1	16	112·9	13	112·6	...	.....	...	.....	3	20·6	2	20·6
Jangalpur	69	48·2	69	48·2	27	18·4	27	18·4	23	18·1	23	18·1	16	13·8	16	13·8	14	13·0	14	13·2
Muzaffarpur	19	47·8	18	47·8	14	40·5	14	40·5	11	44·8	7	29·3	10	43·6	7	30·5	7	34·7	7	34·7
Ranchi	7	43·7	7	43·7	3	18·4	3	18·4	4	27·7	4	27·7	4	43·1	4	43·1	5	27·5	5	27·5
Purnea	47	43·4	47	43·4	37	36·6	36	31·0	29	29·9	29	29·9	13	13·6	13	13·6	13	12·5	13	12·5
Bankipore	19	42·6	11	29·0	13	29·0	7	22·8	9	21·1	6	20·7	3	14·0	3	14·0	2	10·5	2	10·5
Purulia	4	40·0	4	40·0	3	27·3	3	27·3	...	.....	...	.....	3	25·4	3	25·4	1	12·9	1	13·8

* There was a subsidiary jail at Naya Dumka before 1891.
† Barasat was a subsidiary jail before 1895.

The mortality of the Chaibassa Jail has recently been the subject of enquiry by a committee of medical officers. The continuance of cholera in this jail leads to the conclusion that there must have been some neglect to thoroughly disinfect the jail before it was again used when the cholera camp was broken up. At Dumka, out of 9 deaths in jail, 5 prisoners were feeble old men between 60 and 75 years of age, and 4 prisoners admitted in bad health, or moribund, were sent straight to hospital. At Daltonganj the mortality is almost entirely due to an outbreak of cholera. At Balasore a committee of medical officers have reported that a great proportion of the deaths were independent of jail life. The mortality at Chapra is accounted for by the increased sickness from all causes

in the district. At Motihari the fluctuations in the death-rate per mille during the last five years have been remarkable. In 1890 it was 26·2; in 1891, 14·2; in 1892, 60·9; in 1893, 22·8; while in 1894 it has risen to 88·2. Probably there may be some cause of pollution to the water-supply, and it is hoped that the recently-ordered Pasteur-Chamberland filter may be of especial use here. In the Presidency (*European*) and Khulna Jails, with an average convict population of 34·08 and 30·08 respectively, there were no deaths. Next in order of lowest mortality stand Krishnagar (6·9), Chittagong (7·0), and Berhampore (8·6).

Reformatory Schools.

The total number of boys in the reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh on the 31st December 1893 was 528, and the number admitted during the year was 143. Of these, 105 were released and 4 died, and there remained at the close of the year 562 boys—224 at Alipore and 338 at Hazaribagh. The daily average number of boys rose from 468 in 1892 and 514 in 1893 to 537 in 1894. Of the 4 deaths, 3 occurred at Alipore and 1 at Hazaribagh, the figures for the preceding year being 4 and 1 respectively. The general health of the boys was good. One boy escaped from the Hazaribagh School during the year, but he was soon recaptured, and the warders responsible were punished. No escape occurred in the Alipore School.

The number of offences committed in the Alipore School fell from 76 in 1892 and 73 in 1893 to 55 in 1894, while in the Hazaribagh School the number increased from 266 in 1892 and 272 in 1893 to 336 in the past year. The average number of boys entitled to marks in the two schools was 448 against 445 in 1893, and the weekly average earnings amounted to Rs. 17-10-2 against Rs. 16-10-1 in 1893. Gymnastics were introduced into the Alipore School in 1891 and into the Hazaribagh School in 1893, and many of the boys are said to show proficiency. The usual reports received from Magistrates regarding the conduct of the boys released show that 133 of them were well behaved, 2 were viewed with suspicion, 2 bore bad characters, 11 were in jail, 3 had died, and only 4 were following the trades taught in the school.

The total profits from manufactures in the two schools rose from Rs. 14,713-7-5 in 1893 to Rs. 16,640-12-3 in 1894. The figures of the Alipore School show an increase of Rs. 1,587-2-7, due chiefly to book-binding, and of the Hazaribagh School of Rs. 340-2-3.

The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two schools during the past two years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Alipore School.				Hazaribagh School.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Fixed establishment ...	2,764	2,770	46 4 5	43 9 10	6,123	8,875	23 3 2	23 8 5
2. Diet	6,167	8,844	38 10 7	33 14 9	7,262	8,059	26 3 4	23 11 9
3. Hospital	222	239	1 6 10	0 15 9	93	136	0 4 3	0 6 11
4. Clothing	681	891	3 3 7	1 11 11	1,478	1,633	4 14 3	5 3 5
5. Contingencies	2,263	2,243	10 11 7	10 0 3	3,526	2,986	11 8 6	8 10 7
6. Construction and repairs.	37	23	0 2 1	0 1 2	1,880	4,092	6 5 1	14 15 3
Total ...	21,174	20,091	100 1 1	92 5 8	24,922	25,481	73 1 5	66 6 6

Some reduction in the cost of diet per head was effected by the timely purchase and storage of rice and wheat. The increase under the head of building and repairs at Hazaribagh is due to the provision of additional accommodation for the boys; and further expenditure will have to be incurred during the current year under this head on account of the juvenile offenders from Assam, whom it has been decided to admit in future into the institution.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases, pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1893 was 836, and the number instituted during 1894 was 865, making a total of 1,701 cases for disposal in 1894, as against 1,602 cases in 1893. The number of suits decided was 643, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,058.

Appeals from the original decrees.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1894 was 17, and 34 new appeals were preferred during the year, making a total of 51. Of these, one was dismissed for default and 19 were decided, the decrees of the Court of first instance being affirmed in 13 and reversed in 6.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the last three years and the number pending at the close of those years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Determined.	Pending.
1892 ...	12,500	525,949	546,434	82,837
1893 ...	12,998	554,090	560,169	89,981*
1894 ...	13,963	558,593	574,225	88,307

* Revised figures.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the reports for 1892 and 1893, continued during 1894. There was also an increase in the number of cases decided. Of the pending cases, 1,104 had been pending for more than one year, 3,456 for more than six months, and 25,335 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1893 being 1,345, 4,568, and 27,155 respectively.

Classification of suits.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.
Suits for money or moveables	274,861	279,061
Suits under the Rent Law	219,157	223,634
Title and other suits	60,072	64,898

Classification of title and other suits.

The following statement classifies the suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the past two years:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Suits for immoveable property	26,734	27,008	44·51	41·62
Suits for specific relief	8,726	9,524	14·53	14·68
Suits to establish a right of pre-emption ...	393	234	·65	·36
Mortgage suits	20,963	24,815	34·89	38·24
Suits relating to religious and other endowments	28	18	·05	·03
Matrimonial suits	547	612	·92	·94
Testamentary suits	450	510	·75	·78
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,230	2,177	3·70	3·35
Total ...	60,072	64,898	100·	100·

Average value of suits.

The following statement shows the average value of suits of each class:—

		1893.	1894.
		Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables.	Small Cause Courts ...	76·8	79·6
	Ordinary Courts ...	77·1	82·5
Suits under the Rent Law	... ...	50·2	50·9
Title and other suits ...	... ...	805·2	648·6

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realised:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1892 ...	... 108,451	89,271	1,80,64,526
1893 ...	... 113,839	86,732	1,77,49,026
1894 ...	... 111,384	90,516	1,67,88,558

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1893 ...	... 1,382	2,393	1,17,704
1894 ...	... 1,273	2,527	1,09,917

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1893 and 1894, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1893 ...	25,395	25,911	1,588
1894 ...	25,943	26,251	1,648

The total value of the subject of litigation was Rs. 28,49,803 in 1894, as compared with Rs. 26,18,268 in the preceding year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1893 ...	17,096	17,432	2,204
1894 ...	15,911	16,336	2,081

Of 194,009 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court as described on the margin, 26,359, or 13·5 per cent., were contested.

		Rs.
38 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to	... ...	50
155 Do. with ditto	... ...	100
1 Subordinate Judge with jurisdiction up to	... ...	100
21 Subordinate Judges with ditto	... ...	500

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent Act preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone or of two Judges sitting together either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court, and decided in the years 1893 and 1894 respectively.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
First appeals	37	34	45	20
Second ,, ...	...	...	...	...
Third ,, ...	30	17	30	20

The number of first appeals, that is, appeals

in cases heard by two Judges sitting together on the Original Side of the Court in which they differed in opinion, and of similar appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction brought before the High Court in 1894, was 51, inclusive of the 17 pending from the previous year. Of these 20 were decided and 31 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of one Judge or of two Judges hearing second appeals 26, inclusive of 9 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1894, of which 20 were decided and 6 remained undecided at the close of the year.

Appeals to High Court from subordinate Courts.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown on the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1894, 76 were appeals in contested will cases.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
First appeals—				
From decrees	391	374	310	371
„ orders	205	247	166	224
Second appeals—				
From decrees	2,396	2,163	2,195	2,543
„ orders	186	214	224	200

Appeals decided.

The High Court during the past year decided 2,914 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 424 appeals from original and appellate orders of subordinate Courts. The corresponding figures for 1893 were 2,505 and 390, respectively. The number summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn, or compromised, is shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected ...	...	259	13
Dismissed on default ...	28	42	43
Withdrawn ...	6	61	6
Compromised ...	36	39	7
Total ...	70	401	69

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	223	1,693	240
Reversed	41	141	63
Varied	23	103	25
Remanded	14	205	27
Total ...	301	2,142	355

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 21·2 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 11·3 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 24·7 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1893 were 33·4, 10·2, and 19·9 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Sub-Judges:—

	Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.	District Judges.	Sub-Judges.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	89	134	17	47
Appeals from Appellate „ ...	757	936	119	125
Miscellaneous appeals ...	115	125	27	61

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the Lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing, is given in the margin.

	Percentage.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	4·5	5·3	4·6
Appeals from Appellate " ...	9·9	13 8	9·5
Miscellaneous appeals	7·4	5·2	7·6

Appeals instituted and decided in the Lower Appellate Courts.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the last three years, and the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below :—

YEAR.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1892 ...	471	21,554	22,115	13,905
1893 ...	514	19,024	20,606	12,831
1894 ...	566	19,234	20,771	11,854

Pending files.

Out of 11,854 appeals pending at the close of the year, 4,138 had been pending for more than three months, and 1,053 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1893, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 2,878 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Civil Justice. Sonthal Parganas.

The subjoined statement compares the civil work of the district of the Sonthal Parganas for 1894 with that of the two preceding years :—

		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of year.
Civil suits	1892 ...	10,679	10,707	1,453
	1893 ...	12,583	12,431	1,638
	1894 ...	13,348	13,448	1,597
Miscellaneous judicial cases.	1892 ...	523	503	45
	1893 ...	531	502	74
	1894 ...	1,050	1,028	96
Execution cases ...	1892 ...	6,478	6,252	1,568
	1893 ...	6,706	7,313	961
	1894 ...	7,600	7,040	1,521
Total	1892 ...	17,680	17,462	3,066
	1893 ...	19,820	20,246	2,673
	1894 ...	21,998	21,516	3,214

The number of original civil suits disposed of by each officer has increased from 577 in 1892 to 661 in 1893, and 698 in 1894. The number of institutions of money suits rose from 6,872 in 1893 to 7,746. The increase was largest in Dumka and Godda. The number of rent suits on the other hand decreased from 3,374 to 3,133. The fluctuations are inconsiderable, and such as must always occur from year to year for reasons which cannot be accurately ascertained. The number of title suits rose slightly, from 2,337 in 1893 to 2,469 in 1894. There was a noticeable decrease in these suits, from 238 to 114, in the Pakour subdivision, which is due to the settlement operations carried out in parganas Sultanabad and Ambar. Of 8,572 money suits, 7,875 were disposed of during the year and 727 remained pending. Of a total of 3,479 rent suits, 3,115 were disposed of, 378 remaining pending. The total number of suits (rent, title, and money) disposed of by officers in their capacity of munsif was 13,438, of which 3,360, or 25 per cent., were contested, and 10,078 otherwise disposed of. Appeals in 405 cases were made to Subdivisional Officers, against 502 in 1893 and 564 in 1892. In 226 cases the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 7 it was modified, and in 65 reversed. The number pending at the close of the year (40) is large. The number of appeals presented to the Deputy Commissioner was 171, against 190 in 1893. In 117 cases the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 22 modified or remanded, and in 16 reversed. Appeals were presented to the Commissioner in 161 cases, in 112 of

which the orders were confirmed, in 18 the orders reversed, in 15 modified or remanded, and 14 were pending. The value of suits instituted was Rs. 7,23,687-13-3, as compared with Rs. 4,55,824-9-10 in 1893. The total increase is considerable, and occurred chiefly in the Deoghur subdivision, where the large value of one suit (Rs. 1,29,000) raised the total. There is a general increase in the number of suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, from 61 to 95. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 91,776-10, as against Rs. 83,085-5 in the preceding year.

Civil litigation of Government.

The appeal, which was referred to in the report for last year as pending before the Privy Council, has remained undecided.

During the year under report one fresh appeal, in which the Syedpur Trust Estate is the respondent, has been filed before the Privy Council.

The subjoined table compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1894-95 with those of the two preceding years:—

	Original cases.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13
Decided in favour of Government.	330	309	110	44	47	45	11	27	18	391	383	173
Decided against Government	116	63*	26	12	7	11	6	11	2	134	81	39
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	108	46	13	8	18	3	4	6	4	120	70	23
Percentage in favour of Government.	74·4	76·8	75·3	78·5	87·03	78·9	64·7	71·05	90·	74·5	77·7	77·5

Excluding cases under the Land Acquisition Act, the figures are as under:—

	Original cases.			Appeals— Before Lower Courts.			Appeals— Before High Court.			Total.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Decided in favour of Government.	145	104	86	44	47	45	11	27	17	200	178	148
Decided against Government...	52	40	26	12	7	11	6	9	1	72	56	38
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	8	21	12	8	18	7	4	5	4	20	44	23
Percentage in favour of Government.	73·6	72·2	76·4	78·5	87·03	78·9	64·7	75	94·4	73·5	76·06	76·1

The remarkable decrease in Government litigation during the year is ascribed to the unusually small number of land acquisition cases. This no doubt is the principal cause, but the figures show that excluding such cases there has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of original cases during the past three years.

Only two cases were decided adversely to Government in the High Court. In the lower Appellate Courts twelve cases were decided against Government.

The following statement shows the results of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years in all Courts:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of Court of Wards	654	1,322	1,561
Decided against ditto	73	133	215
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	66	55	49
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards	89·9	90·8	87·8

There has again been a considerable increase in litigation, chiefly in the Courts of first instance. Of 25 cases decided in the High Court, 11, or almost half, were decreed against Government. Nine of these cases were instituted by the Tikari estate in Gaya for the recovery of certain charges which were held to be *abwabs*, and hence illegal. In the lower Appellate Courts, 35 cases were decided against the Court of Wards, mostly suits for the recovery of rent and dák and other cesses, for establishment of occupancy rights, and for setting aside sales held under the certificate procedure. Of 169 cases decided adversely in Courts of first instance, the Court of Wards was plaintiff in 59 cases and defendant in 110. The most important of the cases decided against Wards' estates during the year was a suit brought by Rani Parbati Kumari against the minor proprietor of the Jambuni estate in Midnapore for possession of the whole of the estate, claiming it under the Dayabhaga law. The Court of Wards, on behalf of the minor, urged that the family has all along been under the Mitakshara law, but the Subordinate Judge decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff. An appeal against this decision is about to be preferred to the High Court.

The following figures show the extent to which decretal amounts due to Government have been realised in 1894-95 and the two previous years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realisation	42,017	47,190	34,726
2. Amount realised during the year ...	12,616	8,943	6,034
3. Percentage of recovery	29·5	18·9	17·3

The net balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 27,164. Since 1891-92, when the percentage of recovery was 45·25, there has been a very marked falling off in the realisations effected. The districts noted in the margin show the heaviest outstanding balances.

	Rs.
Sonthal Parganas ...	14,845
Faridpur	4,741
Hooghly	2,378
Saran	2,137

The subjoined table shows the amount of Wards' decrees realised during the corresponding periods:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Amount under realisation	9,83,675	10,80,794	8,83,083
2. Amount realised during the year ...	1,59,690	2,00,671	1,51,139
3. Percentage of recovery	16·25	18·56	17·11

In the Burdwan Raj Estate, out of a balance of Rs. 2,32,222, only Rs. 68,670 were realised; while in the Tikári Raj Estate, out of a balance of Rs. 3,18,870, only Rs. 48,758 were realised during the year. In 11 other estates the realisations have been exceptionally unsatisfactory, and the notice of the Board of Revenue has been invited to the subject.

Registration.

General statement.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of offices open during the last six years:—

Year.	Number of Registrations— Affecting immoveable property. Compulsory.	Optional.	Other registrations.	Total.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90	594,933	147,191	151,484	893,608	11,98,601	6,27,434	5,71,367	307
1890-91	600,413	148,755	148,148	897,316	12,40,481	6,29,359	6,11,122	322
1891-92	639,026	173,701	155,736	988,463	13,33,736	6,84,203	6,49,533	333
1892-93	732,259	207,395	162,667	1,102,321	14,35,541	7,26,771	7,08,770	346
1893-94	771,531	227,377	170,845	1,163,753	13,68,184	7,86,142	6,02,042	365
1894-95	793,837	238,115	170,723	1,202,675	13,52,328	8,02,031	5,50,297	383
Increase ...	92,306	10,738	...	32,922	...	15,889	...	18
Decrease ...	...	...	122	...	35,856	...	51,745	...

The number of offices on the 31st March 1895 was 383, as compared with 365 and 346 at the close of 1893-94 and 1892-93, respectively. Twenty new Rural Sub-Registry Offices were opened, excluding the joint office at Rajghat in the district of Champaran, which was worked temporarily for 15 days only in December 1894; and two rural offices were abolished during the year.

The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property rose from 939,654 in 1892-93, and 998,908 in 1893-94, to 1,031,952 in 1894-95. The number of perpetual leases fell from 90,728 in 1893-94 to 89,606 in 1894-95. There was a slight falling off in the total number of registrations affecting moveable property, from 168,508 to 168,357. The largest decrease occurred in the number of obligations for the payment of money, which fell from 115,583 to 110,696, and this decrease is reported to have been mainly due to good harvests.

The decrease in the total receipts is due to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fees on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, from twelve annas to eight annas, which was sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of Mr. Holmwood, with effect from the 1st July 1893. This resulted in a falling off of revenue in 1893-94, which has continued during the past year, although the number of registrations on which the minimum *ad valorem* fee was charged increased from 837,610 in 1892-93 and 887,792 in 1893-94 to 913,507 in 1894-95. The increase in the number of registrations is an indication of the popularity of the measure, and it may be expected that the loss in receipts will be made up gradually as the change becomes better known. Regarding the expenditure, the principal instances of decrease and increase among the sub-heads are as follows:—

		Rs.	
Statement VI, column 2,	fixed salaries ...	—7,453	due to reduction in Inspector-General's pay.
Ditto, ditto 3,	commissions ...	+25,595	due to more registrations and new offices.
Ditto, ditto 4,	establishment ...	+1,569	due to new offices.
Ditto, ditto 5,	miscellaneous ...	—3,822	
	Grand total ...	+15,889	

There were seven offices* in which the expenditure exceeded the receipts, against four in the preceding year. Of these, the offices at Bikrampur and Khutowna have since been closed, and that at Jamtara has been placed in charge of the Subdivisional Officer, the post of Rural Sub-Registrar having been abolished. None of the remaining four were deficit offices in 1893-94.

*Bikrampur. Salikhiya. Siliguri. | Sara. Khutowna. Naya Dumka. Jamtara.

Sale of tenures and raiyati holdings.

The following table compares the number of raiyati holdings transferred by deeds of sale during the past five years:—

Year.	Raiyati holdings at fixed rates.							Raiyati holdings with right of occupancy.						
	Number of transactions.	Purchasers.						Number of transactions.	Purchasers.					
		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.		Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Zamindars.		Raiyats.	Others.	Total.
			Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.						Landlords of holdings transferred.	Other landlords.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1890-91 ...	36,690	5,338	1,391	2,927	20,318	8,735	38,739	84,921	9,919	2,777	5,700	60,918	10,246	89,555
1891-92 ...	37,519	5,996	1,374	3,282	20,383	9,045	40,080	103,777	13,068	2,839	6,776	75,263	10,891	108,837
1892-93 ...	43,749	7,881	1,232	4,777	23,760	9,456	47,106	125,250	16,135	3,241	7,889	87,460	12,729	127,454
1893-94 ...	47,474	8,450	1,907	6,081	25,188	10,494	51,300	138,484	17,228	2,518	9,329	100,622	14,712	144,409
1894-95 ...	49,398	8,408	1,072	6,358	25,919	10,929	52,886	145,805	17,896	2,772	9,092	109,806	15,973	155,639

There was a steady increase in the number of transactions relating to raiyati holdings, both at fixed rates and with right of occupancy, and the figures show that the great majority of purchasers belong to the raiyat class. The number of sales of raiyati holdings at fixed rates during 1894-95 was as usual largest in the districts of the 24-Parganas (7,178), Midnapore (5,288), Chittagong (4,756), Bankura (4,107), and Bhagalpur (3,349), and of raiyati holdings with right of occupancy, in the districts of Midnapore (15,900), Tippera (15,823), Mymensingh (8,958), Dinajpur (8,879), and Rangpur (7,557).

Impounding of documents and prosecutions.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year, excluding 83 on account of documents insufficiently stamped, was 123, against 105 in 1893-94, and the number of persons tried was 177, against 159. There was an increase in the number of prosecutions for making false statements from 61 to 79, but those for false personation fell from 52 to 46. There were three cases of false identification and one of forgery, against 6 and 3, respectively, in 1893-94. The results of trials show that 89 persons were convicted and 51 acquitted, against 102 convictions and 39 acquittals, and the percentage of convictions was 63·5 against 72·3.

Inspections.

There was an improvement in the number of inspections made by the Inspector-General and other officers, which rose from 1,174 to 1,263. The number of inspections made by Divisional Commissioners was 26, the same as in the preceding year. Out of 43 Special Sub-Registrars, 13 made the full number of inspections required, 10 exceeded that number, and 15 are reported to have inspected nearly all the offices under them. In three districts only, viz., Midnapore, Nadia, and Backergunge, the inspections by Special Sub-Registrars fell considerably short of the required number.

Sir William Herschell's system of identification.

Sir William Herschell's system for the identification of parties and their witnesses by means of finger-prints has been extended to all the districts in Bengal. It was brought into operation in all Sadar Registration offices from the 1st June 1894, and has since been introduced into several subordinate offices. It is reported to have worked well, and to have already helped in the detection of two cases of false personation in the districts of Hooghly and Bogra. Although the advantages of the system are undeniable,

it has been found that the art of taking a good thumb impression, though fairly simple and easily learned, is not acquired without practice. The impressions taken in some registration books were found on examination so blurred or so faint from using too much or too little ink that they were hardly of any practical use. The Inspector-General has been requested to instruct the clerks of Registrars and Sub-Registrars to study the work properly in the neighbouring police offices, if there is any one there to teach them. Orders have also been issued that the Inspector-General and the two Inspectors of Registration offices should be careful during their inspections to note specially how the impressions are made.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

The following table shows the working of Act I (B.C.) of 1876, for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces, since its introduction :—

YEARS.	Number of districts in which the Act was in force.	Number of offices open on the 31st March.	Number of marriages registered.	Number of divorces other than *khulas* registered.	Number of *khulas* registered.	Total number of ceremonies registered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1876-77 ...	14	77	2,555	402	161	3,188
1877-78 ...	14	103	7,391	1,404	596	9,390
1878-79 ...	14	103	8,161	1,705	171	10,037
1879-80 ...	14	107	7,137	2,097	623	9,857
1880-81 ...	14	106	5,777	1,874	779	8,430
1881-82 ...	14	107	4,951	2,239	667	7,857
1882-83 ...	14	112	5,063	2,247	768	8,081
1883-84 ...	14	112	4,273	2,315	895	7,483
1884-85 ...	14	113	3,913	2,540	957	7,410
1885-86 ...	14	112	3,948	2,422	1,109	7,524
1886-87 ...	14	113	3,926	2,179	1,147	7,252
1887-88 ...	14	112	4,100	2,478	1,090	7,668
1888-89 ...	14	113	4,527	2,819	1,113	8,459
1889-90 ...	14	113	3,959	3,119	1,137	8,215
1890-91 ...	14	116	4,063	3,154	1,234	8,451
1891-92 ...	19	151	5,442	3,360	1,474	10,276
1892-93 ...	19	151	6,780	3,853	1,542	12,175
1893-94 ...	20	169	8,206	4,485	2,063	14,743
1894-95 ...	25	191	9,188	4,784	1,789	16,061

The Act was extended to the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, and Howrah during the year 1894-95, and 23 new offices were opened, viz., 12 in Burdwan, 2 in Bankura, 1 in Midnapore, 2 in Howrah, 1 in Rangpur, 2 in Pabna, 2 in Faridpur, and 1 in Noakhali. The new districts, with the exception of Howrah, did not, however, commence operations during the year. The increase of 1,318 in the total number of ceremonies registered appears satisfactory in view of the absence of all compulsion.

The Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

One hundred and twenty-five new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 1,52,43,604, were registered during 1894-95, against 96 companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 59,12,745, in the preceding year. The increase in the aggregate nominal capital is much more than proportional to the increase in the number of new companies. The 125 companies registered during the year comprised 4 banking companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 16,70,000, 87 insurance companies, with a capital of Rs. 2,06,354, 5 trading companies, with a capital of Rs. 22,50,000, 8 mills and presses, with a capital of Rs. 56,32,250, 14 planting companies, with a capital of Rs. 33,55,000, 6 mining companies, with a capital of Rs. 20,30,000, and 1 miscellaneous company, with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000. More than two-thirds of the number of companies registered were provident and insurance companies, started by native projectors of Backergunge and the adjoining districts of East Bengal. This branch of speculation seems to have engrossed the attention of the people of this part of the country during the last three years.

Two companies limited by guarantee were registered during the year 1894-95. No company reduced its capital, but 8 companies increased their

capital, the aggregate increase amounting to Rs. 17,03,254. Nineteen companies ceased to work during 1894-95, and 7 companies, which had been liquidated in previous years, filed their final accounts. No company limited by guarantee went into liquidation during the year.

The total fees realised for the registration of companies during 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 20,597-4, against Rs. 13,185 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 637-10-1, against Rs. 661-4-2 in 1893-94.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE year 1894-95 was the last of the administration of the Commissioners who came into office in April 1892, and a general election was held on the 16th March 1895. In 10 out of the 25 wards of the Municipality the candidates who offered themselves for election were returned unopposed. In the 15 wards where contests took place, 70 per cent. of the voters recorded their votes against 53 and 42 per cent. at the two previous elections. Of the 50 Commissioners elected, 36 were members of the last Corporation, and of the 14 new Commissioners, two had served on former occasions. The *personnel* of the Commissioners, both as regards race and profession, remained practically the same.

General election of Commissioners.

The Commissioners assembled in general meeting 27 times against 26 in the previous year. The General Committee met 53 times, and the Standing and Special Committees met 48 and 22 times respectively; there were also 33 meetings of Sub-Committees. The total number of meetings of all kinds was 183 against 199 in the previous year. Seventeen Commissioners attended more than 50 meetings against 19 in the previous year. There was a falling off in the attendance of elected Commissioners, but that of the nominated Commissioners was the same as last year, while the percentage of attendance of members representing the Port Commissioners, the Trades' Association, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce combined rose from 39 to 53.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

The principal questions dealt with by the Commissioners in general meeting were the drainage of the suburban area, the provision of a public recreation ground at Marcus Square, the establishment of a hospital at Bhowanipore, the acquisition of the 54, Clive Street, site, and the statutory obligation of the Corporation to spend three lakhs annually on suburban improvements. No advance was made during the year with the scheme for the drainage of the Suburban area, as the Commissioners were awaiting the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham on the subject. The want of a public recreation ground in the northern part of the town has long been felt, and at the instance of Government the Commissioners set apart the site known as Marcus Square for this purpose; the tank which formerly stood on that site has been filled up, and an area comprising a little over 13 bighas of land has been taken up and converted into a public recreation ground. In order to provide a hospital for the southern suburbs of Calcutta the Municipality gave as a site a plot of land south of the Bhowanipore reservoir, valued at Rs. 64,366; and agreed to make an annual contribution to the new institution of Rs. 5,000, inclusive of the sum now contributed to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary, which is to be sold, and the sale-proceeds appropriated towards the construction of the new building. At the same time, Government undertook to contribute the remaining sum necessary for the construction of a building for the new hospital, and to continue to provide year by year the cost of maintenance in excess of the contribution from the Municipality. The new hospital, when ready, will be managed by a Board of five Governors with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals as President in addition. Three of the Governors will be nominated by Government and two by the Municipality. The plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 90,539, for its construction have already been approved by Government, and the building is now well advanced. The long-pending appeal case in connection with the acquisition by the Commissioners

Proceedings of meetings.

of 54, Clive Street, was settled during the year by the Commissioners entering into a compromise with the appellant and paying him two lakhs over and above the amount awarded by the Judge in the Lower Court, with arrears of interest at 6 per cent. The acquisition of this piece of land, 1⅛ bigahs in extent, with the buildings upon it, has cost the Corporation over 11 lakhs. The Harrison Road account has now been practically closed, and it appears that the entire undertaking, including the electric lighting, the working of which is at present defective, has cost the Corporation Rs. 27,37,000 after deducting the sums recovered from the sale of surplus land. The Commissioners have arrived at last at a settlement of the long-pending question regarding the method of calculating the statutory three lakhs to be expended by them annually on improvements in the suburban area, one of the chief items charged to it being the instalments of interest and sinking fund payments on account of capital sums expended on the extension of the water-supply which was undertaken in anticipation of the amalgamation of the suburbs with the town.

Loans. The loan liability of the Corporation at the commencement of the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. debenture loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. debenture loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ ditto ditto	30,48,300	0	0
	1,74,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government ...	51,11,493	7	7
Loan from Port Commissioners	2,00,000	0	0
Total ...	2,27,66,693	7	7

No new loans were raised during the year, and the Commissioners were able to pay off nearly 4½ lakhs of their debt. The loan of Rs. 2,00,000 from the Port Commissioners towards the Harrison Road Fund was repaid from the proceeds of the sale of surplus land, and Rs. 2,49,700-7-3 of the consolidated loans from Government were repaid from revenue, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,16,993-0-4 as the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year. Against this they had in their Reserve Funds and in the Special Fund for the repayment of the loan of 1866 a total sum of Rs. 13,19,719-3-9, or Rs. 2,37,525-5-6 more than the amount in reserve shown last year.

Income and expenditure. The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the past two years:—

Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent.	16,55,787	16,93,235
Sewage rate at 2 ,, ...	3,48,395	3,56,618
Water rate at 6 ,, ...	10,45,207	10,69,443
Lighting rate at 2 ,, ...	3,48,403	3,56,483
Total of consolidated taxation at 19½ per cent.	33,97,792	34,75,779
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,42,242	5,41,531
Municipal market receipts	1,32,311	1,30,823
Receipts from the sale of water	1,00,770	1,06,905
Conservancy receipts	64,430	65,003
Road Department receipts	78,585	35,631
Slaughter-house receipts	37,939	44,522
All other receipts	1,09,726	1,12,293
Total ...	44,63,795	45,12,477

Expenditure.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	5,40,262	5,35,717
Contributions for repayment of loans ...	2,06,233	2,10,777
General establishment	3,86,046	3,82,427
General office expenditure	97,001	87,494
Road Department	3,66,133	4,36,533
Street watering	90,801	90,583
Gowkhana	1,78,670	2,10,665
Conservancy	1,50,621	1,43,909
Bustee cleaning	1,02,431	97,978
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges ...	60,968	71,957
Hospital and vaccination charges ...	56,147	69,908
Suburban improvements	1,34,950	1,22,170
All other expenditure from the General Fund	2,31,662	2,58,257
Sewage rate charges	2,62,723	2,62,439
Water rate charges	10,68,586	10,63,345
Lighting rate charges	3,90,496	4,28,277
Total ...	43,24,030	44,72,936

There was an increase of Rs. 48,682 in the total revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year. The income derived from each of the four rates levied in the Municipality shows an improvement which was due to enhancement of assessments on revaluation. The large falling off, Rs. 42,964, in the Road Department receipts is said to have been due chiefly to the remission granted to the Tramway Company under their new agreement. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,48,906. The increases are chiefly under Road Department Rs. 70,400, Gowkhana Rs. 31,995, and lighting charges Rs. 22,302.

The year opened with net cash balances of Rs. 3,24,924 and Rs. 3,45,163 in the Revenue and Capital Funds, respectively, and closed with a balance of Rs. 4,19,567 in the former, and a deficit of Rs. 63,248 in the latter.

Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.

The revaluation of houses, lands and bustees in parts of the town, after the disposal of appeals filed under section 135 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, resulted in a net increase of Rs. 3,90,753. The assessed annual valuation of the town on 31st March 1895, therefore, stood at Rs. 1,93,41,008 against Rs. 1,94,50,255 on the same date in the previous year. The number of pending objection cases was reduced to 1,382 from 2,093 in the previous year.

The current demand of the consolidated rate was Rs. 37,61,513 against Rs. 36,80,274 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 81,239, but there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,06,066 remaining from the previous year, so that the gross demand for the year was Rs. 42,67,579. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 34,79,917, or a percentage of 81·5 on the gross demand, against a percentage of 82·07 in the previous year. The incidence of the consolidated rate per head of the population was Rs. 5-12-8 against Rs. 5-3-8 in the previous year, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-11-6 against Rs. 6-2-6.

License and Registration Department.

The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this Department during the past two years:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,46,839	7	3	3,44,183	14	9
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,43,338	12	6	1,44,004	4	1
III.—Cart registration fees	72,027	8	0	72,760	8	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade refuse	60,741	0	0	61,351	2	0
V.—License fees for cowsheds, &c.	37	0	0	53	0	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	17,364	4	6	19,382	2	0
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts	719	14	0	688	14	0
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act	8,405	8	6	8,027	11	4
IX.—Fines under section 80 of the Calcutta Municipal Act	966	0	0	1,043	0	0
Total ...	6,50,939	6	9	6,51,494	8	2

There was a slight improvement in the total receipts in this department though the receipts under the head of Trades and Professions showed a falling off to the extent of Rs. 2,655. The amount derived from the tax on carriages and animals is the largest yet collected. The total number of carriages taxed during the year was 5,236 against 5,212 in 1893-94, and the number of horses and ponies taxed was 6,785 against 6,778.

Market, lighting, printing.

The income from the municipal market rose from Rs. 1,28,311 to Rs. 1,31,033, and the net profit to the Commissioners was Rs. 1,11,933 against Rs. 1,07,315 in the previous year. The numbers of gas and oil lamps in Calcutta at the close of the year were 6,079 and 1,953 respectively against 5,952 and 1,647, the numbers of the previous year, and the actual cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 3,86,159 against Rs. 3,58,967. The printing department worked satisfactorily, resulting in a net profit to the Corporation of Rs. 5,113.

Survey.

The work of laying down boundaries in connection with the resurvey of the town was completed, and a number of surveys were made in connexion with projects of improvement and boundary disputes. The Assessor and Surveyor disposed of 20,772 cases out of a total of 20,886, leaving 114 pending at the close of the year.

Litigation.

The number of fresh civil suits in which the Corporation appeared as plaintiff was 122, besides 30 cases pending from the previous year. Of the 122 new suits, 121 were for the recovery of rates and miscellaneous dues involving Rs. 34,045, and one for ejectment against Kanai Lal Pundit, who refused to vacate a part of 54, Clive Street, after it had been acquired by the Corporation. Of the 121 suits instituted by the Corporation for the recovery of dues, 61 were decreed, 8 were compromised, and 52 remained pending at the close of they year; no cases were dismissed by the Court. Of the suits in which the Corporation appeared as defendant, the suit for trespass brought by Rajendra Dutt in 1889-90 remained unsettled; the acquisition case relating to 54, Clive Street, was successfully compromised; and in another suit, the Court have passed a perpetual injunction on the Commissioners, forbidding them the use of the old trenching ground at Goragacha. An important test suit was brought during the year against the Standard Marine Insurance Company to determine the disputed question whether Insurance Companies were liable to pay license tax under section 87 of the Calcutta Act. The Honorary Magistrate who tried the case decided that they were, but on appeal his judgment was reversed by the High Court. By this decision the Commissioners lose a revenue of nearly Rs. 10,000 a year. The number of cases instituted by the Corporation in the Police Courts increased from 14,087 to 16,941, the largest number being under sections 80 and 90 of the Act, instituted by the License Department. The number of prosecutions by the Road Department under section 212 and by the Health Department under the Vaccination Act also increased. The cost of the litigation undertaken by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 33,202-10 against Rs. 25,064-9-1 in 1893-94.

Education.

A sum of Rs. 3,564 was expended during the year on general education, and a grant of Rs. 900 was made to a school for the deaf and dumb.

Town and basti improvement.

The total amount expended during the year on town and basti improvements was Rs. 76,138 against Rs. 92,102, Rs. 1,41,730, and Rs. 1,61,334 in the three preceding years. Of the total amount expended, Rs. 43,346 represents expenditure on town improvements, which consisted chiefly of the construction of new roads and the widening of existing thoroughfares, and Rs. 32,792 expenditure on basti improvements, filling up of tanks in the town and suburbs, construction of squares, and construction of urinals.

Water-supply.

The new Worthington engine at Tallah, the largest pumping engine in India, has been erected and is working satisfactorily. Nearly 4·91 miles of pipe were added to the distribution system, making the entire length 307 miles, the number of premises connected being 25,286. The average daily supply of filtered water during the year was 20,248,268 gallons, which is the largest on record, giving a daily consumption per head of the population of 36·66 gallons in the town proper and

19·94 gallons in the suburban area. In addition to this, an average daily supply of 112,007 gallons of filtered water was afforded to Barrackpore, and 23,334 gallons to the Manickttolla Municipality. The Dum-Dum Cantonment and the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality have also been connected with the Calcutta supply, the former receiving 31,911 gallons a day, and the latter a minimum supply of 310,000 gallons a day. The daily supply of unfiltered water, in the town proper only, was on an average 4,578,099 gallons, allowing 11·02 gallons per diem per head of the population. Three cast-iron cattle drinking-troughs were presented to the town during the year by private individuals. There are now 76 of these troughs in the town, all connected with the filtered water-supply.

Health Department.

The vital statistics of Calcutta for the year 1894 correspond in their essential features to those recorded for the entire Province during the same period. The number of births fell from 13,492 to 11,438, and the birth-rate per thousand of population from 19·7 to 16·8. The decline was most pronounced in the months of March, August and September, and occurred mainly in the town proper. The number of deaths rose from 20,113 to 22,441, and the death rate per thousand from 29·5 to 32·9, the increase in the town proper being 2·7 per thousand more than in the suburbs. Of the total increase of 2,328 deaths, 872 were due to fever, 826 to cholera, and 374 to small-pox. The Health Officer attributes the increased mortality from fevers in Calcutta almost entirely to the defective condition of the sewers, which at certain states of the tide become blocked and leak into the surrounding soil. Were this hypothesis true, the water-logging and pollution of the soil must have gone on increasing ever since the completion of the drainage of the southern portion of the town in 1875, and the fever mortality should have increased correspondingly; but in fact the deaths from fever declined more or less steadily from 12·8 per mille in 1875 to 7·8 per mille in 1888, since when they have rapidly increased until they now stand at ·1 per thousand more than at the beginning of the period. There is certain degree of correspondence between the statistics for Calcutta and those for the surrounding country, and it seems probable that the prevalence of fever in both areas is determined in the main by the causes which produce fever everywhere in Bengal, counteracted to some extent in Calcutta by improved sanitary conditions.

Small-pox raged with some severity during the latter part of the year, the number of deaths from this cause being 405, of which 346 were in the town proper and 59 in the suburbs. During the epidemic every possible means of staying the progress of the disease was adopted, and vaccination was freely resorted to, with the result that 17,335 operations were performed against 14,377 in the previous year. Cholera did not appear in an epidemic form during the year, but the number of deaths recorded from this cause was 1,695, of which 1,118 were in the town and 577 in the suburban area. Professor Haffkine's system of anti-choleraic inoculation was introduced by the Commissioners as a tentative measure for one year, and a grant of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned by them to defray the cost of the trial.

Drainage.

The extension of the sewerage system to Entally was proceeded with during the year, and is approaching completion. In the town proper 3,135 lineal feet of pipe sewers were laid, and the sewerage of the land along the Port Commissioners' railway between Sobha Bazar Street and Kumartoli Street was completed. In the canal fringe area improvements were effected in the drainage along the Bahir Mirzapore Road. Since the close of the year the Commissioners have adopted the temporary scheme proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham for discharging the night-soil of about three-fourths of the population of the suburbs into the Circular Road sewer at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,08,200.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of municipalities, population and rate-payers.

The number of municipalities—146—remained unchanged. The number of rate-payers was 459,750, or 4,210 less than in 1893-94, and their percentage on the total municipal population was 16·8, against 17·0 in the previous year.

The elective system and the results of elections held during the year.

General elections were held in the Municipality of Hazaribagh, and in Kharar in the district of Midnapore. Elections were also held in two wards of the Darbhanga Municipality owing to certain irregularities in the general elections held towards the close of the previous year, with the result that the same gentlemen who were returned at the previous election were re-elected without a contest. Both at Hazaribagh and Kharar only one ward election was contested, the percentage of voters who attended being 43·2 and 12·3 per cent., respectively, of the number entitled to vote. There were in all 50 bye-elections, of which only 12 were contested; the percentage of attendance of voters in the contested cases varied from 52·7 at North Dum-Dum to 4·6 at Baduria, both in the 24-Parganas district. Only in five instances did the electors fail to choose a Commissioner, and in two cases the full number of Commissioners was not elected. This was due to the omission to nominate candidates within the prescribed time. The vacancies were filled by appointment under section 16 of the Act. Great interest appears to have been displayed in the bye-elections held in the Municipalities of North Dum-Dum, Raniganj, Santipur, and Darbhanga.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table shows for each Division how the Municipal Committees were constituted, and compares the percentages of the total figures for each class with those of the previous year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and landholders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and shopkeepers (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government officers.	Pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	2	140	224	366	27	339	58	78	90	1	59	24	39	10	29
Presidency	...	227	336	563	18	545	86	178	75	...	72	23	25	24	29
Rajshahi	...	57	98	155	41	114	24	20	49	9	17	2	13	5	10
Dacca	...	114	113	227	8	219	36	48	70	...	17	12	8	4	31
Chittagong	1	36	40	78	8	65	16	12	24	...	6	3	...	1	9
Patna	...	176	183	359	45	324	69	116	93	...	45	6	8	2	27
Bhagalpur ...	...	74	94	168	23	145	26	38	34	8	17	2	4	6	43
Orissa	...	41	34	75	5	70	23	14	24	...	2	3	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur ...	...	76	40	115	19	96	29	14	35	...	15	3	1	4	15
Total ...	3	969	1,171	2,140	194	1,946	372	523	479	18	252	87	98	60	245
Percentage on total ...	·1	45·1	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	17·3	24·5	22·3	·8	11·7	4·0	4·5	2·2	11·4
Ditto for 1893-94 ...	...	45·2	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	16·8	24·3	22·2	·8	11·3	3·1	3·9	3·1	11·7

For the province as a whole the composition of the Committees remained unaltered. Looking to Divisional figures, however, changes are noticeable. In Chittagong the proportion of members of the trading class fell from 15·1 to 10·9, while the number of seats held by Government servants and the unspecified rose to a corresponding extent. In the Orissa Division the number of zamindars and landlords serving as Municipal Commissioners rose from 9 to 14, whilst that of Government servants fell off from 26 to 23. Lawyers held most seats in Chota Nagpur (30·4 per cent.), Orissa (33·3), Chittagong (32·9) and Dacca (31·0), and fewest in the Presidency Division (12·9); the landed interest was most largely represented in the Presidency (31·6), and Patna (31·4); while the trading element was strongest in Burdwan (16·1), Chota Nagpur (13·0), Presidency (12·7), and Patna (12·1), and weakest in Orissa (2·6).

Attendance at meetings.

The results of the year show an improvement both as to the number of meetings and the attendance of the Commissioners at them. There were in all 2,663 meetings held, against 2,359 in 1893-94. Of these 225 meetings, or 8·4 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 206, or 8·7 per cent., in the previous year. In 96 towns, as against 93 in 1893-94, more than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 80·0 at Rajpur, where the Commissioners held 20 successful

meetings, while Cossipore-Chitpur stands second with a percentage of 77·6 at 39 meetings, all of which were successful. In three towns less than one-third of the Commissioners attended the meetings; these were the important Municipalities of Patna and Darbhanga and the small town of Baduria in the 24-Parganas.

Ward Committees.

There were Ward Committees in 20 towns, against 24 of the previous year, and the weight of opinion seems on the whole to be adverse to them. The difficulty is to arrive at a suitable division of duties between them and the main body of Commissioners. If large powers are given to the Ward Committees they are apt to absorb the functions of the Municipal Executive and to act independently where uniformity should be aimed at, while on the other hand if the duties entrusted to them are trivial they lose interest in their work, and do nothing. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the best results are likely to be attained by a combination of the two possible alternatives referred to in last year's Report. The Ward Commissioners might be placed in general executive charge of the wards for which they are elected, and at the same time sub-committees might be formed for the purpose of dealing with specific subjects, such as finance, dispensaries, schools, markets, sanitation, and the like. Where the Commissioners took a real interest in their work this system would ensure that all questions would be fully discussed from several points of view, would promote uniformity of administration in the various wards, and assist the general body of Commissioners in arriving at a decision on questions referred to them in meeting. The systems of placing Commissioners in charge of the wards which they represent was in force in 39 towns, and worked satisfactorily in many places. The policy adopted at Ranchi was to divide the town into as many blocks as there were Commissioners, both elected and appointed, each block being placed in charge of a Commissioner for the purpose of inspection. At Nator the Municipal Commissioners were put in executive charge of the works done in their respective wards, and all bills for works had to be certified by the supervising Commissioner before any payment was made. In the Burdwan Division sub-committees were formed during the year in 13 municipalities for working out the details of important questions before their submission to special or general meetings for final decision.

Assessments and Taxation.

The rate on holdings was in force in 35 towns, and a tax on persons, according to their circumstances and property, was levied in the remainder, Government property being assessed to the rate on holdings. In 21 towns the tax on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law; the names of the remaining 14 towns and the rate at which the tax was levied in them are shown in the margin. The maximum for Howrah and Patna was raised from 7½ to 10 per cent., under Bengal Act IV of 1894, which came into force in August 1894, and no steps have as yet been taken to enhance the rate. The tax on persons, which is in force in 111 municipalities, was levied at rates varying from ½ per cent. on the estimated income of the assessee, as in the Ghatal Municipality, to 2 per cent. at Sonamukhi. In some places there is no fixed rate, the assessment being fixed arbitrarily in each case.

Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax.
	Rs.		Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	6½	Narayanganj ...	6½
Howrah ...	7½*	Patna	7½*
Krishnagar ...	6	Monghyr ...	6½
Ranaghat ...	6½	Jamalpur ...	7
Santipur ...	6½	Bhagalpur ...	7
Darjeeling ...	6*	Purnea ...	6
Dacca	8*	Sahibganj ...	6

* The legal maximum in these places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is 7½ per cent.

The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied between Rs. 4-6-7 in the Darjeeling Municipality and 2 annas 11 pies in the small Municipality of Ramjibanpur in the Midnapore district. The average for the whole Province (excluding Calcutta) rose from 12 annas 9 pies in the previous year to 13 annas and 7 pies. In 31 towns, as against 28 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee. All of these are in Bengal Proper, whilst in the Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur not a single town attains to this standard of taxation. On the other hand, in the Rajshahi Division, which has the highest average incidence in Bengal, taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head, except in Rangpur, where the rate is 10

annas and 10 pies. In 62 towns, as against 68 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head.

The incidence of taxation, low as it is generally, would be further reduced if the large amount of taxes paid by Government on State buildings were excluded from the calculations—a fact which is illustrated by figures collected by the Commissioner of Dacca, who shows that in his Division Government pays 7·5 per cent. of the taxes.

General or partial revisions of assessment came into force in 69 towns, and resulted in an increase of income in all but 12 cases. The best financial results were obtained in the towns mentioned in the margin. In the town of Bihar, in the Patna district, a revision made by a paid assessor, which came into force on the 1st April, added Rs. 3,291 to the tax on persons and Rs. 3,000 to the latrine tax. The largest decrease was in Midnapore (Rs. 1,041) and Revelganj (Rs. 492). The reason assigned for the decrease in Midnapore is that about 572 dilapidated holdings, which had been assessed before, were struck off the list of holdings at the present assessment, which was made by the Commissioners themselves. At Revelganj the decrease was mainly due to the destruction of several *golas* in the town by fire.

Name of town.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.
Ghatal ...	1,041
Kharar ...	501
Debhatta ...	682
Darjeeling ...	5,230
Jamalpur (Mymensingh)	1,614
Madanpur ...	946
Patna ...	8,918
Tikari ...	867
Siwan ...	596
Muzaffarpur ...	6,102
Sitamarhi ...	1,253
Monghyr ...	2,064
Balasore ...	1,100

The Commissioner of the Patna Division found, on inspecting the Chapra Municipality in December 1894, that the municipal finances were in a hopeless condition; the cash balance at the time was only Rs. 148, whilst the total amount of the unpaid bills was Rs. 11,206, of which nearly Rs. 4,000 were due on account of the year 1893-94. The Commissioners proposed to meet the deficit by borrowing Rs. 8,000, and by curtailing expenditure on road-watering, lighting and salaries. Mr. Forbes disapproved of the proposal, and, being of opinion that the town was much under-assessed, and that the results of the revision that had been effected were quite inadequate, suggested the employment of a salaried assessor to revise the assessment of the town with the object of increasing taxation and restoring the credit of the Municipality. The Commissioners declined to act upon this advice, and the matter being then laid before Government, the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to issue an order under section 111A of the amended Municipal Act, calling upon the Commissioners to revise the assessment. A salaried assessor has since been appointed.

Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.

Under these heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.						Remissions.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Outstanding balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1892-93 ...	4,21,006	22,52,676	26,73,682	2,65,052	18,60,231	21,25,283	62·9	82·5	79·4	65,910	56,840	1,22,756	4·5	4,25,643
1893-94 ..	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,629	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,373	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1894-95 ...	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,59,328

Along with an increase in the total demand there has been an improvement of about two per cent. in the collection of current demands, whilst the collection of arrears has fallen off by 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and 7·3 per cent. as compared with the results of the year 1892-93. The outstanding balance is smaller than in the previous year, but this is due mainly to the enormous remissions allowed during the year, which in the case of arrear demands were as high as 19·6 per cent. of the demand, against 13·9 per cent. in the previous year.

The Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa, and Rajshahi Divisions have the best results all round, and show a creditable advance on last year's collections.

All the municipalities in those Divisions collected over 80 per cent. of their demands, except the Municipality of Rangpur in Rajshahi, where the collections were only 64·7 per cent. of the demand. Patna and Rajshahi have the bulk of their municipalities in the first group. In the important Divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency the results are again bad. Bhadreswar in the former and Maniktola in the latter Division are placed in the lowest group of all. On the general question of securing punctual collection of municipal dues, the following remarks of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur go to the root of the matter and indicate the course of action which all municipalities should endeavour to adopt:—

"It appears to me that in the majority of the municipalities in which the collections are unsatisfactory, no attempt is made to strictly enforce the provisions of sections 118 and 121 of the Municipal Act. If the Commissioners have the bills and notices of demand written out in advance and served as soon as each quarter begins, instead of allowing the collecting establishment to wait until the quarter is well advanced, and impose penalties on all defaulters who choose not to pay the tax due by them within the time allowed, there can possibly be no accumulation of arrears. Once introduce the system of issuing bills and notices in the beginning of every quarter and proceed against all defaulters according to law, the collections cannot fail to be kept up to the mark, and will tend in time to become automatic."

In 30 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected during the year, and among them the results of the 11 municipalities named in the margin show what can be done by careful administration. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Commissioners of these municipalities on their successful management, and specially commends the Commissioners of the large town of Gaya, where, with a small remission of Rs. 41, no arrear was left out of a total demand of Rs. 49,106.

	Percentage of collections.		Percentage of collections.
Gaya ...	99·9	Kendrapara ...	99·1
Jagadispur ...	99·7	Cox's Bazar ...	99·2
Narayanganj ...	99·4	Nalchiti ...	99·0
Deoghur ...	99·3	Tikari ...	98·7
Sonamukhi ...	99·2	Tamluk ...	98·7
	Rosera ...	98·6	

The average percentage of remissions for the whole Province has risen from 4·3 in 1893-94 to 5·4, the increase being shared by five Divisions, the percentage being highest in the Presidency Division, where it rose from 6·1 to 9·9. There was a reduction in the remaining four Divisions, viz., Rajshahi, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur.

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

In the Municipalities of Baranagar and Maniktala, in the 24-Parganas, fees were levied for the first time, under section 263 of the Bengal Municipal Act, from milkmen, cartmen, livery stable-keepers and keepers of hackney carriages, &c. The house-service tax under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act was imposed in parts of Maniktala, Kushtia, and Kumarkhali. A water-rate was introduced at Nasirabad and Arrah, and the tax on vehicles and animals was levied in Hajipur.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities, during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total fund available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	92,163	59,408	7,46,219	12,01,205	8,12,423	13,00,773	7,71,766	12,55,494	40,716	45,278
Presidency ...	1,17,587	1,79,459	6,54,235	6,33,361	7,45,053	8,03,850	5,47,785	6,90,744	1,74,717	1,10,756
Rajshahi ...	49,346	39,133	3,16,976	4,05,416	3,66,416	4,45,028	3,26,575	3,71,405	39,141	88,535
Dacca ...	36,199	23,916	3,54,634	3,48,252	3,90,833	3,74,168	3,64,663	3,40,189	26,250	17,179
Chittagong ...	9,309	20,068	1,15,199	87,060	1,24,508	1,52,986	77,392	1,14,745	50,966	19,021
Patna ...	29,353	3,15,873	7,71,254	9,04,446	8,40,406	12,20,319	7,20,940	8,74,502	1,19,917	1,45,717
Bhagalpur ...	21,170	40,948	3,19,538	2,32,375	2,41,429	2,73,341	2,01,421	2,46,643	40,008	26,398
Orissa ...	5,367	7,158	1,12,272	1,11,697	1,17,739	1,18,855	1,10,638	1,14,199	7,100	4,656
Chota Nagpur ...	21,602	17,252	*66,897	*60,924	88,499	78,276	70,740	71,075	17,759	12,200
Total ...	4,16,126	5,09,035	33,15,125	40,45,345	37,32,974	45,54,380	32,23,304	40,87,711	5,11,719	4,56,669

There was a satisfactory increase both in income and expenditure. The closing balances, however, were again often unduly large, and sometimes exceeded 50 per cent. of the year's income.

Income.

The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1894-95 and in each of the four preceding years:—

Year.	Name of Division.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	5,13,474	4,19,609	1,74,072	2,10,760	49,737	3,56,439	1,29,963	67,704	38,189	19,91,960
1891-92	5,43,855	4,56,916	1,75,379	2,29,153	55,208	3,83,542	1,45,281	65,911	40,797	20,96,162
1892-93	5,88,357	4,36,448	2,03,564	2,39,493	51,169	3,81,908	1,59,245	76,310	38,805	21,75,339
1893-94	5,71,733	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,907	50,206	3,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,567	2,12,813	2,62,646	56,418	4,27,627	1,71,872	82,479	40,825	23,13,485
Increase since 1890-91.	40,779	54,905	36,741	51,886	6,681	71,188	41,889	14,775	2,636	3,21,525
Percentage of increase.	7·5	13·0	26·8	24·6	13·4	19·9	32·2	21·8	6·9	16·1

The total income from taxation during 1894-95 shows an increase of Rs. 1,33,584, or 6·12 per cent., over that of the previous year, as against an increase of ·2 per cent. in 1893-94 over that of 1892-93. The increase occurred in all Divisions, and was largest in the Presidency and Patna, where it came to Rs. 30,853 and Rs. 35,491 respectively.

The following figures give the difference between the receipts under each head of the two years for the whole Province:—

Heads of Revenue.	Total receipts (1894-95).	Comparison with 1893-94.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Municipal rates and taxes—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Tax on houses and lands ...	8,16,912	30,149	...	3·8
(b) „ on animals and vehicles	1,88,265	2,355	...	1·2
(c) „ on professions and trades	36,317	6,654	...	22·4
(d) Tolls on roads and at ferries	1,38,887	17,540	...	14·4
(e) Water-rate	44,920	9,860	...	28·1
(f) Lighting-rate	34,998	...	772	2·1
(g) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	4,50,747	32,726	...	7·8
(h) Tax on persons according to circumstances and property	5,89,379	31,156	...	5·5
(i) Miscellaneous (penalties, &c.)	13,060	...	584	4·2
2. Realisations under special Acts ...	1,01,470	...	6,945	6·4
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	2,98,145	24,587	...	8 9
4. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes).	1,22,928	...	54,745	30·8
5. Miscellaneous	61,547	4,762	...	8·3
6. Extraordinary and debt—				
(a) Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	8,859	7,790	...	728·7
(b) Loans	8,55,000	5,57,000	...	186·9
(c) Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	8,310	1,186	...	16·6
(d) Advances	1,57,567	39,799	...	33·7
(e) Deposits	1,18,034	27,672	...	30·6
Total ...	40,45,345	7,93,236	63,046	22·0
Net increase ...	...	7,30,190	...	...

Rate on the value of holdings.

This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,16,912, being Rs. 30,149, or 3·8 per cent., more than in the previous year. The increase was shared by all Divisions, except Burdwan and Chittagong, where the receipts fell off, and Chota Nagpur, where the rate on holdings is not in force. In the Burdwan Division there was a heavy decrease of Rs. 9,982 in Howrah, due entirely to lax supervision on the part of the Secretary and the tax daroga. The former has retired from the service of the Municipality, and the latter has been compelled to resign. In the Presidency Division, Maniktala had the large increase of Rs. 5,399, owing to the introduction of the contract system of collecting. In Patna there was an increase of Rs. 14,064, owing partly to the collection of arrears and partly to revision of assessment. In the Bhagalpur Division the increase was due to the revision of assessment in Monghyr, to the increase in the number of holdings in Jamalpur, and to better collection of arrears at Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Sahibganj. The latter cause also explains the increase of Rs. 1,329 in Cuttack

Tax on animals and vehicles.

The receipts from this source rose in the Chittagong, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the remaining Divisions there was a slight falling off. The decrease in the Satkhira Municipality has been ascribed to the fact that cart-owners are avoiding registration by taking advantage of the obscurity of the words "habitually used" in section 142 of the Act. This question has recently been before the High Court in connexion with a case which arose in the small Municipality of Chanduria. A cart-owner was prosecuted under section 146 of the Municipal Act for not registering his cart under section 142. It was admitted that he lived and kept his cart outside the Municipality, and used it inside the Municipality twice a week throughout the year. The Deputy Magistrate who tried the case held that the cart had not been habitually used in Chanduria within the meaning of section 142, and therefore acquitted the accused. Against this decision an appeal was ordered by Government with the object of obtaining an authoritative interpretation of the word "habitually," regarding which there has been much difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Judges decided that although the word was not capable of being exactly defined as a matter of law, still it denoted some degree of frequency, and, in order that a cart may be said to be used habitually within the limits of a Municipality, it must be used within those limits oftener than not. They therefore upheld the judgment of the Lower Court. The decision, which has been circulated for the information of all Municipalities, will probably lead to a substantial decrease in the income from fees for cart registration.

Tax on professions and trades.

All Divisions, except Orissa, show an increase under this head, the largest amount being in the Dacca Division, where it rose from Rs. 1,913 during 1893-94 to Rs. 4,059 during the year under report. In the Dacca Division this tax was levied for the first time during the year at Faridpur, Madaripur, Barisal, and Jhalokati.

Tolls on ferries.

There are no tolls on roads in the Province, nor do ferries exist in any of the municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division. In other Divisions the income from ferry tolls shows an increase, the largest being in the Patna Municipality (Rs. 8,757), which was due to more favourable settlements.

Water-rate.

This rate was levied for the first time in the Nasirabad and Arrah Municipalities. In the former the total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,424, and in the latter only to Rs. 71, as the tax was introduced shortly before the close of the year. The only other municipalities where the tax is in force are Burdwan, Darjeeling, and Bhagalpur, and in these places there was an increase of income, due to revision of assessment and better collections.

Lighting-rate.

This rate was levied only in the Howrah Municipality. The collections of 1893-94 were lower than those of 1892-93 by Rs. 678; and in the year under report there was a further decrease of Rs. 772. The falling off is attributed partly to large remissions for vacant holdings and to an inconvenient arrangement for collecting the rate, which is now being altered.

The large advance of Rs. 32,726 in the receipts under this head was distributed among all the Divisions, except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where there was a decrease of Rs. 815 and Rs. 1,003 respectively. The Burdwan and Patna Divisions show advances of Rs. 10,715 and Rs. 8,766 respectively owing to improved collections.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

Name of Division.		Amount of increase. Rs.
Burdwan	...	2,902
Presidency	...	15,055
Rajshahi	...	1,940
Dacca	...	5,056
Chittagong	...	2,448
Patna	...	444
Orissa	...	2,125
Chota Nagpur	...	1,653

Under this head there was an increase of a little over 5 per cent., distributed, as shown in the margin, among all Divisions, except Bhagalpur, where the receipts declined by Rs. 182.

Of the 111 municipalities in the Province in which this tax is in force, 69 show an increase and 42 a falling off of income. The increase is ascribed for the most part to revisions of assessment and improved collections.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

The following table shows the total amount of the grants and contributions received by municipalities from each of the different sources, and the purposes for which they were made:—

Purpose for which made.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	3,431	23,168	35,285	61,884
Education	4,105	...	994	5,099
Public Works	20,624	...	18,537	39,161
Other purposes	...	2,518	6,500	9,018
Total ...	28,160	25,686	61,316	1,15,162

The most important of the contributions are a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds as an instalment of a total contribution of Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of the town of Khulna, and a contribution of Rs. 5,275 to the Muzaffarpur Municipality towards the execution of a drainage project.

Gifts by private individuals.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge here the following instances of liberality on the parts of private gentlemen. In the town of Bally bathing ghats were commenced by Babus Kristo Dhone Coomar and Hari Das Pal at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,000, respectively. A tank belonging to the Dighapatia Raj, in the Jessore Municipality, was re-excavated at the cost of the estate. In Darjeeling, Raja Bun Bihari Kapur, Manager of the Burdwan Raj, gave land to widen the roadway at the Chowrasta, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar granted a site for a water reservoir at Rockville. Kumar Bhupendra Narain, the Civil Medical Officer of Pabna, added at his own cost to the charitable dispensary a building for moribund and destitute cases. Messrs. Ralli Brothers laid out Rs. 4,704 on a ghat and road at Naraingani. The zamindars of Gouripur improved the drainage of the Netrakona market. Babu Durgapal Lal, of Hassua, gave Rs. 1,500 to the Gaya Municipality for the construction of a moribund ward in the Pilgrim Hospital, and Babu Chote Lal Sijwar, C.I.E., had the Surajkund tank in the

town cleansed for the second time in three years at a cost of Rs. 1,300. In the Tikari Municipality Babu Shiva Gulám Misir, one of the Municipal Commissioners, completed a public tank, commenced in 1893-94, at a total cost of Rs. 1,000. The Maharani of Dumraon constructed a well at Buxar, and Babu Hazari Mull, a Municipal Commissioner, built a *dharmsala* in Bettiah. Rai Gunga Pershad Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga, made a donation of Rs. 18,350 for the construction of a hospital at Laheriaserai, and Babu Gajraj Sahi contributed Rs. 2,000, and Babu Baldeo Sahu and Mohant Deodar Rs. 1,000 each towards the Muzaffarpur drainage scheme.

Expenditure.

The total municipal expenditure of the province (excluding Calcutta) was Rs. 40,67,711, against Rs. 32,20,364 of the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 8,47,347, most of which is accounted for by the expenditure on water-works which came to more than 5 lakhs in Howrah, a lakh in Arrah, and nearly half a lakh in Cossipore-Chitpur. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,86,669 against Rs. 5,17,710 in 1893-94. For the whole province the percentages for the two years are as follows:—

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893-94 ...	10·9	5·5	5·1	9·5	27·9	9·4	·6	13·2	4·5
1894-95 ...	8·8	4·2	21·8	7·2	23·4	8·7	·49	15·5	3·6

The following statement shows the expenditure of 1894-95 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1894-95.	Comparison with 1893-94.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. General Administration—				
(*a*) Office establishment, &c. ...	1,86,265	843	...	·4
(*b*) Collection of taxes, &c. ...	1,46,142	3,607	...	2·5
(*c*) ,, of tolls ...	1,787	...	510	22·6
(*d*) Survey of land ...	3,378	838	...	32 9
(*e*) Refunds	2,145	...	1,848	9·9
(*f*) Pensions and gratuities ...	1,114	70	...	6·6
2. Public Safety—				
(*a*) Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	29,552	2,146	...	7·8
(*b*) Lighting	1,60,596	...	5,571	3·3
(*c*) Police	12,530	616	...	5·1
(*d*) Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	3,001	...	489	14·2

Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1894-95.	Comparison with 1893-94.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply	7,97,303	6,41,619	...	412·1
(b) Drainage	2,73,741	...	12,943	4·5
(c) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	3,84,861	44,012	...	5·2
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	3,31,052	48,863	...	17·3
(e) Vaccination	18,644	...	184	·9
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses ...	22,908	1,927	...	9·1
(g) Pounds	6,147	...	1,947	24·05
(h) Dák bungalows and serais ...	419	65	...	18·3
(i) Arboriculture, &c. ...	9,727	...	1,379	12·4
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment ...	65,736	1,246	...	1·93
(ii) Buildings	60,458	14,518	...	31·6
(iii) Roads	4,52,097	20,646	...	4·7
(iv) Stores	7,956	2,014	...	33·8
4. Public Instruction	1,36,524	...	343	·2
5. Contributions for general purposes ...	7,190	1,595	...	28·5
6. Miscellaneous	1,60,428	20,776	...	14·9
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks).	10,734	4,627	...	75·7
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	4,524	...	5,976	56·9
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	468	468	...	...
(d) Repayment of loans ...	39,404	24,545	...	165·3
(e) Advances	1,46,726	8,000	...	5·7
(f) Deposits	34,154	34,996	...	41·5
Total	40,67,711	8,78,037	30,690	26·3
Net increase	...	8,47,347	...	...

Office and collection establishment.

The total expenditure on office establishment shows a small increase of Rs. 843, and that on collection establishment of Rs. 3,607. The number of municipalities where this item exceeded one-fourth of their whole expenditure fell from 14 to 3.

The prevention of fire.

The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 27,406 to Rs. 29,552, the increase being mainly in Cossipore-Chitpur, where the contribution towards the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to Rs. 24,103, against Rs. 14,714.

Lighting.

The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,66,167 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,60,596. The number of municipalities which spend nothing on lighting fell from 33 to 23; but among the latter were North and South Barrackpore with a population of over 20,000 each, Barh with 12,000, and Chatra with nearly 11,000 inhabitants.

Water-supply.

The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,55,684 to Rs. 7,97,303, of which Rs. 7,36,231 was spent on original works and Rs. 61,072 on maintenance. The large advance in capital expenditure was due to the construction or extension of water-works in Howrah (Rs. 5,13,432), Arrah (Rs. 1,00,000), Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 46,156), Bhagalpur (Rs. 10,901), Maniktala (Rs. 8,330), and Burdwan (Rs. 6,459). The scheme for supplying the town of Howrah with filtered water, and a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the purpose, were sanctioned by Government during the year; the works were started in November 1894, and will probably be completed by April 1896. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 spent at Arrah represents the contribution paid by the Municipality towards the cost of

the water-works constructed by a joint-committee of the Municipality and the District Board, and opened during the year. The negotiations for the supply of filtered water from the mains of the Calcutta Corporation to the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality were concluded during the year, and a scheme for the supply of a minimum of 31,000 gallons daily, at the rate of 4 annas per thousand gallons, was completed at a cost of Rs. 80,202. The charge was met from savings, and no money was borrowed for the purpose. The successful completion of the scheme was mainly due to the efforts of the Chairman, Rai Gopal Chandra Mukerjee Bahadur, formerly an Executive Engineer, who supervised the execution of the project free of charge.

The Commissioners of the Raniganj Municipality are negotiating with the East Indian Railway to supply the town with water from the Damodar river for a fixed monthly charge, the works necessary for filtration and distribution of the water being executed by the Municipality in consultation with the Sanitary Board. A scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town of Midnapore was under discussion between the Commissioners and the Sanitary Board. It is proposed to connect the South Dum-Dum Municipality with the cantonment water system, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been asked to have a definite scheme prepared. In Darjeeling, the Municipal Commissioners have decided to introduce the Pasteur-Chamberland filter, and their decision has been confirmed by Government since the close of the year. The works for supplying fresh river water to the moats around the residence of the Nator Raj family and the Laldighi, a tank in that town, on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their water-supply, were completed during the year at the cost of the Raj, and their maintenance will be supervised by the District Engineer. The Municipal Commissioners of Pabna applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for improving the water-supply of the town, but the scheme has been returned for revision. Rupees 1,672 were spent in Gaya in completing certain experiments in the bed of the river Phalgu in connection with the projected water-works, and Rs. 939 in making a survey of the town, for the same purpose. Since the close of the year the Swetganga tank at Puri, which has long been in a filthy condition, was cleansed by the Rani of Puri, to whom it belongs, and the water, though still far from pure, is said to have been greatly improved.

In addition to these large schemes, petty improvements in the supply of drinking water were effected in many municipalities by sinking wells, excavating and reclaiming tanks and guarding them from pollution. These reforms, though small in themselves, go a long way to lessen the number of preventible diseases which owe their origin to bad drinking water.

Drainage.

The total sums spent on original works and on establishment during the year were Rs. 2,02,413 and Rs. 71,328 respectively. Out of the capital outlay Rs. 1,08,768 were devoted to the completion of the drainage scheme in the Patna Municipality, and Rs. 53,925 to the works constructed at Muzaffarpur. After excluding these two items, the total capital expenditure on drainage works in the rest of the municipalities stands at Rs. 39,720, against Rs. 30,051 calculated in the same manner in 1893-94. The maintenance charges show an increase of Rs. 5,665 over the expenditure of the previous year. Besides Patna and Muzaffarpur the Municipalities* named in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on drainage, but in most of them the charge falls under the head of maintenance and repairs.

	Rs.
*Howrah ...	6,312
Maniktala ...	6,172
Berhampore ...	3,615
Jessore ...	2,847
Bampur Boalia ...	3,206
Darjeeling ...	3,317
Dacca ...	3,826
Madhubani ...	2,605
Bhagalpur ...	3,044
Puri ...	4,763

A drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,75,000 has been drawn up by the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan, but the embarrassed state of their finances will preclude them from taking it up for many years to come. This is much to be regretted, for the Sanitary Commissioner believes the prevalence of malarial fever in the town to be due mainly to the obstruction of both surface and subsoil drainage, and to the existence of unwholesome tanks and depressions which serve as cess-pools. The Hooghly and Chinsura Municipality have under consideration, a scheme for gradually draining the town on a regular system. Projects were also prepared for Uttarpara and Baidyabati, but in the

former case the Sanitary Board rejected the map drawn up, and in the latter the proposal was found too expensive. In Howrah no important drainage works were undertaken, but a survey party was employed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,312 for the preparation of a drainage scheme under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer of the Howrah water-works. A drainage project for Bally was drawn up in 1893-94, but Rs. 20,000 is wanted to carry it out, and the Municipal Commissioners have not yet decided what to do. The scheme for draining the town of Krishnagar by opening up the Anjona khal has been under discussion ever since the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to that town in 1891, and the Government has promised to assist the Municipality by a grant from Provincial funds. A loan of Rs. 18,000 was granted to the Jalpaiguri Municipality for the improvement of the drainage of the town, and Rs. 8,068 was spent. In Dinajpur a loan of Rs. 10,000 was given by Government for the improvement and extension of the drainage system, but no work appears to have been done. In the Dacca Division a drainage scheme estimated to cost more than two lakhs was drawn up for the town of Nasirabad, and steps were taken or are contemplated towards preparing similar schemes in Muktagacha, Jamalpore, Kishoreganj and Tangail. No satisfactory progress has been made in the scheme for the improvement of the drainage of the Comilla Municipality, and the Magistrate has suggested the formation of a joint-committee of the Municipality and of the District Board for the execution of a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50,000. In Puri, the Baradanda drainage scheme, for which a loan was obtained from Government, was completed during the year.

Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.

There was an increase of expenditure on this item in all the Divisions* except Patna and Orissa. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,40,849 to Rs. 8,84,861, or by 5·2 per cent.

The question how to dispose of sewage and night-soil is one that requires the closest attention on the part of all municipalities. No branch of their duties has a more direct and immediate bearing upon the public health, and none requires more constant and watchful supervision. The trenching system offers a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem, and, if properly managed, may even become a source of profit by increasing the fertility of the soil trenched.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,82,189 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,31,052 in 1894-95, the increase being contributed by all the Divisions, except Burdwan, Dacca, and Chota Nagpur, which show a falling off. The increase was most marked in the Chittagong Division. Excluding the sum of Rs. 30,711, which the Chittagong Municipality contributed towards the construction of a building for the general hospital on the Rangmehal Hill, there was an increase of Rs. 1,359, which was shared by all the municipalities in the Division, except Comilla. New dispensaries were opened by the Municipalities of Sonamukhi and Moheshpur, and the charitable dispensary founded at Ranaghat by Mr. James Monro, C.B., is reported to be extremely popular. Lady doctors were employed at Burdwan, Serampore, and Jessore. A Dufferin Zanana Hospital was built at Dacca and a Lady Doctor was engaged for the institution and also for the supervision of the female ward attached to the Mitford Hospital through the liberality of Nawab Ahsánulla Khan Bahadur. At Patna a new building for the treatment of in-door and out-door female patients has nearly been completed at a cost of Rs. 64,000. It has been named "The Duchess of Teck Hospital." A zanana hospital was under construction at Monghyr, the whole cost of which is to be borne by Babu Kamaleshwari Prosad Sinha.

Vaccination.

Two hundred and five vaccinators, employed at a cost of Rs. 18,642, performed 105,022 operations, as against 90,502 performed in the previous year. Of these operations, 87·6 were returned as successful. Of the total municipal population, 3·2 per cent. received primary vaccination as against 3·05 of the previous year. This progress is satisfactory; but seeing that the average rate of births is estimated at more than 5 per cent. of the population, the percentage of primary operations cannot be deemed quite satisfactory until it reaches that standard. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on account of public works rose from Rs. 5,47,823 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,86,247. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

Year.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	5,47,823
1894-95 ...	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	5,86,247
Increase ...	1,246	14,518	20,646	2,014	38,424

In the town of Howrah the expenditure on roads fell from Rs. 41,730 to Rs. 28,203; in Midnapore an additional municipal building was constructed and a new road was opened in Suri. In the Presidency Division the expenditure on roads increased from Rs. 99,327 to Rs. 1,25,443, the increase being largest in Maniktala (Rs. 5,732), Khulna (Rs. 4,374), Baranagar (Rs. 3,843), and Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 3,343). In the Rajshahi Division a decline of over Rs. 2,000 is explained by the fact that the Municipalities of Rampur Boalia, Nator, Darjeeling and Pabna had spent large sums on roads in 1893-94 and reduced their outlay during the past year. The expenditure on public works in the Patna Division rose from Rs. 1,06,431 to Rs. 1,27,936, of which Rs. 89,435 was spent on roads and Rs. 24,046 on buildings. The outlay on roads in Chapra fell off by Rs. 2,448, bills being left unpaid in consequence of the involved state of the municipal funds. In the Bhagalpur Division the expenditure on public works generally rose from Rs. 34,115 to Rs. 44,414, and on roads from Rs. 27,668 to Rs. 33,242. The expenditure on roads in the Orissa Division decreased from Rs. 14,839 to Rs. 11,763, all the Municipalities except Jajpur being affected.

Public Instruction.

The total net expenditure on education, which amounted to Rs. 98,946, shows an increase of Rs. 5,745 over that of the previous year. This increase, together with the savings effected in the grants to high and middle schools, was entirely devoted to the support of primary education; and the expenditure on that account rose from Rs. 48,379 in 1893-94 to Rs. 57,337, showing an increase of Rs. 8,958, or 18·5 per cent. over the previous year's expenditure, which was shared by all the Divisions, as will appear from the table below:—

Name of Division.	Cost of teaching half the number of boys of a school-going age at 10 annas per head.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Variation between columns 2 and 4.	Increase of expenditure as compared with previous year (column 4 on column 3).	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,015	8,940	9,171	—2,844	231	1·9	2·05
Presidency ...	14,084	10,313	14,128	+ 44	3,815	3·7	3·08
Rajshahi ...	3,010	3,627	4,143	+ 533	516	1·3	1·9
Dacca ...	6,762	2,354	4,854	— 1,888	2,510	1·1	2·2
Chittagong ...	1,763	1,215	1,962	+ 199	747	2·1	3·04
Patna ...	13,776	12,416	12,556	—6,120	240	2·9	2·7
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	4,402	4,717	— 576	315	3·02	2·9
Orissa ...	3,098	3,225	3,694	+ 596	469	4·2	4·6
Chota Nagpur ...	2,174	1,887	2,002	— 172	115	3·0	3·3
Total ...	67,565	48,379	57,337	—10,228	8,958	2·3	2·6

The increase was highest in the Dacca Division, where the expenditure was more than doubled, and in the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions, where it rose by 57·0 and 61·4 per cent. respectively. As was stated in the last year's report, it has been laid down as an approximate standard for the guidance of municipalities that provision should be made for the primary education of not less than half the male population of school-going age within their limits at the rate of 10 annas a head, which the returns show to be the average yearly net cost of the education of pupils of this class in Bengal; and the expenditure on this account was approximately fixed at 3·2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities. The figures in column 2 of the foregoing table show the total approximate cost of working up to this standard in each Division, and a comparison of these with the figures in column 4 shows that in four Divisions, viz., Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa, the actual expenditure exceeded the standard, whilst in the rest it fell short of the requirements, the deficiency being most marked in Burdwan, Dacca, and Patna.

The table in the margin shows the new loans received during the year and the purposes for which these were obtained. The five lakhs shown against Howrah was the first instalment of its large loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the construction of water-works. Besides those, the Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities received Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively, as the second instalment of their loans for drainage works. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 15,84,890.

Loans.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan. Rs.	Purpose.
Howrah	5,00,000	Water-supply.
	10,000	Improvement of Conservancy Department.
Dinajpur	10,000	Drainage works.
Jalpaiguri	18,000	Ditto.
Darjeeling	20,000	Improvement of water-works.
	20,000	Improvement of market.
Kurseong	2,000	Water-supply.
Arrah	1,00,000	Water-works.
Total	6,80,000	

Embezzlements.

Embezzlements of municipal funds occurred in Burdwan, Tamluk, Hooghly-Chinsura, Howrah, South Suburbs, Maniktala, Maheshpur, Debhatta, Satkhira, Dacca, Noakhali, Patna, Bhagalpur, English Bazar (Malda) and Chatra. In Burdwan the confusion was so great that it was found necessary to appoint a special officer under section 82 of the amended Municipal Act to examine and report on the accounts of the Municipality. The sums embezzled in Patna amounted to Rs. 12,773, and it was clear that the frauds had been going on for a considerable time, and that the offenders believed themselves to be practically safe from detection. Registers were irregularly kept, and the instructions of the local Auditor were disregarded, with the result that heavy arrears accumulated and large remissions were granted on very inadequate evidence. In this and all similar cases the defalcations which took place were rendered possible by gross neglect of the account rules on the part of the Vice-Chairmen concerned. Amendment of these is now under consideration, and the opportunity will be taken to define the Vice-Chairman's duties more fully and precisely than is done in the present rules.

Working of the Bengal Porters and Dandiwallas' Act in Darjeeling.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Darjeeling district reports as follows:—"The law is carefully observed, and an effort is made to supervise the work of dandiwallas and porters. A special officer is employed to look after and prosecute offenders, and complaints are not so frequent." The number of porters and dandiwallas registered was 1,203, against 980 in the previous year; the prosecutions under the Act numbered 45, and the fines amounted to Rs. 91-8 against Rs. 52-12 imposed in the previous year.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

The year under review was the ninth in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, was in operation. The number of District Boards remained unchanged, but that of Local Boards was increased from 102 to 103, by the establishment of a new Board at Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur. The statistics furnished for the Rajshahi Division show a decline of

24 square miles in the area, and of 41,349 in the population subject to the control of District Boards; and there are trifling variations in the figures for the Hooghly and Howrah districts.

District Boards.

The number of members of District Boards was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 794. Of this number, 172 held their seats *ex-officio* against 171 in the previous year, 293 were nominated as compared with 314, and 329 were elected by Local Boards against 309 in 1893-94. Classified on another principle, 247 members were officials and 547 non-officials; and again the European and Eurasian members numbered 196 and the natives of the country 598. The variation in the number of nominated and elected members during the year was due principally to the fact that the Local Boards in Saran elected 15 representative members for the District Board. In every instance the Magistrate of the district was re-appointed Chairman on the expiry of his term of office.

Five hundred and seventy-one meetings were held by the District Boards, or 51 less than in 1893-94; and of these 83, or 5 less than in the previous year, had to be adjourned, or proved entirely abortive, for want of a quorum. The average attendance of members at each meeting was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 9·8, or less than *half* of the average strength of the *Boards*. It was best in Nadia, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Mymensingh, and worst in Malda, Jalpaiguri, and Dinajpur, where more than two-thirds of the members were usually absent.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The 103 Local Boards had a total strength of 1,231 members, or nine more than in the previous year. Of these, 47 were *ex-officio* members, 744 were nominated, and 440 elected. There were 156 officials and 1,075 non-officials on the Boards; and classified according to their nationality, 115 members were Europeans or Eurasians, and 1,116 natives of this country.

The Local Boards held 1,146 meetings, or 33 meetings more than in 1893-94. Of this number 227, as compared with 164 in the previous year, had to be adjourned or proved abortive owing to failure to form a quorum. Only 26 Local Boards as against 33 in the previous year held more than 12 meetings. No less than 63 Local Boards failed to meet once a month. The following statement, comparing the results of the last two years, shows a slight falling off in the attendance of non-official members:—

Year.	Average attendance.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94 ...	·9	4·6	5·5	45·9
1894-95 ..	·9	4·4	5·3	44·3

Elections.

Bye-elections were successfully held in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, but in the Presidency Division one out of three, and in the Burdwan Division two out of four bye-elections failed for want of voters, and the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment.

Occupation of members of District and Local Boards.

The following table classifies the members of the several District and Local Boards according to their professions and occupations:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtars.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government Pensioners.		Other classes.		Total number of members.
	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards ...	243	30·60	239	30·10	177	22·29	62	7·80	9	1·13	16	2·01	48	6·04	794
Local do. ...	159	12·91	533	43·21	326	26·43	59	4·87	2	·16	15	1·21	137	11·12	1,231

There has been no material change in the composition of the Boards.

Powers of Local Boards.

Comparatively few changes have been made in the powers exercised by Local Boards, as summarised in last year's report. With certain exceptions, they continue to administer the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary education, while in some districts the supervision of dispensaries, village sanitation and district roads has also been entrusted to them.

Since the close of the year sanction has been accorded to the formation of 24 unions in the Presidency Division, 15 in Burdwan, and 5 in the Tippera district of the Chittagong Division.

Income and expenditure of District Boards.

The following statement compares the income and expenditure of the District Boards for 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

INCOME.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,18,273	.....
VI.—Provincial rates	35,97,417	35,60,402
XII.—Interest	674	37,616
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,50,009	4,36,693
XIX.—Education	45,561	54,953
XX.—Medical	14,015	28,930
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,689	5,425
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	638	.....
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,31,080	1,99,526
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	225	14,475
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries) ...	11,45,828	10,43,703
Contributions	4,79,149	5,02,999
Debt	6,97,994	7,90,264
Total ...	66,85,552	66,74,986

EXPENDITURE.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	31	.....
18.—Administration	2,98,493	2,94,974
20.—Police (pounds)	27,475	27,215
22.—Education	10,83,144	11,28,359
24.—Medical	1,29,911	1,51,912
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	7,082	9,075
29.—Superannuation allowances and pension ...	5,217	2,978
30.—Stationery and printing	45,446	50,632
32.—Miscellaneous	63,644	53,319
33.—Famine Relief	2,649	26,621
41.—Railways	358	.....
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	10,257	8,782
45.—Civil Works	43,22,384	41,72,578
Contributions	4,196	.....
Debt	6,90,726	7,24,120
Interest on Debt	10,282	26,702
Total ...	67,10,295	66,77,267

Credit balance.

The year 1893-94 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,34,464 (corrected figure), which was reduced to Rs. 17,32,181 by the close of 1894-95. Out of this sum, however, more than three and-a-half lakhs consisted of deposits, which were not at the disposal

of the Boards. The available balance was Rs. 13,79,500, or an average of rather more than Rs. 36,000 per Board. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, and Malda, and to more than one-third in the three districts of the Chittagong Division, Gaya, and Bhagalpur.

INCOME.

Land Revenue.

The income previously shown under this head has been transferred to head XXV.—"Miscellaneous."

Provincial rates (Rs. 35,60,402).

The amount shown under this head represents the proceeds of the road cess, after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation. The income from this source decreased from Rs. 35,97,417 to Rs. 35,60,402, the decrease being largest in Champaran, where heavy arrears were collected in the previous year, and in Patna, where the cost of revaluation was deducted from the amount credited to the District Board.

Interest.

The increase under this head, from Rs. 674 in 1893-94 to Rs. 37,616 in 1894-95, is mainly due to the transfer to it of the interest on arrears of road cess from "Provincial rates."

Pounds.

The number of pounds increased from 3,456 to 3,514. Of these, 3,401 were farmed and 113 managed direct. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,36,693 against Rs. 4,50,009, showing a net decrease of Rs. 13,316 This falling off is variously ascribed—to bad seasons, to floods, to laxity in collecting (there is an outstanding balance of Rs. 52,501), to the introduction of new pound forms and more stringent supervision, which tended to reduce competition and lowered the auction-price, to the fact that speculative bids were refused, and finally to the acceptance of such bids which led to defaults and resales at much reduced rents.

The system of farming pounds has been introduced everywhere, and only a few pounds are managed direct. In Champaran, where direct management had long been in force, the receipts steadily declined, owing to the dishonesty of the pound-keepers, several of whom were prosecuted and convicted during the past year. The Board have now resolved to adopt the farming system. Attempts have been made throughout the province to improve the management of pounds by granting leases for three years to respectable men living in the neighbourhood of the pounds, and a fair measure of success has been attained, though in some districts it is said to be difficult to find suitable lessees.

The new pound forms prescribed in Government circular No. 3T.M., dated the 22nd May 1893, were introduced in almost all the districts, and appear to have worked well in most instances, though in some districts complaints have been made that the forms are too elaborate for an illiterate pound-keeper.

Regular inspections of pounds were made by officers of Government and of the District Boards; and in several cases abuses or acts of oppression by the pound-keepers were discovered, and the delinquents punished.

The total receipts under this head increased from Rs. 45,561 to Rs. 54,953.

Education.

The receipts in the Patna Division show a considerable increase, chiefly in Darbhanga and in Champaran, owing in the former district to contributions realised from private individuals for the Samastipur Middle English School, and in the latter to the collection of arrear subscriptions towards the Kessaria Middle English School. In the Dacca Division an increase occurred in Mymensingh, which is explained by the fact that the District Board received during the year a contribution of Rs. 2,500 from Government on account of primary education; besides which Rs. 2,109, being the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured at the technical schools, and Rs. 1,286 on account of the sale-proceeds of a plot of land belonging to the said institution, were credited to the District Fund. The increase in the Rajshahi Division is due to a larger amount of school fees being realised from middle schools, to a special grant of Rs. 2,000 received from Government by the District Board of Dinajpur for primary education, a subscription of Rs. 1,500 paid by Raja Govind Lal Roy Bahadur to the Technical School at Rangpur, and the sale-proceeds of manufactures turned out of the workshops attached to the Patna Technical School.

Medical.

The income under this head increased in all the Divisions, except Rajshahi, where the decrease is due to the smaller contributions from private persons in aid of the Price Charitable Dispensary at Naugong, and to the Shahazadpur dispensary remaining closed thoroughout the year.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The income under this head was Rs. 5,425, received on account of conservancy and sanitary arrangements made at various fairs in the districts of Birbhum, the 24-Parganas, Dacca, and Saran.

Miscellaneous.

The income under this head amounted to Rs. 1,99,526 against Rs. 1,31,080 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the inclusion for the first time under this head of the income from sale-proceeds of trees, recoveries of cost of collecting road-cess arrears, and fees, fines and forfeitures previously shown under the head "Land Revenue." The decrease in Rangpur is considerable, and is due to the fact that Rs. 16,757, being the balance of the drainage fund formed by public subscription and lodged in the Postal Savings Bank, were credited to the district fund as miscellaneous receipts during the year 1893-94. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,729 in the receipts from staging bungalows, and of Rs. 94 in the receipts from serai fees.

Minor Works and Navigation.

There was no income under this head, except in the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions. In the former it represents rents for a fishery in the drainage channel, and in the latter the receipts which were formerly shown under "Land Revenue."

Civil works, including ferries.

The income under this head amounted to Rs. 10,43,703 against Rs. 11,45,828 in 1893-94. The receipts are chiefly composed of tolls on ferries and contributions by Government or private individuals for the execution of particular works. These contributions amounted to Rs. 6,39,133 against Rs. 7,52,311 in the previous year. The receipts from ferries increased from Rs. 3,83,158 to Rs. 3,94,072. In the 24-Parganas the revenue from this source has fallen off continuously since 1890-91, although the number of ferries has increased. The Rajshahi Division shows an increase of Rs. 3,870, which is attributed to improved collections in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Pabna. In anticipation of an increase in traffic, the Mymensingh District Board have taken up no less than 62 ferries, and the Commissioner suggests that they should also rent the ferries belonging to Government. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions attempts were made to lease ferries for longer periods than one year, but a difficulty was found in inducing suitable lessees to come forward. All the districts of Patna Division show an increase except Patna itself, where the abolition of the Panapur ferry on the completion of the bridge and the adjustment of ferry deposits wrongly credited as rent produced a decrease of Rs. 9,483. The Orissa Division also shows larger receipts, but there was a heavy decline in most of the districts of the Burdwan Division.

In most districts attention has been paid to the inspection of ferries, the condition of boats, landing stages, and approaches, and the conduct of farmers and their employés. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division advocated the use, in ordinary rivers, of floating platforms on which a loaded cart can be driven, and in all parts of his Division, except Rangpur, this system has been more or less adopted.

Contributions.

The contributions to District Boards from Provincial revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure of those bodies amounted to Rs. 5,02,999 against Rs. 4,79,149 in 1893-94.

Deposits and advances.

The sums deposited as security for payment of revenue by ferry farmers, contractors, and others, and the recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from the District Fund, increased from Rs. 6,47,994 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,20,264 in 1894-95. During the year under report the Dinajpur District Board drew the last instalment, Rs. 40,000, of the loan of two lakhs which they obtained from Government in 1890-91 for the construction of permanent bridges on the more important roads of the district. A loan of Rs. 30,000 at 5 per cent. interest was taken by the District Board of Chittagong to meet the cost of the General

Hospital to be constructed jointly by the Municipality, the District Board, and the Port Trust.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,94,974, against Rs. 2,98,493 in 1893-94; the falling off occurred chiefly under audit and treasury establishments and charges on account of travelling allowances paid to District Board members.

Pension and Provident Fund Rules.

As remarked in last year's Resolution, the rules for the management of a Provident Fund have been adopted by all District Boards. Pension rules for the benefit of those employés, who have been transferred from Government service, or from service under the Road Cess Committees, have also been adopted in all districts, except in Bankura and Faridpur.

Pounds.

The expenditure on cattle pounds amounted to Rs. 27,215, being Rs. 260 less than in the previous year. In Cuttack it fell from Rs. 4,961 in 1893-94 to Rs. 353, owing to the introduction of the farming system, and in the Patna and Rajshahi Divisions there were savings of Rs. 1,783 and Rs. 634 respectively. Dacca is the only Division where the expenditure on pounds shows a considerable increase, viz., Rs. 5,490, of which the district of Mymensingh alone is responsible for Rs. 5,049, spent on erecting cattle pound sheds and in providing the pounds with tariff boards.

Education.

The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 11,28,359 against Rs. 10,83,144 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 45,215.

The following statement compares, for the past two years, the expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education as a whole, and the percentage that the expenditure bears to the ordinary annual income:—

DISTRICT BOARDS.	1893-94.			Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	1894-95.			Percentage of column 8 on column 7.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.			Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan Division.										
Birdwan	5,12,893	48,150	26,055	22·6	12·2	1,83,823	51,481	28,561	28·0	21·4
Burbhum	76,294	19,114	13,326	25·4	17·7	81,186	20,000	14,128	21·2	15·4
Bankura	70,516	20,903	20,044	29·6	27·1	73,000	31,878	21,855	43·2	30·0
Midnapore	2,24,732	60,060	38,762	26·7	17·2	2,16,823	60,159	41,454	27·6	19·0
Hooghly	1,26,991	27,004	20,607	29·1	20·9	1,37,886	27,713	19,963	21·7	13·8
Howrah	72,721	19,196	13,958	29·3	19·5	61,057	19,363	12,669	31·7	20·4
Total ...	7,79,668	2,13,316	1,37,868	27·06	17·4	7,82,825	2,30,292	1,48,560	29·0	19·3
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas	1,70,822	41,286	29,256	24·3	17·1	1,66,827	43,401	29,130	24·3	17·4
Nadia	1,54,057	28,407	16,357	27·5	18·7	1,17,301	26,382	21,016	29·3	18·6
Murshidabad	97,948	32,023	16,625	32·4	16·3	99,940	22,911	17,029	23·1	17·1
Jessore	1,32,297	33,501	21,067	25·3	15·9	1,26,141	35,696	23,958	27·2	19·4
Khulna	96,578	27,875	17,117	28·9	17·7	1,04,154	29,430	17,091	28·2	16·3
Total ...	6,01,333	1,63,443	99,765	25·5	16·5	6,15,363	1,63,820	1,08,725	26·6	17·5
Rajshahi Division.										
Rajshahi	99,403	20,830	14,439	20·9	14·2	1,03,898	23,572	17,583	21·9	16·1
Dinajpur	1,19,033	21,527	15,911	18·1	13·7	1,25,647	28,606	14,255	23·6	11·5
Jalpaigori	54,993	11,919	7,577	14·67	8·9	59,025	13,626	8,869	19·0	10·0
Rangpur	1,35,709	44,550	25,500	32·9	15·5	1,72,020	47,100	29,164	27·8	16·8
Bogra	52,146	8,720	5,731	24·7	14·7	54,259	10,151	8,483	18·5	14·7
Pabna	78,941	29,536	19,061	37·4	24·06	84,515	29,901	19,033	35·3	22·4
Total ...	5,47,076	1,43,080	88,319	25·7	15·2	6,49,845	1,57,853	98,471	24·4	15·2
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	1,14,677	40,946	28,320	35·6	24·6	1,31,177	42,019	30,096	32·1	24·8
Mymensingh	2,32,066	80,556	54,468	37·3	19·4	2,45,629	56,771	34,521	21·8	14·2
Faridpur	85,694	25,745	18,054	34·6	22·9	96,206	27,518	17,339	28·5	17·9
Backergunge	1,79,050	58,861	25,482	31·4	14·2	1,47,854	46,004	26,726	30·5	18·1
Total ...	6,16,617	1,68,967	1,07,324	25·3	17·4	6,19,780	1,67,312	1,09,457	27·0	17·8

DISTRICT BOARDS.	1893-94.			Per-centage of column 3 on column 2.	Per-centage of column 4 on column 2.	1894-95.			Per-centage of column 8 on column 7.	Per-centage of column 9 on column 7.
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.			Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chittagong Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera	1,41,443	44,833	30,658	31·4	22·9	1,53,708	48,686	37,831	25·4	21·1
Noakhali	1,06,927	22,621	21,700	21·7	21·1	1,11,798	27,470	21,370	24·8	19·8
Chittagong	1,33,913	29,303	15,231	19·8	11·4	1,42,113	25,556	18,223	18·8	13·2
Total ...	3,81,183	96,757	69,590	25·3	18·3	4,08,079	98,113	73,424	24·0	17·9
Patna Division.										
Patna	2,11,309	25,063	21,164	11·8	10·01	1,88,881	27,319	21,911	14·7	11·6
Gaya	2,43,941	21,279	15,913	8·7	6·5	2,53,826	24,961	17,741	9·6	6·9
Shahabad	1,90,749	17,923	12,833	9·4	6·7	1,94,813	19,167	15,536	9·8	7·9
Saran	2,04,416	22,363	20,277	12·4	9·9	1,83,863	25,780	20,098	13·7	10·8
Champaran	1,36,196	17,145	14,764	13·2	11·3	1,14,729	19,398	15,007	16·9	13·8
Muzaffarpur	2,16,627	18,519	15,417	9·5	7·1	2,27,366	23,121	19,109	9·7	8·3
Darbhanga	2,36,638	23,206	19,338	9·8	8·4	2,29,466	22,970	20,309	9·5	8·4
Total ...	14,31,876	1,47,183	1,20,215	10·2	8·4	14,03,344	1,61,319	1,30,857	11·4	9·3
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	1,79,231	25,999	19,496	14·4	10·8	1,81,274	27,588	21,579	14·7	11·8
Bhagalpur	1,35,631	19,626	14,989	13·8	9·8	1,78,104	20,939	15,847	11·4	9·5
Purnea	1,60,514	24,846	12,771	15·3	7·9	1,53,540	24,546	22,276	16·8	15·11
Malda	66,045	14,378	9,167	27·9	13·3	69,345	15,792	10,219	23·5	17·1
Total ...	5,61,831	84,532	56,423	15·3	10·2	5,82,263	88,930	71,546	16·9	12·6
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	1,11,892	35,168	27,318	31·4	24·4	1,12,249	37,945	29,869	33·8	26·6
Balasore	62,653	27,256	21,243	39·2	30·5	67,279	25,950	19,902	37·0	29·6
Puri	62,896	17,600	11,676	31·2	22·5	68,267	17,596	10,667	30·1	15·8
Total ...	2,37,441	80,025	60,237	33·7	25·3	2,47,795	80,491	60,438	33·4	25·4
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,59,844	10,83,144	7,46,553	20·6	14·2	28,46,240	11,28,330	7,69,179	21·5	15·2

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 21·5 per cent. of their ordinary income against 20·6 in 1893-94, and that on primary education 15·2 per cent. against 14·2. The District Board of Bankura spent 43·2 of its income on education. Balasore, Pabna, Dacca, Cuttack, Howrah, and Puri devoted 30 per cent. or more of their income to this purpose, while nineteen other districts show an expenditure of 20 per cent. or more; in Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga the proportion was below 10 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor has now sanctioned a permanent increase, aggregating Rs. 31,000, to the grants of the most backward districts, which will place them in a position to do more for the advancement of primary education.

Inspecting agency.

On the formation of District Boards in Bengal, the control over middle and primary education, which had hitherto been exercised by Government, was transferred to those bodies; and in order to secure the satisfactory performance of the duty thus imposed upon them, the services of 133 Sub-Inspectors of Schools of the Government establishment were placed at the disposal of the Boards. Schools within municipalities and cantonments were not affected by this order: the control of those institutions remained as before in the hands of the Education Department, and 25 Sub-Inspectors were retained in the Department for this work. Experience has now shown that the consequent separation of schools into two classes, and the maintenance of a double inspecting agency, led to waste of time, money, and power, as two different sets of officers have frequently to travel over much the same ground; and accordingly, with the sanction of the Government of India, the remaining Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred to the District Boards, with effect from the 1st April 1895, subject

to the conditions (I) that the Boards must arrange for the inspection of schools within municipalities, cantonments, and Government estates by their Sub-Inspectors without further charge to the State, and (II) that the services of one Sub-Inspector should be made available to the Deputy Inspector in each district for a fortnight, or any longer period that might be necessary, after the 1st April in each year, to assist the latter in the compilation of his annual returns. Grants were also made to the District Boards concerned in order to enable them to meet the cost of salary and travelling allowances of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools thus transferred to their service.

Recruitment of Deputy Inspectors.

It was decided that, in cases of officers appointed as Sub-Inspectors by District Boards who have served continuously in that capacity, the fact that they have passed 25 years of age should be no bar to their appointment as Deputy Inspectors; but that officers so transferred would not be eligible for pension, but would be required to subscribe to a Provident Fund under the control of Government.

Special schools.

The Burdwan District Board continued to maintain the technical school at Burdwan, assisted by a contribution of Rs. 240 from the local municipality. The condition of the Moisadal Raja's technical school, which is under the management of the District Board of Midnapore, is reported to be unsatisfactory. The Rangpur technical school is making fair progress, and the average number on the rolls rose from 73 to 90; the Board propose to have it affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College The District Board of Pabna maintained a technical school with a workshop attached to it, where practical instruction is given in carpentry and blacksmiths' work. The technical school at Barisal had 41 pupils on the roll. All the District Boards in the Patna Division, as well as those of Malda and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division, offered scholarships tenable at the Bihar industrial school. Five special schools were opened for the Kharwars on the Rhotas plateau, in the district of Shahabad. The District Board of the 24-Parganas maintained the model school for teaching carpentry at Sonarpur. The technical school at Purnea was, during the year under review, placed under the supervision of the District Engineer. The Elliott artizan school at Comilla, which was formerly managed by the District Board, was transferred with its grants to the control of a separate committee. The technical school in Noakhali was abolished from the 1st April 1894. The Balasore District Board contributed Rs. 120 to the industrial school at Alipore. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali, Tippera, Backergunge and Puri granted scholarships for the education of students at the Sibpur College.

Female Medical Education.

Scholarships to female medical students were granted by the District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Cuttack. In Jessore, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Puri scholarships were available, but no candidates came forward.

Medical

The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 1,51,912, being Rs. 22,001 more than in the previous year. The excess occurred chiefly under the head of hospitals and dispensaries, and was distributed over all districts, except Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Backergunge, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Malda and the districts of the Orissa Division. In none of these, however, except Murshidabad, Pabna, Tippera, Patna and Cuttack was the reduction of expenditure material. All Divisions, except the Presidency, Chittagong and Orissa, show increased expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries The proportionate increase is largest in the Burdwan Division, where the Hooghly District Board opened two new dispensaries, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Branch Dufferin Hospital at Chinsura, and also helped to maintain the Mondlai dispensary built from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Basu. Two dispensaries were opened in the Howrah district, at Amragori and Syampur, and a donation of Rs. 200 was made to the Howrah General Hospital. Babu Iswar Chandra Hazra of Amragori has contributed Rs. 12,000 for the maintenance of the dispensary at that place. In the Rajshahi Division five new dispensaries were opened by the District Board of Rajshahi, and two by the District Board of Bogra, which also constructed a new building for the dispensary

at Buriganj. In the Dacca Division new dispensaries were opened by the Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge and Faridpur, but the Dacca Board spent only Rs. 477, or ·39 per cent. of their income, on all medical purposes, which is by far the smallest sum expended by any Board in the province. The Chittagong Board opened a new dipensary at Satkania, and contemplates establishing three more. A new dispensary was opened during the year by the Noakhali Board, and two in the Monghyr district. Altogether there were during the year 67 dispensaries maintained chiefly from District Funds at a cost of Rs. 55,194, without counting those institutions which are chiefly maintained from other sources, but which receive help from the District Funds.

The District Boards of Rangpur, Pabna, Sirajganj, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Chittagong retained the services of midwives in their districts, and the District Boards of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Faridpur contributed towards the pay of the midwives entertained by the local municipalities. In Tippera, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, and Burdwan contributions were made from District Funds to the salaries of lady doctors. The Bankura District Board paid Rs. 275 to the Bankura branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the maintenance of the Zenana Hospital at the head-quarters of the district, and the Hooghly Board also contributed Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the Branch Dufferin Hospital at Chinsura.

Sanitation.

The total expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 84,166 in 1893-94 to Rs. 86,585 in the year under report. The figures in the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub-heads of expenditure in both years.

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Improvement of water-supply	43,177	63,768
Ditto village sites ...	870	2,598
Conservancy of towns and villages.	751	467
Sanitation at fairs ...	7,192	7,560
Other sanitary expenditure ...	32,175	12,202

From these statistics it appears that a substantial advance has been made during the year under report towards the improvement of water-supply.

The Shahabad District Board, besides spending Rs. 425 on improvement of water-supply, contributed Rs. 4,000 towards the maintenance of the Arrah water-works; and Rs. 17,160 were spent by the Boards of the Patna Division in constructing 24 roadside wells, in repairing 362 similar wells, and in providing 50 wells with buckets, chains, and lifts for drawing water.

The expenditure incurred on other sanitary objects amounted to Rs. 12,201 against Rs. 32,175 in the previous year, when the Mymensingh District Board contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Rajeswari water-works at Nasirabad: this includes Rs. 1,992 laid out on drainage works in Rangpur, Rs. 938 for the clearance of the Santi nadi in the 24-Parganas, Rs. 1,209 for drainage in Dinajpur, and Rs. 2,284 paid as subsidy to a steamer service between Malda and Rajmahal.

Stationery and Printing.

There was an increase of expenditure under this head of Rs. 5,186, due in part to the introduction of the new pound forms.

Miscellaneous.

The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 63,644 to Rs. 53,319 in the year under report. The outlay on serais and dâk bungalows decreased by Rs. 393, while Provident Fund contributions increased by Rs. 3,362. In Burdwan the cost of acquisition of a site for a dâk bungalow at Asansol and the collection of materials for its construction led to extraordinary expenditure in 1893-94, which was not repeated in 1894-95. Similarly in Chittagong, the apparent saving of Rs. 7,063 is due to the payment of Rs. 9,000 the year before to a contractor under a decree, while no such charge was incurred during the year under report.

Famine relief.

The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 26,621, of which Rs. 16,113 was spent under Public Works by the Darbhanga District Board. In Cuttack Rs. 5,179 were laid out on relief in the north-eastern part of the district on account of the high floods in July 1894. The District Board of Tippera distributed Rs. 3,553 to distressed persons during the late scarcity; and the Faridpur Board advanced Rs. 1,563 to certain philanthropic persons in the Madaripore subdivision for the relief of special cases of distress.

Civil Works.

The following statement compares the expenditure under the head of civil works during the past two years:—

Years.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1893-94	Rs. 46,903	Rs. 13,09,182	Rs. 21,77,115	Rs. 5,98,491	Rs. 24,503	Rs. 1,55,599	Rs. 8,674	Rs. 43,22,384
1894-95	38,068	12,73,763	22,09,255	6,27,780	28,144	40,723	7,303	41,72,578
Differents	—8,835	—35,419	+33,140	+29,289	+3,641	—1,14,876	—1,371	—1,49,806

The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 1,49,806, to which all the heads in the table contribute, excepting repairs, establishment and contingencies, and tools and plant. The largest decrease is noticeable under "Water-supply and water-works," and is due to there having been no expenditure under this head during the year under report in the district of Shahabad, the accounts of which district for the year 1893-94 showed a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 by the District Board for the municipal water-works at Arrah. Under original works, the gross expenditure on which has fallen off by Rs. 35,419, the largest expenditure was incurred in the districts named in the margin. In the 24-Parganas the metalling of the road between Barasat and Barrackpore was nearly completed, the amount of expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,830. The Victoria bridge on the road from Burdwan to Katwa was completed and opened for traffic. The expenditure in Midnapore shows an increase of Rs. 17,829, incurred for the most part in replacing the wooden superstructures of some of the important bridges by iron girders, and in purchasing a house for the District Board's office.

	Rs.
Muzaffarpur	1,05,603
Mymensingh	89,680
Backergunge	71,685
Gaya	67,977
Saran	61,646
Dinajpur	60,429
Jalpaiguri	56,584
Monghyr	56,165

In Rajshahi office buildings for three Local Boards were built; and the thatched boarding-houses attached to the technical school having been burnt, substantial corrugated-iron sheds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,837. In Pabna the construction of two wings to the zilla school building was completed during the year. In Dacca the new female cottage ward at the Mitford Hospital was constructed, and a considerable sum was spent in constructing and bridging the district roads. In the Mymensingh district important works were carried out on behalf of Government in the shape of new cutcherry buildings at Jamalpur and Kishorganj, and several roads and bridges were constructed. In Backergunge the quadruple munsifi at Patuakhali was completed, and the subdivisional residence at Patuakhali has been in progress. Several bridges were also constructed during the year. In Saran the expenditure on original works, as compared with last year, has nearly trebled. Several roads have been raised, metalled and bridged, and a bridge at Musbruk has been finished since the close of the year, supplying a link in the traffic between the grain-producing districts of Nepal and Chapra. The important bridge across the Poonpoon river in Patna was completed and opened to traffic during the year, and two bridges were constructed on the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar road. In Gaya the Ghumghur bridge is in hand. Owing to the unwillingness of the District Board of Monghyr to contribute more than Rs. 5,000, the important project for a bridge at Jamui over the stream dividing the districts of Monghyr and Gaya had to be abandoned. In Muzaffarpur, where the expenditure was highest under this head, the District Board have taken over the municipal road from the station of Muzaffarpur to the Korlahiaghat bridge, which was washed away in the heavy floods of 1892-93. This road has been raised and metalled throughout, and it is proposed to construct a pontoon bridge over the Little Gandak, for which the Board have taken a loan of Rs. 80,000 from Government. Several other important bridges have also been constructed. Notwithstanding its financial difficulties, the District Board of Darbhanga constructed several bridges, among which the one over the Dhoi nala has been altered and renewed at a cost of Rs. 22,750.

The figures in the margin show, side by side, for the past two years the outlay on communications, divided into original works and repairs. The Patna Division shows a decline of nearly a lakh, the largest decrease being in Darbhanga and Gaya. The length of district and provincial roads repaired by District Boards was 24,110 miles.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	10,29,188	10,08,267
Repairs	20,22,672	20,42,791
Total ...	30,51,860	30,51,058

The statement in the margin shows the outlay on village roads in each Division during the past two years. The expenditure was highest in the Patna Division, where it amounted to Rs. 67,335. In the Burdwan Division the Local Board of Suri undertook the repair of 36 roads, but only completed one, while the Rampur Local Board did work costing Rs. 1,545, but only Rs. 2 were actually spent, because the District Engineer failed to have the works checked and the bills sent in at the proper time. The increase of Rs. 6,051 in Cuttack is due to the construction of 19 new village roads by the Local Board, five of which were taken up as relief works. The mileage cost of village roads varies greatly in Champaran it cost Rs. 7-8 to maintain a mile of village road, while in the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore the corresponding figure was Rs. 118. In Howrah, Monghyr, Malda, and Chittagong the repairs were largely undertaken by planters and other resident gentlemen. The largest expenditure on village roads in any one district was Rs. 23,419 in Mymensingh, and the lowest (Rs. 303) in Jalpaiguri.

Village roads.

	Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division	37,589	31,847
Presidency „	48,492	40,448
Rajshahi „	22,222	22,273
Dacca „	64,753	63,433
Chittagong „	38,718	49,196
Patna „	81,447	67,335
Bhagalpur „	44,828	39,618
Orissa „	17,248	22,339
Total ...	3,55,297	3,36,489

Water communications.

The outlay under this head during 1894-95 was trifling, but money was usefully spent by some District Boards in deepening, clearing, and improving channels.

Steam communications.

The District Board of Dacca still maintains a steam ferry between Narainganj and Munshiganj. The receipts, it is said, cover the annual cost of maintenance, and the service is much appreciated by the people. In Backergunge the subsidy to the steam service between Barisal and Khulna was reduced from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 5,400. The Malda District Board contributed to the cost of the steam service between English Bazar and Rampur Boalia, the total amount paid being Rs. 1,200. A further subsidy of Rs. 1,084 was given by the Board during the year to the farmer of the Rajmahal ferry for running a steamer between Rajmahal and English Bazar. The two steamer services in Tippera—one from Maniknagar to Gokarna, and the other from Chandpur to Hajiganj—were discontinued during the year, as they proved unprofitable to the Company. That between Noakhali and Barisal was maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 a month, but the service between Sandwip and the mainland could not be improved, and is still dangerous. Steamer communication was maintained between Pabna and Kushtia for a part of the year on payment of a monthly subsidy of Rs. 300. The total outlay incurred by the District Board of Pabna was Rs. 1,950.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

During the year under report the river Kusi in Purnea, which has for some time past been threatening the district with floods through several of its new off-shoots, was surveyed at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,800, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,800, in addition to the pay of the Engineer. The Belwa embankment, which protects Purnea from the overflow of the river Panar, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,669, which was levied from the owners of the lands benefited by the work. In Faridpur the District Board had to pay Rs. 1,055 in fulfilment of the guarantee given to the Telegraph Department on account of the Madaripur telegraph service, and in Backergunge the jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali were repaired at a cost of

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Rs. 205. Considerable attention is reported to have been paid in almost all districts to arboriculture, and some money spent in planting and maintaining trees along the sides of roads. In Monghyr no less than 22,000 trees on road-sides are now maintained, and the sale of the fruit annually yields about Rs. 250. In Burdwan the expenditure on aboriculture amounted to Rs. 2,063, and in Pabna to Rs. 2,011.

Railway Feeder Roads.

The District Board of Nadia allotted Rs. 2,371 for the construction and improvement of five unmetalled feeder roads, on four of which some expenditure was incurred during the year. In Birbhum eight miles of the road connecting the Sainthia Railway station with Suri were metalled during the year. In Dacca the important railway feeder road from Sripur station to Mathajuri, taken in hand during the previous year, was completed. In Mymensingh the feeder road from Kalibazar to Boilor was completed, and that from the same station to Iswarganj was commenced. The bridging of the Mymensingh-Porabari road was also undertaken during the year. The Bhagalpur Board has sanctioned two fair-weather roads to the railway station at Sabour on the East Indian Railway, and to Balua road station on the Tirhut State Railway. In Purnea a feeder road from the Sonaili railway station to Pranpur is under construction. The total outlay on this road up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 20,311, of which Rs. 11,463 was paid during the year. Another feeder road was constructed in this district by the Kishanganj Local Board at a cost of Rs. 203.

Drainage.

In the 24-Parganas Rs. 938 were spent in the improvement of the Sunti nadi in the Barasat subdivision by removing obstructions from the channel to a uniform width of 20 feet for a distance of 10 miles: this is stated to have rendered the locality more healthy. In Murshidabad Rs. 627 were spent in maintaining two drainage cuts. In Rajshahi a project was carried out for re-excavating the Putia drainage channel. In Rangpur Rs. 2,073 were spent in maintaining the roadside drains. In the Chittagong Division Rs. 1,894 was spent on drainage, and the Commissioner observes that in constructing their line through the Kolidaha swamp in Noakhali, the railway completely drained and reclaimed the swamp at a cost Rs. 2,000.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Shipping.

THE following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

		Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
Steamers	1892-93	844	841	2,697
	1893-94	813	823	2,776
	1894-95	863	869	2,843
Sailing ships	1892-93	221	220	1,409
	1893-94	178	190	1,751
	1894-95	166	173	1,751

There was an increase in the number of heavily-laden outward-bound vessels drawing 21 feet and over, but a decrease in the number inward-bound.

There were 16 groundings and 12 collisions during the year against 21 and 11 during 1893-94. Of the former 9 were accidental, 5 attributed to the fault of the Pilots, and 2 caused by alteration of the channels. Of the collisions 6 were accidental, 5 due to the fault of the Pilots, and 1 unimportant. The percentage of casualties during the year was 1·35 against 1·59 and 1·83 during the two previous years.

Thirty-four enquiries were held by the Port Officer, and five of them were further referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry.

Two Marine Courts of Enquiry under Act V of 1883, as amended by Act VI of 1891, were held during the year. The first one was the abandonment of the ship *Falls of Ettrick*, in which the Pilot was held to blame for not taking the ship to sea when the cyclone was expected. In the second case of collision between the ship *County of Roxburgh* and the centre quarantine moorings at Garden Reach the Pilot was held to blame for the accident, and he was severely reprimanded.

Examinations.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, and Engineers after examination at Calcutta is shown in the following table:—

Nature of certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Results. Passed.	Failed.	Number eligible.	Provisional certificates granted.	Renewal of certificate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Colonial	Master	20	12	8	...	...	...
	1st Mate	27	14	13	...	...	...
	2nd „	24	8	16	...	...	...
	1st Class Engineer	3	1	2	...	...	...
	2nd „ „	17	11	6	...	...	...
Local	Master	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mate	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884.	2	...	2	...	...	...
	1st Class Master	5	5	...	...	...	...
	2nd „ „	23	20	3	...	...	...
	Serang	9	8	1	...	...	...
	Engineer	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1st Class Engine-driver	25	8	17	...	...	...
	2nd „ „	17	8	9	...	...	...

Pilot Service.

The strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 54 Pilots and 15 Leadsmen against 57 Pilots and 15 Leadsmen at the close of the previous year. Three Pilots retired and one resigned. One Leadsman Apprentice also resigned his appointment. Two Leadsmen Apprentices were admitted into the service during the year, one being appointed in England and the other locally.

Revised rules for the admission of Leadsmen Apprentices into the Bengal Pilot Service were issued during the year. The limit of age has been extended from 20 to 22 years, but on the other hand a candidate must have served four years at sea instead of two years and produce a Second Mate's certificate. The gradual reduction of the service decided upon by this Government is ensuring the more frequent employment of each Pilot and an improvement in their income and efficiency.

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below :—

			Receipts.	Expenses.
			Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	...	...	8,50,200	8,41,527
1893-94	...	...	8,63,095	8,34,548
1894-95	...	...	8,54,343	7,72,183

This does not include payments made in England towards furlough and pension.

Marine Surveyor.

The duties of the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were carried on by Mr. G Robertson until the 19th July 1894, when Mr. R. Bushby returned from furlough and Mr. Robertson went on leave. It is with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor has to record the death of Mr. Bushby, which took place on the 16th August 1894. Temporary arrangements were immediately made until 25th October 1894, when Mr. Robertson returned, when he was assisted by Mr. Mitchell until the 21st March 1895 and by Mr. J. B. Urie till the end of the year. The gross receipts of this Department amounted to Rs. 24,096, and the expenditure, including travelling allowance of the Surveyors to out-stations, to Rs. 27,262.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office was 21,555 and 19,724, respectively, against 20,024 and 17,600 in 1893-94.

It has been observed that the British seaman is steadily disappearing from English ships, probably in consequence of the Imperial Navy offering greater attraction, and his place is now occupied by Americans, Australians, Continental foreigners, and West Indians. The number of British seamen shipped and discharged was much smaller in the year under report than in 1893-94, and of the ships in port at the end of the year, about one-third of the crews only were English. Nearly all foreigners are able to read and write, but as regards their moral character, there does not appear to be any appreciable improvement.

The year brought a considerable increase in the number of lascars and native firemen, whose seamenlike qualities continue to improve. As regards Eurasians, no new faces were seen among the lascar crews shipped and discharged during the year, the isolated life they have to lead on board probably acting as a deterrent to others.

The number of deserters again shows a slight falling off, being 62 against 64 during the previous year. In each case a prosecution was instituted and a conviction obtained.

Financial.

The receipts of the Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 39,823, against Rs. 35,545 during the previous year. The rise is almost entirely due to the shipping and discharging fees, which increased with the increased employment of native crews in vessels trading to this port. The disbursements were Rs. 23,711, against Rs. 22,883 in 1893-94, the rise being due to the payment of exchange and acting allowances to the establishment.

Trust funds.

The transactions of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office show a small increase. The details are—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket money	322	262
Deposit money of British seamen ...	33,797	34,706
Ditto of Native seamen ...	1,367	2,274
Estates of British seamen ...	5,765	7,545
Do. of Native seamen ...	3,675	1,907
Total ...	50,426	46,694

The amount of "Deposit money" varies with the number of men discharged or left behind in hospital; the deposits were made by 321 European and 55 Native seamen.

Seamen's remittances.

The amounts remitted on account of seamen's money-orders were Rs. 9,354, against Rs. 21,378 in 1893-94. The chief cause of the decrease was the unfavourable rate of exchange.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 26, against 36 in the previous year, 93 in 1892-93 and 61 in 1891-92.

Imposition on seamen.

Two cases of imposition on seamen were reported. In one case it was found that the Master of a vessel, when producing four seamen at the Shipping Office for their discharge, had made fictitious entries of charges on account of clothes supplied during the voyage. The Master was directed to deposit the sums so deducted, which were made over to the seamen. On the facts being reported to Government, the Shipping Master was directed to prosecute all Masters of vessels who, while discharging any of their men, may deliver accounts of wages which, in his opinion, have been incorrectly prepared. In the second case, the crew complained of the short issue of provisions, especially fresh vegetables. The fact was admitted by the Master, and compensation was awarded to the crew.

One case which may be held to be classed under the head of ill-treatment occurred during the year, viz., on board the ship *Cairnie Hill*, where twelve of the crew who were in jail for refusal of duty were taken out and put on board the ship when she sailed. They again refused to work when off Diamond Harbour, and the Master was ill-advised enough to attempt to compel them by force and by the use of firearms. Having thus put himself in the wrong, the men escaped the punishment due to their mutinous behaviour.

Health of the Port.

Inspections.

The total number of vessels inspected was 1,589, against 1,465 in 1893. The total number of vessels which arrived in the port was 1,014, of which 800 were inspected during the year. There were 1,031 departures, of which 789 were inspected.

In many vessels improvements have been made in the ventilation of the forecastle and in the provision of bath-rooms and latrines for sailors in compliance with the Health Officer's suggestions.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the port during the year was 17,900, against 16,218 in 1893. The daily average number in port was 1,481, against 2,081 in 1893. The total number of admissions into hospital was 1,462, and the death-rate per mille was 16·20, against 13·93 in the previous year. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille during the year was 26·33, against 24·50, 15·47, and 35·7 in the three preceding years.

Of the admissions into hospital, 10 cases were due to cholera, 8 of which were fatal. There were 1 case of small-pox and 4 cases of sunstroke, with 1 death. Two convictions were obtained before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for breach of the port rules in working men exposed to the sun during prohibited hours. There were 12 deaths from drowning, against 15 in 1893.

Venereal diseases.

Venereal diseases are more prevalent than ever. In 1884 the number of admissions to hospital was 184, a percentage of 10·9; in 1894 there were 343 admissions, and the percentage had risen to 23·16, the highest of the past decade.

Sickness and mortality among the native floating population.

There were in all 137 deaths in and out of hospital, against 72 in 1893 and 132 in 1892. The death-rate per mille is 5·34, and is considerably higher than the rate in 1892 and 1893. Of the total deaths, 35 were in hospital and 102 out of hospital. There were 83 deaths from cholera—23 in hospital and 60 out of hospital. There were 6 cases of scurvy, which has been ascribed to bad ventilation and feeding on unwholesome fish.

Pilgrims.

No vessels left the Port of Calcutta during the year with pilgrims for the Red Sea, under the Native Passenger Ships Act, but one vessel, the S.S. *Nurani*, left for Jeddah with 13 passengers. There were two arrivals during the year, viz., the S.S. *Jubeda* and S.S. *Sultan*. These vessels left Jedda with 1,341 passengers, and lost 20 before they reached Bombay: they brought 792 passengers on from Bombay to Calcutta, of whom 6 died on the way. None of these deaths were due to epidemic disease.

Quarantine.

Owing to an outbreak of bubonic plague at the ports of Hongkong and Canton, quarantine rules were put into force on all vessels arriving at Calcutta from these ports from the 1st July to the 17th September 1894.

During this period 10 vessels arrived from Hongkong with a total of 556 passengers, and were detained at the Mateabrooj quarantine moorings. None of these vessels had any sickness on board, and as the voyage lasts from 15 to 17 days, there was little fear of latent infection being introduced by the passengers. The danger was confined to articles which might be conductors, and the holds together with mails, baggage, clothing and effects of the crews were thoroughly fumigated. The forecastles were also fumigated, washed with carbolic acid and repainted. The time the vessels were detained for fumigation ranged from 36 to 48 hours.

Water-supply.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints were received regarding the supply, nor were any instances noticed of the water being polluted by the crew of the boat.

Food.

In six vessels portions of food for seamen were found bad and condemned, and with one exception they were all changed. The one exception was the S.S. *Chancellor*, which sailed without a food certificate.

Inspection of lime-juice or antiscorbutics.

During the year under report 4,676 gallons of lime-juice were examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics; and 4,358 gallons were supplied to the shipping, the greater portion being taken as stores for the consumption of emigrants.

Two cases of scurvy among European seamen occurred on board the ship *Belle of Arvon*. As the attack was of a mild nature, both patients having recovered in a few days, it was not considered necessary to report the fact to the Board of Trade.

Six cases of scurvy among native seamen were reported to the Shipping Master's office. These occurred on board the ship *Sir Launcelot*, the cause of the outbreak being ascribed by the Health Officer of the Port, who visited the vessel, to an ill-ventilated forecastle and unwholesome fish diet. There was an ample supply of lime-juice on board, and the article is reported to have been regularly served out to the men.

No complaints were made during the year by native seamen regarding the issue of lime-juice. As heretofore non-alcoholic lime-juice is generally approved of and freely taken by lascars.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The consolidated debt due to the Government, which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 36,91,575, was reduced by Rs. 1,61,815, and a further

sum of Rs. 1,29,500 was invested in their own debentures. The net balance of debt of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1895 amounted, exclusive of that incurred on account of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, to Rs. 99,90,760, and the total investments at credit of the sinking fund have increased from Rs. 11,74,500 at the beginning to Rs. 13,04,000 at the close of the year.

Against this debt, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 2,09,20,813 and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 22,82,352 in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Ahiritola, for which an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to the Government.

An addition to the block of Rs. 4,20,944 was made during the year, the chief items being an extension of shed accommodation in the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge and a new dredger. On the other hand, Rs. 1,64,205 was written off, of which Rs. 1,09,095 was the value of two hopper barges sunk on the 8th September 1894.

The work of widening the Howrah foreshore road, which was commenced during the year 1893-94, was completed during the year under review, with the exception of the demarcating fence, a fourth of which only has been completed.

The total amount received from the Government on account of the Dock loan up to the close of 1894-95 is Rs. 2,87,70,566. Against this advance the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 2,87,65,232, of which Rs. 25,258 were spent during the year.

The Docks were completed during the year. On receipt of the final report, the Secretary to this Government, in the Marine Department, in company with the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, inspected the works, and found them to be in every respect complete and in thorough working order. At the time of inspection all the 13 berths were taken up by vessels.

In regard to the revenue account, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,42,413, and the income for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 43,46,583. The expenditure, including sinking fund, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 40,93,370, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,95,626. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 95,218, and in place of a deficit of Rs. 31,091, as was estimated, there was a surplus of Rs. 2,53,213.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 13,05,435, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,956, as compared with that of last year. The total receipts from imports amounted to Rs. 8,36,658, which is Rs. 3,656 in excess of those for 1893-94. The receipts from exports amounted to Rs. 1,41,972, or Rs. 8,088 in excess of those of the previous year, and are the largest since the formation of the Trust. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,38,605.

The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge shows a decrease of Rs. 35,556, the total receipts for the year having amounted to Rs. 1,98,527. The quantity of kerosine oil imported was 25,120,773 gallons, against an import of 49,203,905 gallons during the previous year.

The importation of oil from Russia, which was 16¼ per cent. of the total importations for 1893-94, rose during the year under review to 40 per cent. of the total imported.

Although the imports of case oil during 1894-95 were only 59 per cent. of those of the previous year, the excessive importation during 1893-94 caused the stock to accumulate at Budge-Budge to such an extent that the shed accommodation proved insufficient to hold all the oil landed. To meet this increased demand for storage, the sheds, which accommodated 12 lakhs of cases, were enlarged and raised during 1894-95, so as to increase their utmost capacity to 20 lakhs, but this also proving insufficient new sheds are being erected, which will shortly raise the accommodation to a total of 30 lakhs.

The total number of packages of tea which passed through the Tea Warehouse amounted to 664,587 chests, against 637,084 chests during the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,20,843, against Rs. 1,16,236 during the previous year.

During the year 216 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 510,991 were berthed at the Jetties, against 217 with a tonnage of 515,477 during 1893-94. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10·4.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,30,303, against Rs. 6,47,281 in 1893-94. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,64,419.

Casualties to vessels.

During the year there were 25 casualties to vessels, against 16 in the preceding year. This gives a percentage of 2·43, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

The work of examining boats, while plying, was regularly attended to throughout the year by the Surveyors. During the year 314 cargo and 167 passenger boats were called in for resurvey. Of these, 273 cargo boats and 143 passenger boats had become unfit for service through wear and tear, and 41 of the former and 24 of the latter had become so by meeting with accidents.

The total receipts under the head "Port Approaches" amounted to Rs. 5,99,777, towards which the port dues, reimposed from the 1st of December 1892, contributed Rs. 3,93,532. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,83,948.

The several channels in the river, with the exception of the Dredge Channel, the Jellingham Channel, and the river bed between Kulpi and Mud Point, have remained fairly steady. At the Dredge Channel very large changes have occurred, owing principally to the Jellingham Channel, the rapid and variable changes in which were noticed last year, and still continue. This is a specially dangerous channel, and the Commissioners have been requested to continue to take efficient measures for surveying and publishing the changes that are daily occurring.

The receipts from Special Tolls levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, amounted to Rs. 8,13,398, against Rs. 7,95,110 in the previous year.

The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks, which were entered by 132 vessels during the year (against 39 in the year preceding), amounted to Rs. 3,15,466, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	85,511
" " imports	74,220
" " exports	1,18,098
Rent and miscellaneous	29,319
Railway earnings	5,272
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	3,046
Total ...	3,15,466

Against this the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 12,27,048, details of which are given below:—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment	66,087
Working expenses	2,54,835
Repairs	11 254
Municipal taxes	1,44,080
Interest on capital	7,50,792
Total ...	12,27,048

The total deficit is therefore shown to be Rs. 9,11,582, and would have been greater by four lakhs of rupees had not interest to that amount been temporarily suspended.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,45,052, being less than that of the previous year by Rs. 10,165. This was due to the falling off in the tolls on railway traffic.

The Corporation of Calcutta has repaid the sum of two lakhs advanced to that body as a loan without interest from the reserve fund in connection with the construction of the Harrison Road. The money has been re-invested in Government securities, and this accounts for the increase of Rs. 5,532 in the receipts from interest on Government securities over the receipts of the previous year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,53,611, showing an increase of Rs. 13,189 as compared with that of the year 1893-94. The wearing surface of the bridge was maintained in thorough order. The superstructure, roadway, pontoons, feeders, and sheathings were repaired and renewed as found necessary, and all other work which was found necessary to keep the bridge in thorough order carried out. The deficit is a large one, amounting to Rs. 8,559, and it will be necessary for the Commissioners to keep down expenditure in the face of the steady shrinkage in their income.

In addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund ...	2,125

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking fund on loan	3,517

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity amounted to Rs. 10,182 during the year under review, against Rs. 9,137 in 1893-94.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 151 occasions during the year, of which 106 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 45 on Sundays on special application.

No sea-going vessel collided with the bridge. There were 81 collisions of other vessels, 59 of which were casualties to cargo and other boats.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1894 with a credit balance of Rs. 55,292, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 99,928. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 85,086, leaving a balance of Rs. 70,134 at the credit of the fund.

Shipping.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports	Entered ...	26	39,926	17	30,372	32	50,861
	Cleared ...	27	41,028	15	25,694	20	30,637
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports	Entered ...	11	1,824	17	2,572	7	1,205
	Cleared ...	2	187	..	...	...	...
Vessels trading with home ports	Entered ...	734	211,362	606	202,030	595	210,834
	Cleared ...	752	213,367	617	208,885	566	219,942

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to have been Rs. 1,07,31,946, of which Rs. 27,62,862 is under imports. There was an increase in the value of this trade of Rs. 17,16,949, as compared with that of the previous year.

Coasting trade.

In the coasting trade both the exports and imports increased. The total trade was valued at Rs. 1,63,35,492, against Rs. 1,47,73,960 of last year, the increase amounting to Rs. 15,61,532. The principal items of increase are "Treasure" and "Railway materials," probably required for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and "Grain—Paddy," "Rice," and "Tea."

Port appliances.

The appliances of the port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

Earnings and expenditure of the *Gekko*.

The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 15,125, whilst the expenditure on it, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 17,411. There was, however, a set-off to the extent of Rs. 5,000, being the estimated value of services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Apparently the *Gekko* has now secured the whole of the towing work done in the port.

Health of the shipping.

The health of the shipping was good compared with that of the previous year. Twenty-five seamen were admitted into the hospital, against 30 in the year before. Of this number, two were relieved, and 23 were discharged as cured.

The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

		1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of the year	... ...	3,962	7	6½	7,341	11	3½
Receipts during the year	... ..	14,842	11	3	16,599	0	0
	Total ...	18,805	2	9½	23,940	11	3½
Expenditure during the year	... ...	11,463	7	6	9,050	6	5
Balance at the close of the year	... ...	7,341	11	3½	14,890	4	10½
	Total ...	18,805	2	9½	23,940	11	3½

Pilot Service.

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory. There were two slight accidents to ships under pilotage charge, but the pilots were not to blame for them.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

At Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 46 and 33, against 35 and 22 during 1893-94.

Trust funds.

The receipts on account of trust funds amounted to Rs. 4,075, against Rs. 4,360 during the previous year. These were deposits received on account of the balance of wages of 23 British and 2 Native seamen discharged by mutual consent, of 6 British seamen discharged under medical certificate, and 2 left in jail.

Deserters.

There was only 1 case of desertion, against 6 in the previous year.

Convictions.

The number of convictions was 24, against 32 in the previous year.

ORISSA PORTS.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1893-94:—

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point	... 1893-94	51	79,842	50	78,368
	1894-95	46	74,220	47	75,694
Balasore	... 1893-94	313	82,133	319	80,535
	1894-95	312	80,743	325	82,834
Puri	... 1893-94	16	20,447	15	19,179
	1894-95	21	26,224	21	26,224

Financial.

The total receipts of the Ports during the year were Rs. 13,789, as compared with Rs. 14,132 during the previous year. The largest part of this decrease was at False Point, and was due to a falling off in the export of rice.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,503, against Rs. 26,136 during the previous year.

The expenditure has far exceeded the revenue in the last two years, and to equalize them it has been decided to amalgamate the appointment of Customs Officer and Port Officer, Chandbali, and to dispense with a boat's crew. The latter has already been done, and the former will be accomplished in November next, when the present Port Officer retires from the service. At False Point the greater portion of the time of one boat is occupied by customs work, and it has been finally decided that two-thirds of the wages of the crew shall be debited to that Department. With these reductions, and a possible increase of revenue due to a higher rate and more frequent levying of port dues, it is hoped that the great deficit now shown will gradually lessen.

Communications.

A regular steam service is maintained between Calcutta and Chandbali. Since September 1894 four steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and the River Steam Navigation Company have been plying every week between these two ports, carrying passengers and cargo. The practice was for the Companies to start their steamers on the same days twice a week from each port, but by an arrangement between the Companies steamers have recently left Chandbalí and Calcutta five days in the week.

Communication between Cuttack and Chandbali was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the same two Companies as in the previous year.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

At False Point only one seaman, a native, was shipped, and none were discharged. Six visits were paid by the Shipping Master to vessels in port to inspect the provisions, water and medicines, as well as the forecastle accommodation.

At Balasore and Puri no transactions under the Merchant Shipping Acts are reported to have taken place.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT.

During the year 228,283 native passengers travelled on 1,224 short voyages and 1,008 passengers on 41 long voyages. Compared with the previous year there has been a falling off in the number of long voyages, but on the other hand the number of short voyages has increased. The working of the Act has been satisfactory during the year, and no complaints have been made against it.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

THE changes in the administration of the department during the year were unimportant.

Observatories.

The number of observatories submitting reports to the Bengal Meteorological Office during the year was 72, which are arranged as follows:—

1 first class observatory at Alipore, under the direct control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India;

16 second class observatories, of which 11 are in Bengal, 3 in Assam, 1 in Burma, and 1 in Madras;

38 third class observatories, of which 33 are in Bengal, 1 in Burma, and 4 in Madras;

7 voluntary observatories, of which 4 are in Bengal, 1 in Assam, 1 in Sikkim, and 1 in Tibet;

10 observatories (4 in Burma, 2 in Ceylon, and 4 in Madras) not directly under the Bengal Reporter, but submitting daily observations in connection with the Bay of Bengal storm-signal service.

During the year the voluntary observatory at Kalimpong in Darjeeling, which was in abeyance during 1892 and 1893, was reopened and, at the instance of the Political Officer in Sikkim, a second was started at Yatung in Tibet. Arrangements were made to start one at the Dapoota tea estate in Tezpore (Assam).

Inspection of observatories.

Of the 54 observatories under the Bengal Reporter, no less than 30 were inspected during the year—the largest number during the past ten years. The system of deputing a subordinate officer from the Calcutta Meteorological Office to inspect in the mufassal, which was introduced last year as a temporary measure, has worked successfully, and the Government of India has, on the recommendation of the Imperial Reporter, sanctioned the arrangement permanently. The following observatories were inspected:—

Akyab.	Chaibassa.	Midnapore.
Arrah.	Champa.	Motihari.
Bankipore.	Cuttack.	Muzaffarpur.
Balasore.	Darbhanga.	Naya Dumka.
Barisal.	Darjeeling.	Noakhali.
Berhampore.	Dehri.	Puri.
Bhagalpur.	Dinajpur.	Purnea.
Burdwan.	Gaya (twice).	Ranchi.
Buxar.	Jessore.	Raniganj.
Chittagong.	Jalpaiguri (twice).	Tavoy.

The majority of these stations were found in good order. In Gaya and Jalpaiguri their condition was most unsatisfactory, and the observations received from them were generally of very doubtful character: in the latter it was found that the work was usually delegated to an untrained man. In both districts the old observers were dismissed and new men appointed. Of the stations which could not be inspected the majority submitted accurate observations throughout the year. The observer at Faridpur was extremely careless,

and Daltonganj is said to be the worst observatory in Bengal. The observations received from the voluntary observatories at Shortt's Island, Vizagapatam, Gantok, and Yatung were of exceptional value; those from Tura, Demagiri, and Lungleh were doubtful, and it is proposed to discontinue the two former.

Rain-recording stations: work at and inspection of them.

The total number of rainfall-recording stations in Bengal was 325, including those which send in monthly returns only. The following were added during the year:—Yatung in Tibet, Jamalpur and Gidhour in Monghyr, Barharwa in the Sonthal Parganas, Bansil in Bhagalpur, and Monoharpur in Singhbhum. Fort Aijal has been excluded from the list of stations in Bengal, as its returns are published in the *Assam Gazette*. The rain-gauge stations on the whole worked satisfactorily, as judged by the accuracy of the returns received from them. During the year 120 rain-gauges were inspected, some three or four times.

Storm-signal service.

The working of the Bay of Bengal storm-signal service remained unaltered during the year. Storm-signals were hoisted five times, viz. on the 13th June, 11th and 16th July, 27th September, and 1st November.

Meteorological Summary for 1894.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered under four periods, viz.—(1) the cold weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot weather period, consisting roughly of the months of March, April, and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season, usually lasting from the early part of June till the middle of October; and (4) the two north-east monsoon months of November and December.

Cold-weather period: January and February.

January was a month in which the north-east monsoon conditions were not very strongly developed. Although rather numerous barometric depressions appeared in North-Western India, and passed eastwards through Upper India, they all practically broke up before reaching Bengal. The waves of warm and moist air, however, in front of these depressions affected Bengal largely during the month, but with one slight exception the depressions themselves did not give any rain to Bengal. Owing therefore to this absence of passage of cold weather storms through Bengal, on which almost the whole of the rainfall of this season depends, the province was practically rainless in this month, except for some light rain in Orissa and some showers towards the close of the month in Bihar and North Bengal. These waves, however, caused the mean temperature of the province to be above the normal by about a degree, the excess temperature being largest in the west of the province, while humidity was also decidedly higher than usual during January. Owing to the absence of depressions, cloud proportion was unusually low, and only equalled about half the normal amount. The changes in pressure from day to day were on the whole small, indicating the existence of fairly settled weather practically throughout the month; while the mean pressure for the whole period was in defect by about 0·02″ to 0·03″.

In February the barometric depressions coming from Western and North-Western India and affecting Bengal were few and of comparatively little importance. A feeble depression affected the province and gave rain in Bihar and North Bengal on the 2nd and 3rd. A second coming from Western India affected Bengal on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and again gave moderate rain in Bihar. Later on, a feeble low-pressure area was formed over Bengal, and conditions became disturbed; and during the week ending the 24th rather numerous local storms occurred, most of them of the ordinary hot weather type, which gave light to moderate rain over the greater part of the province of Bengal (except Orissa), and also in Assam. These disturbed conditions continued in East and North Bengal and in parts of Chota Nagpur till the close of the month, but in other districts the disturbances ceased from about the 24th. Owing to the disturbances being fewer and less influential than usual, rainfall was below the normal in all divisions of Bengal except Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The average falls were indeed in all cases less than an inch, and in Orissa and South-West Bengal they were particularly defective.

Again, temperature was above the normal practically throughout February, the excess over the mean varying from about 4 degrees in the north and

north-east of the province to about 1 to 2 degrees in South Bengal and Orissa; and for the whole of Bengal the excess averaged 3°·1. Humidity was much higher than usual, the excess ranging at Gaya up to about 25 per cent. of the usual amount. The cloud proportion was also in rather large excess at many stations. The mean pressure for the month was in very slight excess of the normal. In the great majority of cases the excess varied between 0·01″ and 0·02″, and was fairly equally distributed over the province. So far, however, as can be judged from the readings at Darjeeling, it would appear that the excess pressure was largest in the upper strata of the atmosphere, for at that station it equalled 0·058″.

Hot-weather period: March to May.

In March fine settled weather prevailed over the province for the greater part of the month, and the only disturbed conditions of any importance were in connection with a barometric depression which occurred over Bengal during the first week of the month. Practically none of the barometric depressions or storms originating in, or travelling through, North-Western India advanced over Bengal, and hence the province was remarkably free from disturbance during the month. The falls in most divisions averaged about one-fourth of an inch, and in South-West Bengal the fall was less than two-thirds of an inch. Hence they were much below the normal in all divisions except East Bengal, which received the large average fall of 4·71 inches, or about 60 per cent. more than usual in March. The mean temperature for the month was slightly above the normal over the southern half of the province, and in slight defect over the northern half, the variations ranging from an excess of 1°·4 in Orissa to a defect of 0°·5 in Bihar. Humidity was lower than usual at the majority of stations, and the defect was very noticeable in South-West Bengal; while cloud proportion was usually above the normal. The defect in the humidity was probably due to the fact that winds during March had an unusually strong westerly element in them, and except at a few of the eastern stations, where easterly and north-easterly winds were reported, winds were westerly or west-south-westerly in almost all cases. The mean pressure for the month was below the normal in all districts, the defect being moderate in amount and equalling about 0·025″ in South Bihar and in the extreme east of the province, while it equalled 0·04″ in South-East Bengal. In Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar the defect only equalled 0·01″.

In April for the first day or two the weather was quite settled, but from the 3rd slightly disturbed conditions set in, which lasted till the 7th, during which a considerable number of local or hot weather storms with rain occurred. At this period a barometric depression developed over North Bengal, where pressure on the 7th became a fifth of an inch in defect. The disturbed conditions thereby brought about apparently passed in an easterly direction over Cachar and from the 8th to the 11th Silchar reported no less than 16½ inches of rain. Weather over the greater part of Bengal during this period was fine and settled, but from the 12th to the 14th, when the disturbance in Cachar was passing away, rather numerous local storms with rain occurred in East and North Bengal. At the end of the second and beginning of the third week in April an ordinary hot weather barometric depression developed in Chota Nagpur, and during the third week hot season storms or nor'-westers with moderate to heavy rain were numerous in all districts, and these continued to a considerable extent up to the end of the month. Hence the number of hot weather storms occurring in April was about equal to those in normal years, and many of them were of moderate strength. The amount of rain brought by these disturbances was decidedly larger than usual in North Bengal, and rather larger than usual in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The falls in South-West Bengal and Bihar were about the usual quantity, but decided defects were reported in East Bengal. One noticeable feature in the rainfall of April was the extraordinarily heavy fall in Silchar, which received no less than 23·54 inches during the month. The mean temperature for the month was below the normal by rather less than 1° at the great majority of stations; at a few in the east, north-east, and south-east of the province the defect was very slight. Humidity and cloud proportion were decidedly higher than usual. Winds were less strongly westerly than usual, and the mean directions for the month were southerly in the centre, south, and west of the

province, south-easterly at the south-eastern and eastern stations, and easterly at most of the northern stations. The mean pressure for the month was very slightly below the normal, and the usual variations were from 0·01″ to 0·02″. In the Bay weather was fine up to nearly the close of the month, when a small cyclonic storm was formed in the Andaman Sea. This originated on the 26th or 27th of April to the west of the Tenasserim coast, and, moving in a northerly and north-easterly direction, passed between Rangoon and Moulmein on the 29th, and though small in extent did considerable damage. This storm formed in front of the preliminary advance of the south-west monsoon current up the Bay, and its history will be again alluded to in the section dealing with the storms of the year.

In May the hot season conditions were very strongly developed, and the number of local storms with rain was smaller than usual, so that temperature was generally unusually high. A hot weather low-pressure area formed over the province on the 7th and 8th, and hence very strong southerly winds set in at the head of the Bay, bringing up much moisture and giving rather numerous local storms to the east and north of the province. This depression disappeared on the 9th or 10th; but it reappeared on the 13th and 14th, and continued to exist in a more or less pronounced form up till the 28th or 29th, when it filled up or passed away southwards. During the existence of the depression, which was well marked in the northern districts, fine and almost rainless weather, with more or less westerly winds, existed to the west and south, and partly over the area occupied by it. Hence unusually high temperatures were recorded over the western half of Bengal towards the close of May, while East and North Bengal received frequent rain during local storms; and the two halves of the province showed great contrasts of temperature. Thus on the morning of May 28th, while at the extreme eastern stations the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours had been in defect by amounts ranging up to 6°·9 at Sibsagar, over Bengal generally temperature was in excess by amounts ranging up to the exceedingly large variation of 16°·2 at Bankura. On that morning no less than 15 stations registered maximum temperatures of 110° and upwards, while at Bankura a temperature of 117°·1 was reported, which was 23°·3 above the normal maximum temperature of that day. Towards the close of the month, as the low pressure moved southwards, conditions changed, local storms with rain began to occur in the western districts, and temperature fell; so that the mean temperature for the month was in excess by about 4 or 5 degrees in the west of the province, while it was in slight defect at the extreme eastern stations. Pressure, on the other hand, was considerably below the normal, the defect usually ranging from 0·05″ to 0·07″, and being smallest at the southern and south-western stations. Humidity and cloud proportion were generally in slight excess during May. An average fall of 7·66 inches of rain was received in North Bengal, and one of 5·94 inches in East Bengal, or less than the usual amounts by a quarter to one-sixth. South-West Bengal only received 3·13 inches, or not much more than half the normal fall, while Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur each received average falls of only about four-fifths of an inch of rain, representing only about a third or a quarter of the normal. The falls were heaviest in South-East Bengal, where the districts of Chittagong and South Lushai Hills received about 16 and 17 inches of rain; and in North Bengal, where average falls of 11 to 14 inches were reported in the Darjeeling and Kuch Bihar districts. On the other hand, in Palamau and Puri and in some parts of Bihar either practically no rain at all fell, or very light falls indeed were received during the month. During May it is usual for two or three strong advances of south-west monsoon winds to take place in the south of the Bay, the indications of which are to be found in the increased wind velocities at the Ceylon stations. In front of such advances cyclonic storms are frequently, if not usually, formed. In the present year these advances were conspicuous by their absence, and no strong advance of monsoon winds was registered at all. A slight strengthening of the winds at the Ceylon stations was noticed from about the 1st to the 5th of May, but if this did represent an advance of monsoon winds, it was of a most feeble character. Later on, about the 29th to the 31st, there were indications of the existence of squally, unsettled weather in the centre of the Bay, which may have formed in front of a feeble inrush of moist winds over the Bay; but again, if a sign of the advance

of the monsoon current, it was extremely weak. Practically, therefore, there was no real advance of monsoon winds in the Bay in May.

Monsoon period: June to October.

In the early part of June a very feeble hot weather barometric depression formed over the west of Bihar, but it only lasted a few days, though its influence was sufficient to give rather numerous hot weather storms with rain for the first week or ten days of the month. During this period certain changes were taking place over the sea area; and feeble monsoon winds, due to the Arabian Sea current, made their appearance on the Malabar coast on the 4th and 5th of June, and then slowly advanced northward along the Bombay coast, penetrating partly into the interior. This advance on the whole appears to have been decidedly weaker than usual. In the extreme south of the Bay the first rather strong advance of monsoon winds, due to the Bay current, occurred on the 1st of June, on which date winds became strong, and light to moderate rain fell at the Ceylon stations. From this date this branch of the monsoon current continued to blow with moderate strength only at the Ceylon stations and at the stations on the South Coromandel coast, and again on the whole the strength of these winds was rather less than usual. From about the 7th to the 9th of June this current appeared to be creeping up the east and centre of the Bay, and had probably reached Burma, and on the 9th it was approaching the head of the Bay. It did not, however, pass over Bengal at this time, for rainfall was confined to local storms, and the heavy general rains accompanying the first burst of the monsoon had not occurred. On the 12th of June a barometric depression formed at the head of the Bay in front of the monsoon current, and rapidly developed into a small storm which advanced in a north-westerly direction through the province, bringing with it the monsoon current over the whole of Bengal, where the rains set in generally on the 13th and 14th of June. A noticeable feature therefore of the monsoon of 1894 was the very rapid extension of the monsoon rains over the whole province after they had commenced in the southern districts; and while the rains were only a day or two earlier than usual in setting in over South-West and Central Bengal, they were at least a week earlier over Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The current of monsoon winds over Bengal began to fall off from the 17th to the 20th, when another barometric depression formed in the north of the Bay. This, after developing slightly, passed inland during the 21st, and on the 22nd was between Chaibassa and Balasore, while on the 23rd it was to the west of Chota Nagpur, still advancing in a north-westerly direction, and no longer affecting the province. From the 17th to the 21st therefore rainfall was light, but with the wave of monsoon winds brought up by the depression and the current following in after it, rainfall continued heavy and general up to the 27th of June. On the 28th, again, the monsoon current flowing over Bengal fell off in force, and a third depression formed in the Bay: this passed inland on the morning of the 30th close to Balasore, and it again gave a heavy advance of monsoon winds to Bengal.

With the three depressions or storms in the period from the 13th to the end of June, each bringing up heavy rainfall, the monsoon conditions were rather strongly developed; and the actual rainfall equalled 114 per cent. of the normal for the whole province. The actual rainfall during June varied from between 20 and 30 inches in and near the hills in North Bengal, and also over considerable parts of South-East Bengal, to falls of between 3 and 5 inches in parts of the Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts; but the greater part of the province received between 10 and 15 inches. Compared with the normal fall for June, this was decidedly below the normal over the eastern half of the province, and also in the greater part of the northern districts. In the majority of cases where defect was recorded it was small, usually up to 5 inches, but over a considerable area in North Bengal it varied from 5 to 10 inches, while at Buxa in the Darjeeling district, it was no less than 16·16 inches. On the other hand, the whole of Western Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and the south of Bihar received a rainfall above the normal, the excess amounts in some parts of Chota Nagpur ranging from 5 to 8 inches. Generally the rainfall varied from an average amount of about 16 inches in East Bengal and 14 inches in North Bengal, a considerable deficiency, to about 10 inches in South-West

Bengal and 9 inches in Bihar, in which division excess falls on the average were registered. For the month of June the average pressure was in slight defect only, the extreme variation being 0·03″ in Chota Nagpur. The variations of temperature from the normal were exceedingly small; slight excess was recorded at the north-eastern stations, and slight defect elsewhere. In the case of humidity and cloud proportion these elements were again in distinct excess over the greater part of the province during June.

The meteorology of July was rather extraordinary from the number and importance of the barometric depressions and cyclonic storms, all of which moved in a westerly or north-westerly direction. Four of these storms, three of which were severe, were formed over the sea, or partly over the sea and partly over the land, whilst two feeble depressions were formed over the land area. In the first week two feeble storms occurred, one passing from the north-west angle of the Bay and the other being formed in the centre and north of the province, but these were of little importance. After this came three storms, each more severe than the last, and the path of each was to the north of its predecessor's. These were practically formed over the Bay, and moved in directions varying from north-west to west. The first was decidedly severe, and the two last very severe, the third doing a good deal of damage to the shipping at the head of the Bay. The sixth was a feeble storm, as judged by the depression of the barometer, but it was highly important in the amount of rainfall it gave, particularly to areas which had hitherto received very little in July. With this succession of storms large amounts of rain were brought up to the province, but the distribution was peculiar, for while the general rainfall of the whole of Bengal was about 20 per cent. in excess of the normal, a good many districts did not receive more than half or one-third the usual fall. The average amount recorded in different divisions varied from about 19 inches in East Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur to about 11 inches in North Bengal, and slight to moderate excess falls were recorded in all districts except North Bengal.

In July the mean pressure for the month showed very slight defects at some of the stations in South Bengal and in Orissa, while slight excess was registered elsewhere, equalling 0·02″ to 0·03″ at the northern stations. The whole of the north of the province, which received a defective rainfall, showed a mean temperature about 1 degree in excess of the normal, while the remainder of the province showed slight defect, which was largest in the south-west of the province. Humidity during the month was on the whole slightly higher than usual, though the sky was less heavily clouded.

In August the conditions were in striking contrast to those of July, for not a single storm of importance was formed, and only two very feeble barometric depressions were generated. One of these was formed over the north-west angle of the Bay on August 6th, and advanced westwards into the Central Provinces, where it broke up on the 9th; while the second depression, which existed for no less than eight days, was formed over the south-east of the province, and gradually advanced in a north-westerly direction to Nowgong, where it filled up. During the greater part of the month, however, the conditions were of well-developed monsoon character, except perhaps during the last week, when rainfall became light. Generally the rainfall of the province was about 8 per cent. above the normal. A noticeable feature was that Orissa and South-West Bengal, which received rather large excess falls in July, received rather scanty falls in August; while again North Bengal, which received a fall 20 per cent. in defect in July, received a fall 11 per cent. in excess in August. The general rainfall for the month equalled about 9 inches in Orissa, 11 inches in South-West Bengal, 15 inches in Bihar and North Bengal, and about 17 to 18 inches in Chota Nagpur and East Bengal; and slight to moderate excess falls were received in North and East Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and somewhat deficient falls in South-West Bengal and Orissa. The mean pressure for August was in slight defect at all stations, while the variations of temperature during the month were unimportant, and the mean temperature for the whole month was in defect by 0°·7. Cloud proportion and humidity were both higher than usual.

The monsoon current in the Bay had been a little feeble during the last week of August, but quite at its close a fresh advance was taking place. In

front of this a barometric depression formed in the centre of the Bay on August 30th; it then advanced towards the North Madras coast, which it crossed on September 1st, and afterwards travelled as far as South-East Punjab, where it filled up on the 7th. A second feeble depression formed in the Bay on the 7th and advanced into the Central Provinces, where it filled up on the 9th. Another very feeble depression then formed in the north-west of the Bay on the 14th, and advanced in a north-westerly direction, filling up over Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 17th and 18th instant. A fourth depression or feeble cyclonic storm next formed at the head of the Bay on the 23rd, which steadily intensified until the afternoon of the 27th, when it passed inland near Puri as a rather feeble storm. Its inland course was first in a west-north-westerly direction, and then north-westerly and northerly, and finally north-easterly; and the storm only broke up on October 1st, probably to the north of Benares. To sum up, the weather in September was again unusually disturbed for the greater part of the month, as no less than four depressions or storms were formed, all of which advanced in a westerly or west-north-westerly direction. The rainfall of September over the whole province averaged about 96 per cent. of normal amount. Considerable excess falls were received in North Bengal and Bihar, moderately defective falls in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and largely defective falls in East Bengal and Orissa. The variation of the mean pressure of the month from the normal was exceedingly small, and a defect of about 0·01″ only was registered. The average mean temperature for the month also was nearly normal, though slight excess amounts of about half a degree were registered in the extreme west, south-west, and south of the province, while elsewhere defects of about similar amount were recorded. Humidity and cloud proportion were again in excess at the majority of stations.

October was again an unusually disturbed month. One barometric depression crossed the coast on the 2nd between Balasore and Sangor Island, and passed through Bengal, breaking up near Naini Tal on the 6th. After it had brought up a feeble burst of monsoon winds to Bengal, the monsoon current began to retire southwards, giving moderate rain in its retreat. By the 17th fairly fine weather had set in over Bengal and continued until a second storm was generated in the centre of the Bay, which advanced westwards across the North Madras coast on the 21st. This was accompanied by a heavy wave of monsoon winds, which advanced northwards after the storm had broken up, and on the 22nd and 23rd reached Bengal, when again general rain set in. On the 24th exceptionally heavy rain fell in Bihar, and on the 25th this was followed by the formation of a very distinct barometric depression over this area, which lasted till the 28th, when it broke up, and again the south-west monsoon current retreated southwards to the Bay. Another storm formed in the Bay on the 29th near the Andaman Islands, and like its predecessor crossed the North Madras coast on the morning of November 2nd. This was accompanied by a heavy wave of monsoon winds, which began to reach Bengal on November 1st and 2nd, and afterwards spread over the whole province, giving another burst of heavy rainfall in the first week of that month. Hence it will be seen that the weather in October was decidedly stormy, and two cyclonic storms and two more feeble depressions were formed during this period. The rainfall of October was unusually heavy, and the general fall over the whole province was 59 per cent. in excess of the normal; in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal it was exceptionally heavy; in South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and Orissa more nearly normal, and in South-West and East Bengal the comparative lightness of the rainfall was remarkable. Owing to the disturbed nature of the weather, the general pressure for the month was rather largely in defect, the variations having been generally from 0·04″ to 0·06″. The average mean temperature for the month was, on the other hand, in excess by about a degree. Humidity and cloud proportion were again very much higher than usual.

It is customary in most years for the monsoon season to close early in October, but in the present year the effect of the large storm which crossed the Madras coast on November 2nd was to cause another wave of moisture-laden monsoon winds to advance over the province. Indeed, from the 1st and 2nd of November, Bengal was actually influenced by the cyclonic circulation of wind accompanying the storm; fairly general rain commenced from the 2nd and

continued up till about the 5th, when a dry north-westerly wind set in at the north-western stations, gradually driving back the moist easterly winds which had been previously blowing. Again, during the retreat of the moist winds, rather heavy rain was received; but by the 10th instant the dry north-westerly winds had advanced over the whole province, and from this date fine settled weather of ordinary cold season character set in.

North-east monsoon period: November and December.

As has been stated above, the north-east monsoon season in 1894 in Bengal did not set in until unusually late, for during the first 9 or 10 days of November conditions more resembled those of the rainy season than those of the cold weather. From the 10th of November to the end of the month, however, fine settled weather prevailed, and the meteorological changes were small and unimportant. A steady northerly wind current blew over the whole province, and gave low temperature and humidity, with almost cloudless skies. In the Bay the retreat of the south-west monsoon current in November was unusually quiet, and no storms or even depressions of any importance were found during the month. The pressure for November was in small to moderate excess, the mean excess varying from 0·05″ at the south-eastern stations to about 0·03″ in the extreme west of the province. The mean average temperature was nearly normal, but excess amounts were recorded in the first 10 days and at the close of the month, though defects were registered from the 10th to the 24th. Humidity and cloud proportion were also in rather large excess. Very heavy rain was received during the first week or 10 days of November, the falls varying from 4 to 5½ inches in South-West and East Bengal to an inch or an inch and a half in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal; that is, from about twice the normal amount in Orissa to ten and twelve times the ordinary fall in Bihar and South-West Bengal.

No barometric depressions were formed over the Bay in December, and hence there was no disturbance to the weather in Bengal from this cause. On the other hand, the cold weather storms in North-Western India commenced unusually early in 1894, and no less than four barometric depressions advanced from North-Western India over Bengal during December, practically one in each week. They were, however, not of a very influential character, and gave comparatively little rain in their advance through the province. Each depression, however, gave a distinct warm wave of air before and during its existence. The succeeding cold waves were of unusually short duration. Conditions in Bengal were rather less settled than usual in December; but the depressions were so feeble that the rainfall received was exceedingly slight, except in North and East Bengal, which received falls decidedly larger than usual. The mean pressure for the month showed only very slight variation from the normal, the majority of stations reporting defects of less than a hundredth of an inch. Temperature on the other hand was usually in excess by rather more than a degree, confined, however, to the night or minimum temperatures. Humidity and cloud proportion were also decidedly in excess.

Summary of main features for the year.

The main features of the meteorology of 1894 may be thus summarized—

I.—In the case of the months preceding the south-west monsoon period—

(1) The variations of pressure from the normal were small. Slight defects of about 0·02″ were recorded in January and April, and also very slight defects in March; while in February slight excess pressures were registered.

(2) Temperature was in excess for the first three months of the year, the excess being from 3 to 4 degrees in February, and less in the other two months. In April slightly defective temperature was recorded.

(6) Humidity and cloud proportion were in excess in three out of the four months.

(4) There were practically no cold weather storms, and though they were fairly numerous in North-Western India, they broke up in almost all cases before reaching Bengal.

(5) The hot season conditions therefore set in rather earlier and in a somewhat more intense form than usual.

(6) Local storms almost of the type of hot weather storms commenced in the last week of February; in March they were few in number, while in April they were rather numerous, and some of them were decidedly influential.

(7) In April also a small but rather severe cyclonic storm formed in the Andaman Sea and passed over Burma.

(8) The rainfall was generally small. Very decided defects were recorded in January, February and March, but in April slight excess amounts were received.

(9) May was a month in which the hot season conditions were developed in the western and central districts of the province to a most abnormal extent, and most excessive temperatures were recorded. Rainfall was also in rather large defect, and pressure was also much lower than usual.

II.—In the monsoon season—

(1) In the Bay there were practically no large advances of south-west monsoon winds at all in May, but from the beginning of June a large advance was made, which reached the north of the Bay in the second week: in front of this a small storm was formed, which advanced through Bengal in a north-westerly direction, causing the commencement of the monsoon rains. Owing to the rather rapid passage of the depression from South-East Bengal to Bihar, the rains spread with unusual rapidity over the province.

(2) The rains set in over the whole of Bengal from about the 13th to the 14th of June, or slightly earlier than usual in the southern districts, and about a week earlier than usual in Bihar and in the north-western districts generally.

(3) The strength of the monsoon was fairly great throughout the whole of its existence, and it gave rain unusually late until the end of October and the early part of November.

(4) The monsoon was characterized by numerous storms and barometric depressions: three depressions were formed in June; there were four severe cyclonic storms and two barometric depressions in July; August was free from storms; in September there were four very influential depressions; and in October there were two depressions, one of which was influential, together with two cyclonic storms, both of which were very large and extensive, though not very severe. The last storm influenced the weather in the early part of November also.

(5) Hence the rainfall from June to the 15th of November was unusually heavy, the monsoon rains being at least 10 per cent. heavier than usual.

(6) There were areas of well-marked excessive precipitation in the districts of Manbhum, Shahabad, and Gaya and other parts of Bihar; while the falls were particularly light and defective in Rangpur, Howrah, Hooghly, and Rajshahi.

(7) Pressure was usually in slight defect almost throughout, the defect being large in October and the early part of November.

(8) Temperature was either normal or in slight excess in all months except August, when a small defect was registered.

(9) Humidity and cloud proportion were in excess throughout.

III.—In the two north-east monsoon months at the close of the year—

(1) The retreat of the south-west monsoon current down the Bay was unusually quiet, and after the storm which crossed the North Madras coast on November 2nd, no storm or even definite barometric depression was formed there.

(2) The cold weather storms set in unusually early, and no less than four barometric depressions of a rather feeble kind advanced from North-Western India through Bengal in December.

They, however, gave little rain to the province, though they caused the usual waves of warm, moist air in front of, and in connection with, them.

(3) Pressure in November was in small to moderate excess, while that in December was almost normal, though, if anything, very slightly in defect.

(4) The mean temperature in November was very nearly normal, but that of December was usually in excess by rather more than a degree.

(5) Humidity and cloud proportion were both in moderate to considerable excess for the greater part of both months.

(6) The rainfall in the early part of November was excessive, particularly in Bihar and South-West Bengal. The last three weeks were, however, rainless. In December light to moderate rain fell in East and North Bengal.

"Pressure."

Above has been given a brief general summary of the weather conditions in Bengal, month by month, throughout the year; and it only remains to add a very brief statement dealing with the usual meteorological elements of pressure, temperature, humidity and cloud proportion, winds, storms, and rainfall:—

Variation of Pressure from the normal in each month of 1894 (*variation given in decimals of an inch*).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	—·024	+·015	—·020	—·012	—·060	—·019	+·003	—·016	+·011	—·044	+·038	+·002	—·012
North Bengal	—·026	+·017	—·024	—·002	—·063	—·009	+·022	—·011	+·001	—·044	+·040	+·002	—·008
East Bengal	—·032	0	—·040	—·016	—·046	—·026	+·008	—·015	—·005	—·032	+·047	0	—·013
Bihar	—·024	+·012	—·019	—·008	—·064	—·011	+·023	—·014	—·008	—·053	+·037	—·001	—·011
Orissa	—·033	+·011	—·026	—·016	—·048	—·022	—·002	—·014	—·007	—·046	+·041	—·004	—·014
Chota Nagpur	—·022	+·016	—·015	—·020	—·043	—·027	0	—·020	—·012	—·054	+·035	+·007	—·013

It will be seen that very considerable defects were registered in January, March, May and October, but that in the remaining months the variations from the normal were small. Hence the mean pressure over the whole province for the year has been slightly below the normal in every meteorological district, and for the whole province the defect for the year has equalled 0·012″.

Temperature.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table:—

Variation of the Temperature from the normal in each month of 1894 (*variation given in degrees Fahrenheit*).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+0·8	+2·5	+0·8	—0·6	+3·3	—1·1	—1·1	—0·8	0	+0·3	—0·9	+0·7	+0·3
North Bengal	+0·3	+4·5	—0·4	—0·2	+1·8	+0·8	+0·4	—0·7	—0·6	+1·1	—0·6	+1·0	+0·6
East Bengal	—0·2	+3·3	+0·2	—0·3	+0·6	—0·3	—0·3	—0·9	+0·1	+0·3	—1·4	+0·6	+0·1
Bihar	+1·5	+3·2	—0·5	—0·5	+3·6	—0·6	0	—1·1	—0·3	+0·6	+0·1	+1·3	+0·6
Orissa	+0·8	+1·9	+1·4	—0·7	+2·5	—0·9	—1·4	—0·4	+0·5	+0·6	—0·2	+1·2	+0·4
Chota Nagpur	+1·5	+3·3	+0·5	—0·5	+4·6	—0·9	—0·9	—0·5	+0·6	+0·9	0	+1·3	+0·8

It will be seen that the pre-monsoon months of 1894 were unusually hot, the general temperature of the whole of the province of Bengal in February being between 3 and 4 degrees in excess of the normal, while in May the

excess was also almost 3° degrees. This latter during the hottest month of the year represents a very considerable excess amount. As usual, the temperature during the rainy season was almost normal, but again the cold weather month of December showed a considerable excess. Hence for the whole year every meteorological division of the province registered an excess temperature, and the whole province showed an excess amount of 0·5°.

Humidity and cloud proportion.

The following table gives the variation of the humidity (recorded at 8 A.M. on each day) from the normal month by month and for the year in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province:—

Variation of Humidity from the normal in each month of 1894 *(variation given in percentage amounts of saturation of the air).*

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+1	+1	−3	+1	+3	+3	+2	+2	+3	+4	+7	+8	+3
North Bengal ...	+6	+10	+10	+4	+3	+3	−6	+1	+5	+10	+10	+8	+5
East Bengal ...	+3	+4	+2	+1	+1	+1	+3	+1	+1	+3	+8	+8	+2
Bihar ...	+5	+19	+5	+11	−2	+3	+1	+4	−1	+6	+10	+8	+5
Orissa ...	−3	−5	−3	−1	+1	+1	−2	−1	−3	−1	+3	+6	−1
Chota Nagpur ...	+7	+19	−4	+1	−10	+1	+3	+5	+3	+14	+18	+10	+6

Throughout the greater part of the year the amount of moisture in the air was larger than usual in all divisions except Orissa. The excess was very marked in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and North Bengal, and in February, October, and November in practically all divisions. The mean humidity for the whole year also shows a decided excess in all divisions, except Orissa.

The following table gives the variations of the cloud proportion (recorded at 8 A.M. on each day) from the normal, month by month and for the year, in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province:—

Variation of Cloud Proportion from the normal in each month of 1894 *(overcast sky*=10 *and cloudless sky*=0, *and variation given in accordance with this standard).*

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	−1·1	+0·1	+0·4	+1·4	+0·6	0	−0·6	+0·3	−1·2	+0·7	−0·3	0	+0·1
North Bengal ...	+1·6	+0·3	−0·6	−0·3	+0·5	+0·5	−0·2	+0·3	+1·7	+0·8	+1·0	+0·7	+0·9
East Bengal ...	−0·3	+0·9	0	−0·3	+0·3	+0·6	+1·1	+0·9	+0·7	+1·8	+1·0	+0·3	+0·5
Bihar ...	−0·1	+0·5	0	+0·3	−1·0	−0·4	−0·3	+0·3	+0·1	+1·9	+1·1	+0·3	0
Orissa ...	−0·7	+0·3	+0·9	+2·3	+1·4	+1·1	+0·3	0	−0·8	+1·1	+0·6	−0·9	+0·5
Chota Nagpur ...	−0·7	+2·1	+1·4	+1·4	−1·3	+0·9	−0·3	+0·6	+0·6	+1·7	0	+0·1	+0·5

The mean cloud proportion for the whole year shows a small but distinct excess amount.

Winds.

In January the northerly winds were steadier than usual, but were on the whole slightly below their normal strength. The mean direction at the Bengal stations differed from the normal very irregularly, neighbouring stations showing opposite deflections. The winds were rather steadier and stronger in Bihar, and more northerly or less westerly than usual. The increased northing was as strongly exhibited at the Orissa station as in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. In February they were on the whole lighter than usual in Bengal, and remarkably unsteady, more especially in the southern and eastern districts. In West Bengal and Bihar the chief feature was the unusual strength of the northerly component, indicating the abnormal prevalence of northerly winds, while the actual strength

and steadiness were about equal to the normal. In March they were somewhat feebler, but slightly steadier than usual, in Bengal; in Chota Nagpur they were somewhat stronger and more northerly than usual. In April they were considerably steadier in Orissa and Bengal, and were on the whole slightly stronger. The mean directions were less westerly at the coast stations, such as False Point and Saugor Island, and were westerly in the interior at Calcutta, Berhampore, and Burdwan. Easterly winds extended along the foot of the hills as far west as Darbhanga, and even to Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces. In May they were more westerly over the whole of Bengal and Orissa, with the exception of Saugor Island and False Point. They were also much above their normal strength in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and remarkably steady. Easterly winds extended across the whole of the northern districts of Bihar for the greater part of the month.

In June, or practically at the commencement of the monsoon season, winds in Bengal generally were above their normal strength, and steadier than usual, especially in Bihar; and a noteworthy feature of the mean air movement in Bengal generally was the increased easting. In July the mean air movement was largely determined by the monsoon storms, which advanced westwards from Bengal and the head of the Bay; and thus, although winds were stronger than usual, they were abnormally unsteady in West Bengal, and more easterly than usual in East Bengal. In August the mean velocity of the monsoon current in the Bay was probably normal, but the current was more variable in strength in Bengal, and in Bihar it was stronger; the mean directions for the month were less easterly or more westerly at stations in the interior of Bengal, and as is usually the case opposite deflections obtained at the coast stations. In consequence of the unusually small number of cyclonic storms or depressions winds were much steadier than usual in Bengal. In September the monsoon current blowing in the Bay appears to have been more vigorous than usual. In Bengal winds were less easterly at the eastern and central stations, and on the whole slightly stronger than usual. In October they were more steady and generally stronger in Bengal; but the chief feature was the marked preponderance of southerly winds, in consequence of which the mean direction was from the south instead of from the north, as is usual in that month. In Chota Nagpur and Bihar they were remarkably unsteady, and the mean directions varied very irregularly from the normal; and the winds were considerably above their normal strength.

In November the cold weather system did not set in properly over Bengal until about the 10th instant, and hence the winds generally were not so steady as usual. In West Bengal they were weaker and less westerly. The air movement in Bengal and Orissa in December varied irregularly in amount, but was on the average of all the stations of normal intensity and steadiness. The only important feature was the increased northing and diminished westing.

Storms.

The storms which occurred during 1894 were decidedly numerous, and several of them were of considerable violence. In the following paragraphs only those which were of importance are treated in detail:—

In the first three months there was no serious storm. In April a small cyclonic storm of very considerable intensity formed in the Andaman Sea in front of the first advance of monsoon winds. On the 26th of April weather was decidedly disturbed and very squally in the southern half of the Andaman Sea, but there is no evidence to show that any actual storm had formed; on the 27th this disturbance extended to the centre, the north was cloudy and showery, and the south of the Bay was very squally. On the 28th a distinct cyclonic storm of rather considerable intensity existed in the northern half of the Andaman Sea, with a centre probably in about lat. 14°N. and long. 94½°E. At 8 A.M. of the 29th the depression and storm area lay over the Gulf of Martaban, with the centre of the storm a little to the south of the mouth of the Rangoon river, and at this time the barometric depression at the centre of the storm probably exceeded half an inch. The storm was then proceeding in a north-easterly direction, and after crossing the coast passed a little distance to the east of Rangoon at about 11 A.M. of that day; it then rapidly disintegrated, and on the morning of the 30th had quite disappeared. Very few ships

were involved in it, but it appears to have done some damage as it crossed the coast, though the storm area was small. Two or three hot weather depressions were again formed in May, in which numerous local storms were produced, but they were of little importance. No storm formed in the Bay, and it was therefore an unusually quiet month.

In the monsoon season a large number of storms were formed, many of which were severe; but they occurred in alternate periods, for June and August were quiet, while July, September, and October were stormy months. In June the only storm of importance was one which formed in front of the main advance of the monsoon current which about the 9th was approaching the north of the Bay. From the 10th to the 12th the changes were of little importance, but on the latter date a distinct low-pressure area commenced to form in South-East Bengal and over the neighbouring parts of the Bay. This rapidly developed into a small cyclonic storm, the centre of which was on the 13th not far from Chittagong. Immediately after its formation it began to move in a north-westerly direction, and on the 14th was between Jessore and Faridpur, but had filled up to a certain extent. On the 15th it was in Chota Nagpur, probably not far from Chaibassa, but was then decidedly feeble. On the 16th it had passed away from the province altogether. This storm brought up the monsoon current and rains over the whole province. In July three severe storms occurred. The first of these formed in the east of the Bay on the 8th and developed moderately up till the 10th, when it began to move in a westerly direction, and the centre crossed the Orissa coast almost immediately over Puri at about 2 A.M. of the 12th. It afterwards continued its rapid westerly or west-north-westerly advance, and broke up in Lower Sind on the 14th and 15th. In its passage across the peninsula its daily rate of advance was about 600 miles. The second existed from July 14th to the 23rd. It formed in the north of the Bay on the 14th or 15th, with a centre probably to the west of the middle of the Bay, and advanced slowly in a north-north-westerly direction towards the north-west angle of the Bay, crossing the coast a little to the south of Balasore soon after noon of the 17th. It then changed its line of advance and travelled across India in a west-north-westerly and westerly direction, breaking up in Lower Sind on the 23rd and 24th. It gave very heavy weather not only in the Bay and in its track through India, but also in the western parts of India and in the Arabian Sea; exceptionally heavy rain accompanied it, and disastrous floods were caused in parts of Western and North-Western India. The third was formed in the north-east of the Bay on the 22nd and 23rd, and rapidly developed in severity; advancing inland in a west-north-westerly direction on the morning of July 24th it was close to Calcutta, and afterwards passed between Midnapore and Bankura, on the 26th it was entering Bundelkhand, and on the 28th it filled up near Sutna. This storm gave exceptionally heavy rain, and also did much damage to the shipping at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Only feeble depressions formed in August, and in September the single important storm was formed in the last week of the month. It commenced by the establishment of an area of depression in the north of the Bay on the 23rd instant, and gradually becoming more definite it was accompanied on the 27th by a distinct cyclonic circulation of winds. It was then moving in a west-north-westerly direction, and crossing the coast near Puri about noon on the 27th, it was on the 28th in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. On the 29th it had advanced about 240 miles westwards into the middle of the Central Provinces, and was nearly midway between Seoni and Jubbulpur. It then recurved and moved northwards, and on the 30th was 100 miles north of its position on the 29th. Continuing its advance northwards into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces it filled up on the afternoon of the 1st of October, probably to the north of Benares.

In October three storms of moderate severity formed. At the commencement of the month a barometric depression began to form at the head of the Bay, the centre of which passed inland on the evening of October 2nd between Balasore and Saugor Island, moving in a north-westerly direction. It continued to advance, afterwards changing to a northerly direction, till October 6th, when it broke up in the Himalayas near Naini Tal. This small storm brought up another rather feeble burst of monsoon winds, the effects of which

passed away about the 7th, when the monsoon current began to retreat southwards. By the 17th the area of lowest pressure had withdrawn over the Bay, when the second storm of the month was formed, continuing from the 18th to the 22nd. This storm, which, though not intense, extended over a large area, formed in the centre of the Bay, and advanced in a west-north-westerly direction, crossing the coast between Nellore and Madras in the early morning of October 21st, breaking up apparently on the 22nd. The monsoon current again retired southwards, and this retreat was followed by the formation of a very large but rather diffused cyclonic storm in the Bay. This formed on the 29th near the Andaman Islands, and then advanced slowly across the Bay, crossing the coast between Coconada and Masulipatam about 6 A.M. on November 2nd, and finally breaking up a short distance inland on November 4th.

In November and December no storms were generated, but in the latter month five feeble barometric depressions advanced from North-Western India over Bengal. These, however, were of little importance.

Rainfall: pre-monsoon period.

The following tables will indicate clearly the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of the year. The period here given only embraces from January to April (inclusive): May is excluded from the discussion of the pre-monsoon period, because in that month the rainfall is brought up to Bengal by actions precisely similar to those which bring the regular monsoon rains early in June, and its rainfall may usually be said to be due to the partial commencement of the monsoon conditions. The rainfall, it will be seen, was on the whole decidedly deficient in the pre-monsoon months, especially in March and to a smaller extent in February. For the four months the general rainfall in Bengal was about 24 per cent. in defect of the normal, defects being largest in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and also very large in South-West Bengal and Bihar. In North and East Bengal the falls, on the other hand, were very slightly in excess of the normal:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	April 1894.	Season, January to April 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal ...	Nil	0·58	0·61	2·01	3·20
North Bengal	Nil	0·37	0·19	4·51	5·07
East Bengal	Nil	0·90	4·71	3·18	8·79
Bihar	0·02	0·70	0·10	0·58	1·40
Orissa	0·11	0·17	0·30	1·65	2·23
Chota Nagpur	0·02	0·74	0·03	0·62	1·41

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	−0·45	−0·47	−0·85	−0·06	−1·83
North Bengal	−0·49	−0·21	−1·03	+1·96	+0·23
East Bengal	−0·56	−0·13	+1·85	−0·84	+0·32
Bihar	−0·56	+0·27	−0·31	−0·01	−0·61
Orissa	−0·26	−0·74	−0·80	+0·36	−1·44
Chota Nagpur	−0·62	+0·07	−0·82	+0·19	−1·18

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

Meteorological Divisions.	January 1894.	February 1894.	March 1894.	April 1894.	Season, January to April 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal ...	0	−45	−58	− 3	−36
North Bengal	0	−36	−84	+77	+ 5
East Bengal	0	−13	+64	−21	+ 4
Bihar	−97	+63	−76	− 2	−30
Orissa	−70	−81	−73	+28	−39
Chota Nagpur	−97	+10	−96	+44	−46

Rainfall: monsoon period.

The general rainfall of the province in the monsoon period, from May to 15th of November, inclusive, is summarized in the following three tables, where the figures show the facts in the same way as for the pre-monsoon period. It will be seen that the period here dealt with includes the first half of November; for, as already explained, an advance of monsoon winds took place over Bengal in the early part of that month, due to the action of a large and influential storm in the Bay, which crossed the North Madras coast and subsequently broke up:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	1st—15th November 1894.	Monsoon season, 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South-West Bengal ...	3·13	10·54	14·54	11·36	7·40	4·55	4·03	55·55
North Bengal ...	7·66	13·47	11·22	15·53	18·25	7·82	1·50	75·45
East Bengal ...	5·94	16·22	19·51	17·02	9·18	5·64	4·26	78·67
Bihar	0·82	9·39	13·22	14·53	11·28	7·32	1·43	57·99
Orissa ...	0·78	12·02	19·24	9·37	7·10	6·90	3·30	58·71
Chota Nagpur ...	0·82	11·92	18·19	17·09	7·47	7·16	1·05	63·70

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	— 2·27	+0·40	+2·54	—1·35	—1·64	+0·22	+3·75	+ 1·65
North Bengal ...	— 1·60	—4·10	—2·86	+1·50	+4·83	+3·40	+1·36	+ 2·53
East Bengal	— 2·58	—1·94	+2·91	+1·96	—2·90	+0·21	+3·49	+ 1·15
Bihar	— 1·97	+1·61	+1·02	+3·03	+2·44	+3·88	+1·35	+11·36
Orissa	— 3·09	+3·23	+6·74	—2·04	—3·15	+0·74	+2·39	+ 4·82
Chota Nagpur ...	— 1·83	+3·94	+5·03	+3·53	—1·24	+4·19	+0·84	+14·46

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	— 42	+ 4	+21	—11	—18	+ 5	+ 1,339	+ 3
North Bengal ...	— 18	—23	—20	+11	+36	+ 77	+ 971	+ 3
East Bengal	— 30	—11	+18	+12	—24	+ 4	+ 453	+ 1
Bihar	— 71	+21	+ 8	+26	+28	+113	+ 1,687	+24
Orissa	— 80	+37	+54	—18	—31	+ 12	+ 263	+ 9
Chota Nagpur ...	— 69	+49	+38	+26	—14	+141	+ 400	+29

It will therefore be seen that the rainfall of the whole province for the period May to the 15th of November averaged 65·01 inches, while the normal fall for the period is 59·02 inches. The actual fall was thus in excess by practically 6 inches, or 10 per cent. The excess obtained in every large division of the province.

In the following table the figures are given for a more detailed comparison of the actual rainfall during the monsoon period of 1894 with the fall in normal years. The average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall-recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The figures given in columns 4 to 10, inclusive, show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 shows the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the province, and column 12 the actual falls in each district in the monsoon season of 1894 also in inches. Finally column 13, or the last column of the table, shows the variation of the actual rainfall of the monsoon season in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Throughout the whole of the province the only districts which showed defective monsoon rainfall were Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Backergunge, Puri and Singhbhum; and amongst these the only cases where the defect exceeded 10 per cent. of the normal fall were Hooghly, Howrah, Rajshahi, and Rangpur. Excessive falls on the other hand were recorded in Manbhum, Shahabad, Gaya, and Patna :—

Variation of rainfall in the districts of Bengal for the Monsoon season, May to 15th November 1894.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Meteorological Divisions.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	1st to 15th November.	Normal rainfall from May to 15th November.	Actual rainfall from May to 15th November.	Percentage excess (+) or deficiency (−) for the season, May to 15th November 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Inches.	Inches.	
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	− 3	0	+ 23	+ 0	−14	− 6	+ 888	48·95	52·98	+ 8
		Birbhum	− 53	+ 45	+ 3	+30	+ 1	+ 25	+ 1,815	54·98	64·53	+17
		Bankura	− 50	+ 23	+ 15	+ 7	+ 25	+ 23	+ 629	57·16	61·75	+ 8
		Midnapore	− 71	+ 33	+ 57	− 4	−17	+ 3	1,495	59·14	69·69	+17
		Hooghly	− 97	− 2	+ 3	−30	−15	+ 6	+ 9,185	53·98	49·41	− 8
		Howrah	− 62	+ 31	+ 7	−43	−31	+ 6	763	53·76	46·90	−13
		24-Parganas	− 54	− 4	+ 36	−32	− 3	+ 5	1,174	57·94	53·79	− 6
		Calcutta	− 45	− 1	+ 16	−34	0	+ 4	1,139	57·34	43·36	+25
		Nadia	− 9	− 8	+ 33	− 8	+ 32	+ 1	1,383	51·45	57·06	+11
	Presidency	Murshidabad	− 47	+ 53	+ 15	− 1	+ 32	+ 4	1,506	51·99	52·08	+ 2
		Jessore	− 16	− 13	+ 46	−14	−39	+ 28	2,277	53·68	54·68	+ 2
		Khulna	− 32	+ 6	+ 4	−11	+ 31	+ 1	1,379	59·70	52·58	− 8
		Rajshahi	− 23	+ 43	+ 1	+ 5	+ 34	+ 1	1,022	58·48	49·64	−11
		Dinajpur	− 43	+ 15	+ 7	+46	+113	+ 4	1,153	59·84	64·61	+11
		Jalpaiguri	− 41	+ 20	+ 7	+ 49	+ 58	+ 0	60	139·60	153·98	+11
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Darjeeling	+ 4	+ 12	+ 7	+ 41	+ 31	+ 39	59	140·28	146·26	+ 4
		Kuch Behar	+ 11	+ 21	− 53	−10	+126	+ 6		111·90	119·79	+ 7
		Rangpur	− 45	+ 53	+ 63	+18	+ 21	+ 14	480	77·90	67·53	−15
		Bogra	− 25	+ 32	+ 7	+ 45	+ 21	+ 26	1,003	60·01	58·90	− 2
		Pabna	+ 15	− 28	+ 76	− 14	− 16	+ 1	1,306	56·99	66·28	+16
		Dacca	+ 3	+ 19	+ 10	− 4	− 24	+ 6	1,206	64·36	67·58	+ 5
		Mymensingh	+ 8	− 7	+ 19	− 1	− 22	+ 26	2,854	73·43	78·73	+ 7
East Bengal	Dacca	Faridpur	− 31	+ 7	+ 17	+ 20	−17	+ 6	2,999	59·30	69·39	+16
		Backergunge	− 15	− 13	− 1	+ 9	− 13	+ 3	246	79·25	77·00	− 3
		Tippera	+ 3	− 6	+ 18	+ 3	− 3	+ 10	344	87·73	91·31	+ 4
		Noakhali	− 53	+ 20	+ 18	+ 40	− 31	− 1	23	130·79	117·03	− 5
	Chittagong	Chittagong	+ 63	− 23	+ 37	− 5	− 13	+ 2	75	110·61	129·17	+ 5
		South Lushai Hills	− 69	+ 14	+ 13	− 21	+ 24	+ 28	28	87·77	91·21	+ 4
		Patna	− 96	+ 18	− 1	+ 4	+167	+ 1	1,040	41·13	55·56	+35
		Gaya	− 76	+ 39	+ 36	+ 32	+139	+ 1	1,021	41·75	60·66	+45
	Patna	Shahabad	− 79	+ 76	+ 29	+ 51	+126	+ 2	8,127	39·98	61·46	+54
		Saran	− 90	+ 79	+ 15	+ 17	+ 9	+ 3	1,990	40·58	49·56	+22
		Champaran	− 47	+ 37	+ 5	+ 53	− 34	+ 30	0	47·13	54·13	+15
		Muzaffarpur	− 93	− 28	+ 18	+ 20	+ 29	+ 134	5,725	43·91	46·96	+15
Bihar		Darbhanga	− 81	+ 17	+ 8	+ 64	+ 74	+ 14	1,178	41·76	51·63	+24
		Monghyr	− 84	+ 46	+ 94	+ 6	+ 57	+ 78	83·1	47·29	53·04	+12
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	− 81	+ 6	+ 23	+ 17	+ 70	+ 63	403	49·07	51·99	+ 6
		Purnea	− 63	+ 39	− 41	+ 30	+135	− 55	6·06	71·23	77·23	+ 7
		Malda	− 58	+ 14	+ 7	+ 36	+150	+ 1	217	57·48	67·30	+16
		Sonthal Parganas	− 52	+ 34	+ 19	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15	1,582	51·06	58·21	+14
		Cuttack	− 77	+ 18	+ 31	− 21	+ 34	+ 1	292	52·58	57·71	+10
Orissa	Orissa	Balasore	− 70	+ 38	+ 86	− 15	− 35	+ 6	403	51·09	51·43	+ 1
		Puri	− 169	+ 18	+ 5	− 14	− 33	+ 7	378	54·97	51·61	− 6
		Bazarbegh	− 72	+ 68	+ 10	− 16	− 3	+ 1	921	42·93	55·33	+28
		Lohardaga	− 56	+ 17	+ 36	+ 19	+ 99	+ 99	929	51·21	61·79	+20
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Palamau	− 103	+ 33	+ 26	− 33	− 32	+ 74	46	42·16	39·74	− 6
		Manbhum	− 30	+ 89	+ 69	+ 63	+ 1	+ 21	406	47·26	73·99	+56
		Singhbhum	− 91	+ 4	− 6	+ 6	− 33	+ 33	157	53·07	48·54	− 9

Rainfall: north-east monsoon period.

The following three tables show the rainfall in the province from the 16th of November to the end of the year. It will be seen that practically no rain fell in November; and that very little rain was received in December, except in North and East Bengal, where the falls were larger than usual, while, on the other hand, all other divisions received little or no rain and were largely in defect. Hence the rainfall for the whole province was about 62 per cent. in defect of the normal amount:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	16th to 30th November 1894.	December 1894.	Season, 16th November to end of December 1894.
1	2	3	4
South-West Bengal	Nil	0·04	0·04
North Bengal	Nil	0·18	0·18
East Bengal	Nil	0·57	0·57
Bihar	Nil	0·02	0·02
Orissa	Nil	0·02	0·02
Chota Nagpur	Nil	0·05	0·05

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal	—0·05	—0·21	—0·26
North Bengal	—0·03	+0·03	0
East Bengal	—0·27	+0·22	—0·05
Bihar	—0·07	—0·15	—0·22
Orissa	—0·47	—0·49	—0·96
Chota Nagpur	—0·13	—0·25	—0·38

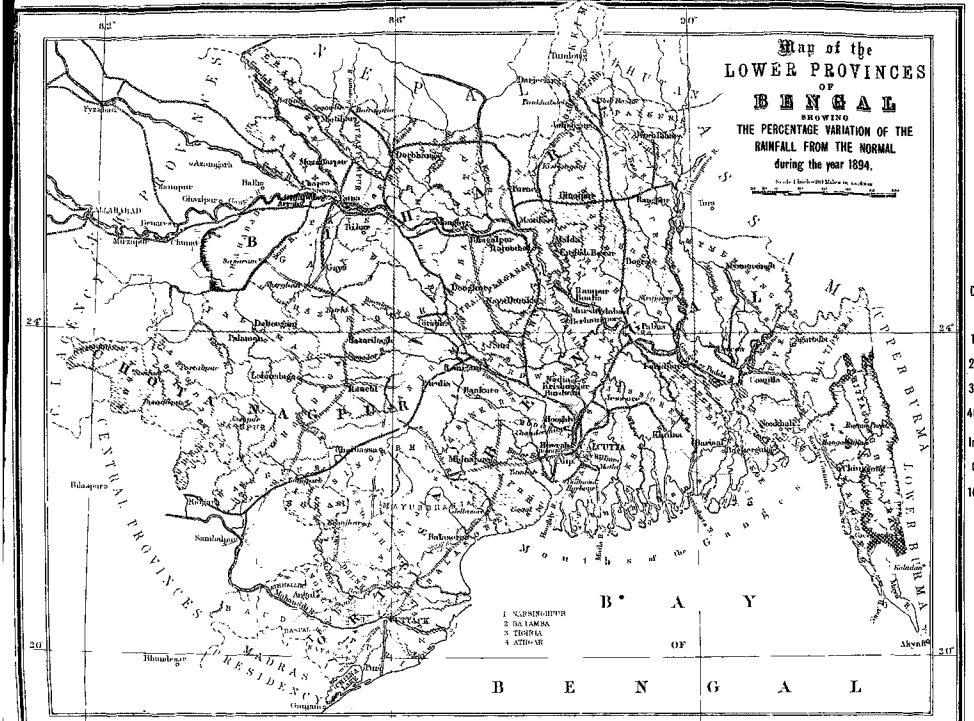
Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal	—100	—84	—87
North Bengal	—100	+ 20	0
East Bengal	—100	+ 63	— 8
Bihar	—100	—88	—92
Orissa	—100	—96	—98
Chota Nagpur	—100	—83	—88

From the first of the accompanying maps it will be seen that the falls varied from between 125 and 150 inches over a considerable part of South-East Bengal, and the districts in and near the hills of North Bengal, to falls of from 40 to 50 inches over a considerable part of the west and centre of the province. More generally the extreme north-eastern, eastern, and south-eastern districts of the province received falls of from about 80 up to 150 inches, while the greater part of the remainder of the province received from 40 to 70 inches. Districts of decidedly light rainfall are shown over considerable parts of North, Central and South-West Bengal, and of unusually heavy rainfall in Shahabad and Manbhum.

In the second map the variations of the actual rainfall of 1894 from the normal are shown as a percentage of the normal amount. It will be seen that the greater part of the provinces shows a decided excess fall, amounting to 40 to 50 per cent. in some districts, such as Shahabad. On the other hand a comparatively small area received a defective fall, which in Howrah and Hooghly was from 10 to 20 per cent. below the normal. Generally, however, the greater part of the province received a fall of from 10 to 20 per cent. above the normal fall for the year.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1894.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was more than—
40 and less than 50 inches
50 60
60 70
70 80
80 90
90 125
125 150
1 MAHANADI R.
2 BRAHMANI
3 TRISTA
4 ATHREE
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS
PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
BHUTAN
NEPAL
SIKKIM
DARJEELING
HILL TIPPERA
ASSAM
KHASIA HILLS
GARO HILLS
NAGA HILLS
MANIPUR
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
Akyab
Cuttack
Puri
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Bankura
Birbhum
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rajshahi
Pabna
Bogra
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Purnea
Malda
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Saharsa
Bhagalpur
Santhalia
Hazaribagh
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Palamau
Lohardaga
Sambalpur
Balasore
Midnapore
Chittagong
Noakhali
Tipperah
Sylhet
Cachar
Goalpara
Kamrup
Darrang
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Naga Hills
Manipur
Khasia Hills
Garo Hills
Tura
Shillong
Gauhati
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Golaghat
Tezpur
Mozufferpur
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Bahraich
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Gya
Purnea
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Saharsa
Bhagalpur
Santhalia
Hazaribagh
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Palamau
Lohardaga
Sambalpur
Balasore
Midnapore
Chittagong
Noakhali
Tipperah
Sylhet
Cachar
Goalpara
Kamrup
Darrang
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Naga Hills
Manipur
Khasia Hills
Garo Hills
Tura
Shillong
Gauhati
Dibrugarh
Jorhat
Golaghat
Tezpur
Mozufferpur
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Bahraich
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Gya
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
RAINFALL FROM THE NORMAL
during the year 1894.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded in excess of the normal was more than—
10% and less than 20%
20% ,, 30%
30% ,, 40%
40% ,, 50%
In defect of the normal—
0% and less than 10%
10% ,, 20%
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HIMALAYA MTS.
Mouths of the Ganges
1 NAPAKHALIPUR
2 BALASORE
3 TIRUPIA
4 ATCHAR

Weather, Crops and Prices of Food-grains, and Material Condition of the People.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices of food-grains, and of the material condition of the people in these Provinces during the year 1894-95.

The *bhadoi* and *aus* crops.

The season was on the whole favourable to the crops harvested in the rains of 1894. For 7 out of the 45 districts a full or more than a full crop was reported; for 26 districts the crops were reported as varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and for 11 districts as varying from 8 to less than 12 annas. Only Manbhum reported less than an 8-anna crop. The general yield of the *bhadoi* crops was considerably better than in 1893, and was estimated by the Director of the Agricultural Department as up to the average. The yield of jute was above the average, and the indigo in Bihar was a record crop.

The winter rice crop.

The season was very favourable in most districts to the cultivation and growth of the winter rice crop, which is the most important crop of the year in these Provinces. Out of the 45 districts, 25 reported the crop to be a full average or better than a full average crop, 15 reported the crop as varying from 14 to under 16 annas, and 5 from 12 to less than 14 annas. No district officer returned less than a 12-anna crop. The general outturn was estimated by the Director of the Agricultural Department as 17 annas, or one anna more than the full average. Probably no better crop has been reaped in these Provinces as a whole in recent years.

Rabi crops.

The latter part of the monsoon season of 1894 was characterised by unusually late rain, which lasted till the end of the first week of November, and was particularly heavy in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and North Bengal. The late rain interfered with the timely preparation of the land, and in many districts prevented the sowing of the whole of the usual *rabi* area. Only in five districts was the outturn of the *rabi* crop estimated to amount to 16 annas; 26 districts (including 10 of the 12 districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which together contain over 60 per cent. of the whole area, cultivated with *rabi* crops) reported crops varying from 12 to 15 annas; 13 districts reported crops varying from 8 to 11 annas, and one district, viz., Pabna, returned a 13 to 14-anna crop. The Director of the Agricultural Department estimated the general average of the *rabi* crops for the Province at 13 to 14 annas.

Price of common rice at the end of the year.

At the end of the year under report prices of common rice were lower in every district than at the end of the year 1892-93, and lower in every district except Rangpur than at the end of 1893-94. On the 31st March 1895, the price of common rice ranged from 12 seers the rupee in Darjeeling to 24 seers in Manbhum. In 21 districts it was selling at 14 to 17 seers; in 16 districts at over 17 seers to 20 seers; and in 5 districts, viz., Bankura, the three Orissa districts, and Manbhum, at over 20 seers. Only in three districts, viz., Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Hooghly, was the price dearer than 14 seers to the rupee.

The agricultural conditions of the year in each Division will now be separately noticed.

Burdwan Division.

The average rainfall in each district of the Burdwan Division during the last three years will be seen from the table below:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Burdwan	52·21	62·25	56·04
Birbhum	52·72	60·98	61·73
Bankura	50·80	72·21	58·58
Midnapore	52·59	72·46	64·76
Hooghly	53·82	72·86	64·15
Howrah	48·45	69·46	49·13

The monsoon set in late, but the rainfall was evenly distributed, as in the preceding year, and was favourable to the crops, except in parts of Burdwan and Midnapore, which suffered from flood. The outturn of crops, especially of rice, was above the average. In Hooghly district exceedingly heavy rain fell in November, which generally benefited the crops; and the harvest in this district is said to have been the finest reaped for twenty years.

The good harvests of the year brought down the price of rice. The average price of common rice varied throughout the Division from 21 seers in Contai to 13 seers in Hooghly, chiefly according to the facilities for communication. In the last fortnight of March 1895 the average price of common rice was 17 seers 10 chitaks, against 14 seers 2 chitaks and 12 seers 1 chitak of the corresponding fortnights in 1894 and 1893. The rabi crops were not so universally good as the rice crops, and the prices of wheat and gram ruled higher than in the previous year, though much cheaper than in 1893.

In consequence of the abundant rice harvests of the year under report and the excellent crops of the two preceding years, the material condition of the people has been remarkably good. The labouring classes also benefited from the growing demand for labour created by the expansion of the coal trade, the increase in the number of factories, and the opening up of new industries. The wages of labour remained almost stationary except in Howrah, where the rate has increased.

Presidency Division.

The table below gives the average of the rainfall in each district of the Presidency Division during 1894-95 and the two preceding years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24-Parganas	64·72	72·84	52·13
Nadia	50·10	71·70	60·46
Murshidabad	44·79	67·89	56·26
Jessore	61·44	65·04	58·66
Khulna	62·27	83·29	64·65

The fall in every district was less than in 1893-94, but the divisional average was slightly above that of 1892-93. The rainfall was especially well distributed in Jessore and Khulna, which had the best crops in the Division. The late rice crop was better than in the two preceding years in every district except Murshidabad, and the average outturn of the early and late rice crops for the year is probably understated at 15·1 annas and 14 annas for the whole Division. Abnormally heavy rain in October and November caused some damage to indigo, sugarcane, and lowland paddy.

The price of common rice, which is the staple food, fell by about one-fourth, as compared with the two preceding years, in all the districts except Murshidabad, where it rose slightly. In the last fortnight of March 1895, the average price of common rice was 17 seers 14 chitaks, against 13 seers 2 chitaks and 12 seers 7 chitaks in the corresponding fortnights of the two preceding years. The material condition of the mass of the people during the year under report was better on account of the good crops than in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The fall in the price of rice had no effect on the wages of labour, which are generally fixed by custom.

Rajshahi Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Rajshahi Division as compared with the figures of the two preceding years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Rajshahi	52·67	67·25	55·14
Dinajpur	72·33	81·74	72·43
Jalpaiguri	165·39	152·62	147·03
Darjeeling	136·78	129·37	117·88
Rangpur	97·85	80·92	63·10
Bogra	65·13	76·54	69·85
Pabna	63·30	80·30	61·93

The fall was below the mean of the two preceding years, but not in a very marked degree except in Rangpur. The monsoon commenced mildly, but there was heavy rain towards its close. The cold weather was dry, and the outturn of the rabi was therefore diminished; but as a whole the harvests of the year were very little, if at all, below the average.

The price of common rice, which is the principal article of consumption, fell greatly towards the end of the year; but other food-grains continued to be dear as in the two previous years. During the last fortnight of March 1895 the average price of common rice for the Division was 15 seers 6½ chitaks per rupee, against 13 seers 2 chitaks and 12 seers 14½ chitaks in the corresponding fortnights of 1893-94 and 1892-93.

There was no marked change in the condition of the people in 1894-95. The crops were not quite so good as in the preceding year; and the price of rice ruled lower. The cultivators' profits were therefore somewhat less, though still very fair. The labourers gained something by the comparative cheapness of their staple food. Wages remained practically unchanged.

Chittagong Division.

The average rainfall in the districtsof the Chittagong Division during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Tippera	78·27	85·12	78·57
Noakhali	116·16	145·74	117·83
Chittagong	82·45	146·39	112·57
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	86·78	147·78	.....

The year 1894-95 was one of average and well-distributed rainfall. The floods of 1893 in the Tippera and Noakhali districts left layers of fertile soil, which increased the yield of the crops. The crops, except those of the cold weather, which was somewhat dry, were generally on the bumper scale. The distress caused in Tippera, by the floods of July and August 1893 and the storm of October 1893, ceased in July 1894, when an unusually fine crop of *aus* rice was harvested. On account of the good harvests, the price of common rice fell at the end of the year throughout the Division far below the price of recent years. In the last fortnight of March 1895 the average price of rice in the three plains districts was 19 seers and 9 chitaks to the rupee, against 11 seers 15 chitaks, and 12 seers 11 chitaks in the corresponding fortnights of the two preceding years. In the Hill Tracts also the year was favourable to agriculture; and the main crops were better than they have been for the last two years.

Dacca Division.

The average rainfall in the different districts of the Dacca Division during the past three years will appear from the following table:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca	64·64	74·14	69·47
Mymensingh	84·36	100·57	88·99
Faridpur	61·02	75·34	71·53
Backergunge	73·04	103·91	84·86

The rainfall was generally well distributed and favourable to all crops except *rabi*, which suffered from the unusually heavy rains in October and November, and subsequently from drought. The best harvests are reported to have been obtained in Faridpur and Backergunge, but the average of the winter rice crop for the whole Division is shown as 16¾ annas. The jute crop was also very nearly a full one.

In 1893-94 the partial failure of the rice crop in the low lands in Faridpur and Backergunge had caused some distress, and some minor measures of relief were undertaken in these districts. The *rabi* and *boro* crops of 1893-94 were good, and the *aus* crop of 1894 was almost a bumper one. On account of previous poor seasons, however, the price of rice, though falling, continued high until October 1894, when the *aman* crop began to come into the market. The price of common rice at the end of the year was the lowest on record since 1887-88. During the last fortnight of March 1895 the average price in the Division was 17 seers 11 chitaks, against 11 seers 8¾ chitaks and 11 seers 11¾ chitaks of the corresponding fortnights of the two preceding years. The wages of labour were almost the same as in 1893-94.

Patna Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the different districts of the Patna Division during the past three years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Patna	42·36	50·04	59·01
Gaya	37·06	38·90	51·04
Shahabad	37·57	49·63	60·63
Saran	43·20	46·01	51·07
Champaran	62·83	78·66	54·38
Muzaffarpur	44·84	57·09	51·19
Darbhanga	46·39	56·29	51·05

In the three South Ganges districts the rainfall was considerably over the average, especially in Shahabad. In the North Ganges districts the fall was above the normal. The conditions in respect to weather and the outturn of the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops varied considerably in the districts to the north and to the south of the Ganges. After a long drought the monsoon broke favourably everywhere in June, but this was followed by a second drought in the north of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, while the rainfall in the southern districts proved excessive. Fortunately good rain in August brought the second drought to a close in North Bihar, and in the end the northern districts had better *bhadoi* crops than the southern districts. The winter rice crop, which is the chief crop of the year, was unusually good for the Division as a whole. Untimely heavy rain in October was not favourable for *rabi* sowing, but the subsequent months were all that could be wished. The northern districts, again, got the best crop, while the outturn in the southern districts was more or less poor.

The year was an unfortunate one for opium, which suffered from blight. On the other hand, both as regards yield and colour, it was exceptionally good for indigo. The price of rice rose very high for a time in Saran, and maize was dear throughout the year. Rice fell in price with the harvesting of the winter crop, and in the last fortnight of March 1895 the average price of common rice was 16 seers 9 chitaks to the rupee, or 1½ seers per rupee more than during the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 2 seers 3 chitaks cheaper than in 1893. Gram was dearer than in 1894, but wheat was selling at about the same price. Maize was selling at 22 to 25½ seers the rupee at the end of March 1895, as against 17½ to 22 seers in the preceding year. There is a tendency for skilled labour in towns to command a higher price, but the wages of unskilled labour maintain from year to year much the same level.

On the whole, the year was decidedly a good one for the districts to the north of the Ganges, and an average one for those to the south excepting Shahabad, where it was somewhat below the average.

Bhagalpur Division.

The following table shows the average rainfall in the different district of the Bhagalpur Division during the past threes years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Monghyr	32·06	47·02	53·97
Bhagalpur	44·36	57·29	49·09
Purnea	81·05	85·28	73·84
Malda	50·73	63·95	60·42
Sonthal Parganas ...	46·91	65·32	64·92

The monsoon broke rather late, but was unusually prolonged into the month of November. There was then a complete absence of rain up to March. Heavy floods in July and August caused a considerable loss of *bhadoi* and early rice crops in Monghyr and Malda districts, but this was compensated by the good winter rice and *rabi* crops which followed; and on the whole the year may be said to have been one of abundant harvests throughout the Division.

The price of common rice fell in the latter half of the year. During the last fortnight in March 1895, the average price was 17 seers 15 chitaks, against 15 seers 8 chitaks and 15 seers in the corresponding periods of 1894 and 1893. Owing to improved communications, there is a continued tendency towards equalisation of prices.

Taking the Division as a whole, the condition of the people was, owing to good harvests, fairly prosperous. Wages of labour remained almost stationary: if anything, there is a slight tendency towards a rise.

Orissa Division.

The rainfall during the past three years in the districts of the Orissa Division is shown in the following table:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	56·71	72·18	58·00
Balasore	54·75	73·58	67·56
Puri	51·31	68·60	53·43

The year was one of average and well-distributed rainfall; but considerable tracts were affected by the unusually high floods of the Mahanadi, Brahmini-Byturni, and the Subarnarekha in July and August on account of the heavy rainfall in the hilly tracts beyond the Division, where those rivers take their rise. In spite of the damages caused by the floods, however, the harvests were greatly in advance of recent averages. As usually happens, the deposit of silt left after the subsidence of the water in the flooded areas was favourable to the *rabi* and *datua* rice crops that followed.

Owing to the short crops of previous years, prices were high from the beginning of the year till the harvesting of the *saradh* or winter rice. In July 1894 common rice sold as high as 13 seers per rupee, but during the latter half of the year the price fell greatly. In the last fortnight of March 1895, the average price for the Division was 22 seers 3 chitaks, against 16 seers 8 chitaks and 15 seers 14 chitaks of the corresponding fortnights of the two previous years.

The District Boards in Cuttack and Balasore gave some relief on a small scale after the floods in Balasore, but there was no general distress. The poorer tenantry continued to be in a state of chronic indebtedness to their zamindars and mahajans. Service in Calcutta and recently work on the East Coast Railway provide a livelihood for a number of persons, and pressure of population is further relieved by emigration to the waste lands in Gurjat; but the condition of agricultural labourers in Orissa is not satisfactory. Wages of labour remained much the same in Cuttack and Balasore, but fell in Puri.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The table below gives the average rainfall in the different districts of the Chota Nagpur Division during the past three years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Hazaribagh ...	47·75	66·41	64·42
Lohardaga ...	59·38	69·49	64·54
Palamau ...	48·49	59 34	61·24
Manbhum ...	49·69	63·21	61·53
Singhbhum ...	48·65	63·81	55·44

The year began with very hot dry weather; which was followed, however, by seasonable and copious rain. The rainfall was above the average, and, except in Lohardaga, more evenly distributed during 1894-95 than in the preceding year. During July and August the rainfall was abnormally heavy, causing some damage, especially in Lohardaga, to the early *bhadoi* crops, Indian-corn, *marua*, and pulses; but the loss was more than made good by the excellent outturn of the *gora* and winter rice, which, for the Division as a whole, were above the average, and in Palamau were bumper crops. The *rabi* crops suffered from the continued rainfall in October and November, and for want of moisture in December and January. The outturn of oilseeds and wheat was about 13 annas and that of *mahua* 14 annas, both being the same as in the preceding year. The outturn of sugarcane was on an average 12 annas.

A succession of good harvests has materially improved the condition of the agricultural classes, who form the bulk of the population. The condition of the non-agricultural classes has not equally improved except in such parts as are within easy reach of the tea-gardens, the railways, and the coal, mica and other mines. In Palamau the trade in lac continued to expand; and the extraordinary rise in the price of this article brought a large quantity of money into the district. The trade in wood and sabhai grass in Singhbhum is also undergoing important expansion. The average price of common rice for the Division during the last fortnight of March 1895 was 17 seers 2¼ chitaks, against 15 seers 3$\frac{7}{8}$ chitaks and 13 seers 14¼ chitaks during the corresponding periods of 1894 and 1893. The wages of labour increased in Palamau and Manbhum, but continued unaltered in the other districts.

Statement showing monthly variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1894 to March 1895.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1894.									1895.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 4½	10 1	9 13½	9 9½	9 12	10 0	10 3½	10 10	10 10	11 0	13 0	12 12
Burdwan ...	15 0	15 0	13 15½	12 15	11 4½	16 0	16 14	16 4	16 12	17 2	17 4	13 0
24-Parganas ...	13 0	13 0	12 4	11 8	9 13	11 7½	12 13	13 6	13 4	13 13½	14 12½	14 12
Backergunge ...	11 1	10 6	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	10 14	12 8	15 12½	18 0	17 8	17 4
Chittagong ...	12 10	12 6	12 8	13 6	12 4	12 12	13 2	13 12	14 14	15 8	15 12	16 8
Patna ...	15 8	15 4	14 10	14 8	14 10	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 12	13 0	18 4
Darbhanga ...	14 11	13 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	13 6	14 8	14 14	16 11	16 2	16 0	16 0
Bhagalpur ...	16 4	15 7	14 8	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	15 2	15 12	17 10	17 10	17 12½
Puri ...	15 6	14 1	14 7	13 14	12 0	11 11½	16 0	17 5	19 4½	20 6½	21 0	23 10
Hazaribagh ...	13 15	14 8	13 8½	13 10	13 4	13 12	14 0	14 8	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	13 7	12 13	13 11½	12 15½	13 5	13 5	13 10½	13 11½	12 13	12 4	12 6	12 4	
Burdwan ...	16 0	14 12	16 0	13 8	...	14 12	16 0	15 6	13 4	13 6	14 2	15 12	
24-Parganas ...	13 4	13 6	14 0	...	...	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	10 6	10 2	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	
Patna ... { Red wheat	17 4	19 0	18 6	17 12	17 0	17 0	17 6	17 8	16 0	15 12	16 4	17 8	
{ White do.	15 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	
Darbhanga ...	14 12	17 0	16 10	16 4	13 8½	13 12	14 4	15 4	14 6	15 6	15 12	13 12	
Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 4½	17 0½	15 12	15 2	14 8	14 13	14 8	14 13	13 14	12 9	14 8	
Puri ...	11 13	13 0	14 6	10 8	10 8	11 13	11 13	11 13	12 0	13 0	10 13	11 6	
Hazaribagh ...	12 4	13 8	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 2	13 0	11 4	10 0	10 8	

Statement showing Monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1894 to March 1895—concluded.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

BARLEY.

Districts.	1894.									1895.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta ...	S. c. 17 6	S. c. 18 14	S. c. 19 6½	S. c. 19 5	S. c. 19 1½	S. c. 20 0	S. c. 20 10	S. c. 19 1½	S. c. 17 15	S. c. 17 4½	S. c. 17 4½	S. c. 16 0
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	19 14	16 4	17 14	17 8	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	26 0	25 0	23 3	21 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	19 8	21 0	22 0	26 0	25 8
Darbhanga ...	25 11	23 2	20 14	18 0	18 10	16 14	15 4	16 6	19 6	18 6	17 0	18 4
Bhagalpur ...	21 7	22 7½	21 3	19 0	18 15	17 10	18 15	17 10	15 7	13 14	13 14	24 9½
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	14 0	15 8	16 0	14 8	13 10	13 0	13 8	14 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.

Calcutta ...	S. c. 21 0	S. c. 20 8	S. c. 18 13	S. c. 20 0	S. c. 19 8½	S. c. 17 12	S. c. 18 8½	S. c. 19 0½	S. c. 20 0	S. c. 18 13	S. c. 19 6½	S. c. 18 4½
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	21 4	21 0	19 4	19 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	23 4	24 0
Darbhanga ...	20 11	21 2	20 4	18 0	16 4	22 14	25 0	24 2	24 8	20 14	20 8	22 0
Bhagalpur ...	20 8	20 3	18 15	20 3	18 14½	21 2	22 6	22 1	22 1	20 3	20 8	20 3
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	19 4	18 8	19 0	2 0

GRAM.

Calcutta ...	S. c. 17 0½	S. c. 18 0½	S. c. 18 8½	S. c. 19 2½	S. c. 17 0½	S. c. 16 0	S. c. 16 9½	S. c. 17 4½	S. c. 16 1	S. c. 15 8	S. c. 16 0½	S. c. 17 4½
Burdwan ...	18 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	11 14	16 6	16 6	25 12	13 15	16 8	17 2
24-Parganas ...	20 0	20 0	19 4	18 8	16 12	16 14½	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 10	17 6½	17 4½
Backergunge ...	16 6	14 6	13 6	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 0½	13 2½	11 13½	13 0	12 0	13 4
Chittagong ...	12 8	12 6	11 8	11 8	11 6	11 1	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8
Patna ...	21 8	22 8	21 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	19 0	18 0	19 8	21 8
Darbhanga ...	20 8	20 12	20 4	16 6	16 8	17 0	17 8	15 10	16 3	16 2	13 0	13 4
Bhagalpur ...	20 3	19 9	17 10½	17 10	17 10½	18 4½	18 11	16 11	17 17	15 12½	16 12	18 9½
Puri ...	14 15	14 11½	13 12½	12 9	11 14½	10 12	11 2	12 2	13 2	14 6	16 6½	16 1
Hazaribagh ...	16 8	16 0	13 13	14 4	12 8	15 0	15 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0

SALT.

Calcutta ...	S. c. 11 4½	S. c. 11 6	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 12 1	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 11 15	S. c. 12 1	S. c. 11 15	S. c. 11 13	S. c. 11 13
Burdwan ...	10 8	10 8	10 15	10 15½	11 7	11 7½	18 6	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 4
24-Parganas ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12	11 3½	11 6½	11 4	11 0	11 7	11 6	11 6	11 8
Backergunge ...	10 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 10	11 4	9 13	11 0
Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Patna ...	10 10	10 12	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
Darbhanga ...	11 0	11 0	10 14	10 8	10 0	10 2	10 12	10 12	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
Bhagalpur ...	10 1	10 5	10 1	10 0	10 0½	10 5½	10 12	10 5½	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0½
Puri ...	10 10	10 13	11 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	11 14	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
Hazaribagh ...	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1894.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall recorded is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches. — Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	18—19	5·04	2·44	13·32	15·86	42·24	39·87	3·07	5·14	50·41	45·01	3·95	3·89	54·36	48·90	0·53	1·68	54·89	50·58
	Katwa ...	17—18	4·70	2·18	19·93	12·22	41·90	37·39	8·30	7·81	50·20	45·20	4·04	4·99	54·24	50·19	0·36	2·51	54·60	52·70
	Kalna ...	17—18	5·26	4·03	18·85	21·02	40·90	46·08	6·84	6·80	47·74	51·88	3·92	1·31	51·16	53·19	0·62	4·75	51·78	57·94
	Raniganj ...	18—19	5·43	1·93	14·94	13·46	42·26	48·71	7·26	7·30	49·52	56·01	3·41	3·96	52·93	59·97	0·32	1·02	53·25	60·99
Birbhum ...	Suri ...	18—19	3·12	0·87	17·31	19·73	43·66	46·76	10·41	11·79	54·07	58·55	3·67	5·24	57·74	63·79	0·27	2·84	58·01	66·63
	Rampur Hát ...	14—16	3·54	1·82	17·23	16·55	40·83	44·22	10·09	10·79	51·32	51·29	3·88	4·50	55·70	55·79	0·35	1·64	56·05	57·43
Bankura ...	Bankura ...	18—19	3·95	1·87	17·17	15·00	43·99	40·77	7·98	10·62	51·97	51·39	4·15	3·22	56·12	54·61	0·47	0·86	56·59	55·47
	Vishnupur ...	10—11	4·05	1·60	19·24	16·08	45·37	46·66	9·10	11·32	54·47	58·48	2·71	5·39	57·18	63·87	0·61	2·96	57·79	66·83
	Midnapore ...	18—19	4·46	2·74	18·41	15·44	43·48	39·22	7·17	7·16	50·65	39·38	4·78	4·37	55·43	43·75	0·60	2·72	56·03	46·47
Midnapore ...	Ghatal ...	12	4·82	2·76	20·44	16·16	49·64	53·77	3·77	13·70	53·41	67·47	3·67	5·06	61·98	72·52	0·36	2·49	62·34	75·01
	Tamluk ...	17—18	5·03	2·08	19·36	14·20	45·14	53·24	8·32	4·04	53·46	57·28	4·46	5·55	57·92	62·83	0·61	4·01	58·53	66·84
	Contai ...	18—19	4·15	1·84	16·23	20·34	46·95	52·77	11·27	4·66	58·22	57·43	6·36	7·71	66·58	76·13	1·06	3·67	67·64	83·80
	Hooghly ...	18—19	4·93	2·15	19·86	11·04	43·85	29·10	7·15	5·31	51·00	34·41	4·09	2·18	55·09	36·59	0·69	7·22	55·78	43·82
Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	17—18	4·98	7·49	19·70	16·61	44·83	39·70	7·96	6·29	52·79	39·99	4·19	3·43	56·98	43·42	0·60	3·44	57·48	46·86
	Jahanabad ...	17—18	4·79	3·14	19·31	17·20	47·83	44·80	9·04	9·60	56·86	54·40	4·40	5·00	61·26	59·40	0·45	2·08	61·71	61·48
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	18—19	5·27	5·56	20·34	15·62	45·06	36·29	8·35	7·69	53·41	42·98	4·34	4·74	57·75	47·72	0·65	2·97	58·40	50·69
	Uluberia ...	...	...	2·92	...	19·57	...	38·76	...	4·97	...	43·73	...	5·04	...	48·77	...	1·99	...	50·76
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas ...	Alipore (Observatory)	17—18	5·69	5·23	21·48	18·45	48·48	34·61	9·91	6·52	58·34	41·13	4·42	4·41	62·76	45·54	0·68	3·12	63·44	48·66
	Basirhat ...	17—18	5·73	4·06	23·27	20·87	48·95	45·68	8·84	7·03	57·79	52·71	4·41	3·59	62·20	56·30	0·61	2·65	62·81	58·95
	Barasat ...	17—18	5·48	4·32	21·07	12·63	43·90	29·88	9·04	4·51	52·94	34·39	4·51	3·17	57·45	37·56	0·62	3·49	58·07	41·05
	Diamond Harbour ...	17—18	6·03	1·68	21·05	13·29	50·03	47·47	11·13	7·53	61·16	55·00	5·13	4·60	66·29	59·60	0·65	5·24	66·95	64·84
	Baraskpore ...	17—18	6·25	6·20	21·09	14·83	45·32	32·77	7·47	6·28	52·79	39·05	3·56	3·42	56·35	42·47	0·80	3·91	57·15	46·38
	Dum-Dum ...	17—18	6·25	6·00	21·12	19·37	46·71	41·41	8·86	9·82	54·57	51·23	4·37	4·34	58·94	55·57	0·66	4·09	59·60	59·66

Nadia ...	Krishnagar	...	18—19	5·29	2·30	19·93	21·24	41·30	46·77	7·90	4·11	49·20	50·88	4·19	2·90	53·39	53·78	0·45	3·73	53·84	57·51
	Meherpur	...	18—19	6·44	3·38	21·98	17·12	44·11	46·71	8·06	3·53	52·17	54·24	3·63	7·14	55·80	61·38	3·33	5·94	56·18	67·32
	Chuadanga	...	18—19	6·14	4·30	23·12	16·16	45·44	42·58	9·71	4·34	55·15	46·92	4·39	6·40	59·54	53·32	0·93	6·04	60·17	59·36
	Kushtia	...	18—19	6·37	3·93	24·77	23·69	47·61	46·19	10·35	4·11	57·94	50·30	4·99	3·88	62·93	58·38	0·46	0·30	63·39	64·68
	Ranaghat	...	18—19	5·96	4·22	20·85	16·66	43·57	38·96	6·95	4·15	50·52	43·11	3·78	4·72	54·30	47·83	0·61	6·21	54·91	54·04
Murshidabad...	Berhampore	...	14—19	4·23	1·98	19·04	11·24	41·60	39·76	10·91	9·24	52·51	49·00	4·48	4·31	56·99	53·31	0·43	2·30	57·41	55·61
	Lalbagh	...	11—14	3·05	1·60	16·72	11·26	39·30	35·31	10·66	8·18	49·98	43·49	4·53	6·14	54·51	49·63	0·61	3·89	55·02	53·52
	Jangipur	...	14—18	2·95	1·12	16·67	11·44	39·24	31·62	10·78	8·09	50·02	37·71	3·93	2·74	53·95	40·45	0·24	2·87	53·64	43·12
	Kandi	...	13—15	3·85	1·74	17·24	10·75	41·47	30·60	9·57	10·94	51·04	41·54	3·93	8·97	54·97	50·51	0·59	2·83	55·56	53·34
Jessore ...	Jessore	...	18—19	8·18	4·21	28·27	26·04	52·00	47·54	8·74	3·96	60·74	51·50	4·38	2·76	65·12	54·26	0·58	6·84	65·70	61·10
	Narail	...	17—18	7·00	9·62	25·00	28·92	44·69	52·78	7·31	4·20	52·00	56·98	3·62	2·65	55·62	59·63	0·64	5·40	56·26	65·03
	Bangaon	...	18—19	5·96	3·24	22·31	16·13	45·80	41·36	9·03	3·56	54·83	44·92	4·55	2·76	59·38	47·68	0·66	3·89	60·04	51·28
	Jhenida	...	14—18	7·30	3·57	26·54	16·03	48·96	45·77	9·11	11·22	58·07	56·99	4·83	1·70	62·90	58·69	0·48	3·47	63·38	67·16
	Magura	...	17—18	7·77	5·54	27·49	21·65	47·62	44·18	8·72	3·08	56·34	47·26	3·81	1·21	60·15	48·47	0·39	5·62	60·54	66·09
Khulna ...	Khulna	...	17—18	7·13	4·39	26·68	24·04	50·35	45·32	9·73	11·35	60·08	56·68	4·20	3·65	64·28	60·33	0·78	4·62	65·06	64·95
	Satkhira	...	17—18	6·82	5·19	25·60	18·51	50·36	40·70	8·38	4·76	59·24	45·46	4·70	3·70	63·94	49·16	0·73	4·82	64·67	53·98
	Bagerhat	...	17—18	7·13	3·36	28·32	20·68	55·53	49·88	10·01	7·61	65·54	56·99	5·25	3·79	70·79	60·78	0·92	7·93	71·71	68·71
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																					
Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	18—19	3·42	3·12	18·51	12·45	42·23	33·78	11·27	10·48	53·50	44·26	4·44	3·28	57·94	47·54	0·26	1·52	58·19	49·06
	Nator	...	18—19	4·60	3·34	21·67	12·81	45·69	39·44	11·84	7·11	57·33	46·55	4·46	5·45	61·79	52·00	0·37	1·85	62·16	53·85
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur	...	18—19	3·74	4·93	27·46	24·93	53·08	48·32	11·14	16·29	64·22	66·61	5·13	6·49	69·35	73·10	0·20	...	69·55	79·10
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	3·60	...	22·97	...	47·66	...	23·07	...	80·73	...	12·06	...	92·78	...	0·04	...	92·82
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	17—18	6·71	4·81	47·09	31·81	97·69	93·00	23·93	36·26	121·62	129·26	5·69	9·13	127·22	138·39	0·19	0·33	127·41	138·72
	Alipur Duars	...	...	...	11·75	...	58·26	...	86·10	...	30·12	...	116·22	...	10·01	...	126·23	...	...	...	126·23
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	...	17—19	7·72	7·36	40·30	34·32	95·82	86·26	17·66	16·38	113·48	101·64	6·96	5·47	120·44	107·11	0·40	0·76	120·84	107·87
	Siliguri	...	6—8	5·96	7·40	42·63	44·98	97·76	100·86	14·93	23·87	112·69	129·42	4·34	9·56	117·03	138·98	0·41	0·37	117·44	139·35
Rangpur ...	Rangpur	...	18—19	5·41	4·54	35·14	21·91	63·60	41·61	13·61	16·08	77·29	57·69	5·32	7·30	82·61	64·99	0·20	0·59	82·81	65·58
	Nilphamari	...	11—19	5·62	3·69	33·84	24·70	72·49	48·85	15·52	20·89	88·01	69·74	4·69	10·75	92·70	80·49	0·23	0·04	92·93	80·53
	Gaibanda	...	17—18	5·05	3·76	29·93	21·80	62·40	41·72	11·97	10·60	64·37	52·32	5·12	6·07	69·49	58·39	0·28	1·09	69·77	59·48
	Kurigaon	...	12—13	7·54	7·57	44·81	33·26	69·37	48·04	12·66	17·28	82·03	65·32	5·41	9·86	86·44	75·18	0·32	1·77	86·76	76·95
Bogra ...	Bogra	...	18—19	4·33	7·63	28·97	24·54	52·87	50·52	10·76	14·31	63·62	64·83	3·98	4·54	67·60	69·07	0·40	5·62	68·00	74·69
	Pabna	...	18—19	6·29	3·13	24·54	22·62	47·01	41·83	9·61	8·96	53·79	50·79	4·80	2·54	62·26	62·03	0·29	3·51	62·55	72·54
Pabna ...	Sirajganj	...	18	5·62	3·40	24·19	15·55	46·39	38·34	9·37	5·84	56·26	44·18	4·38	2·99	60·64	47·17	0·53	4·11	61·16	51·28
DACCA DIVISION.																					
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	18—19	9·10	9·76	31·42	29·13	57·22	57·97	9·97	6·45	67·19	64·42	3·95	4·66	71·14	69·08	0·69	4·81	71·13	73·89
	Munshiganj	...	15—16	10·79	7·26	36·06	31·86	68·68	65·45	13·24	7·84	78·92	73·09	5·46	2·68	84·38	75·67	1·17	4·50	85·55	80·70
	Manikganj	...	15—16	7·61	8·69	36·30	24·97	49·63	50·18	8·13	3·93	57·76	54·06	3·95	1·97	61·71	56·03	0·59	7·95	62·30	63·98
	Narsyanganj	...	6—8	3·39	6·30	31·55	25·58	60·70	60·21	10·35	6·56	71·05	66·77	4·45	4·30	75·50	71·07	1·57	4·92	77·07	75·99
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	...	18—19	7·62	5·14	37·56	29·62	65·76	74·05	14·19	9·76	79·95	83·81	5·69	7·31	85·64	91·12	0·48	4·86	86·12	95·98
	Jamalpur	...	17—18	6·22	5·60	30·00	30·63	55·92	69·31	14·06	8·13	69·98	69·44	5·03	4·67	75·01	73·11	0·61	4·87	75·63	77·98
	Atia	...	17—18	6·57	5·19	36·77	23·44	49·88	55·02	9·80	3·80	59·68	58·82	4·07	4·20	64·65	63·02	0·35	3·57	65·00	66·59
	Kishorganj	...	17—18	9·43	8·20	38·69	30·42	64·95	59·69	13·11	9·22	78·06	68·91	5·30	4·70	83·36	73·61	0·73	6·12	84·09	79·73
	Netrakona	...	7—8	7·40	8·28	40·64	52·05	74·47	86·74	14·04	19·71	88·51	106·45	6·06	13·25	94·57	119·70	0·54	6·45	95·11	126·15
Faridpur ...	Faridpur	...	18—19	8·42	9·99	29·81	32·11	54·23	61·84	10·04	6·67	64·27	68·51	4·80	3·45	68·57	71·96	0·54	8·62	69·11	80·48
	Goalundo	...	16—17	7·88	6·43	27·37	24·94	40·61	50·23	8·61	7·04	49·22	57·27	4·82	3·62	54·05	60·89	0·47	11·02	54·52	71·91
	Madaripur	...	17—18	8·03	7·50	30·57	24·03	54·80	56·76	8·50	3·90	63·30	65·66	4·18	7·73	67·48	73·39	0·68	4·81	68·06	78·20
Backergunge ...	Barisal	...	18—19	7·73	7·91	32·26	37·44	60·40	71·99	11·68	10·49	72·08	82·43	4·98	4·92	77·06	87·40	1·57	4·84	78·63	92·24
	Pirojpur	...	17—18	6·23	3·00	29·76	23·77	60·60	49·80	11·33	8·27	71·93	57·57	5·75	4·73	77·68	62·30	1·50	5·07	79·18	67·37
	Patuakhali	...	16	6·77	6·85	37·41	25·82	76·94	66·34	13·36	9·64	89·30	75·98	6·99	5·70	96·29	81·68	2·13	7·64	97·42	89·32
	Bhola	...	11—18	7·47	10·08	36·20	34·02	73·05	72·76	12·12	12·84	85·17	85·60	5·49	6·44	90·66	92·04	2·07	3·61	92·73	95·65

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1894—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong Division.																				
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	15—16	10·51	8·89	39·99	40·72	74·62	79·35	11·40	12·95	86·02	92·31	4·23	3·87	90·25	96·18	3·38	1·46	91·63	97·64
	Brahmanbaria ...	17—18	11·94	7·56	38·21	34·65	61·85	66·03	11·69	11·14	73·54	77·17	4·76	4·65	78·30	81·72	0·85	1·91	79·15	83·63
	Chandpur ...	11	8·99	7·97	34·38	32·25	70·12	72·81	11·82	7·31	81·94	80·12	6·14	8·26	88·08	88·88	0·95	2·42	89·03	90·80
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	15—19	9·31	12·21	46·20	48·50	94·50	106·98	17·80	12·01	113·30	118·99	6·86	6·89	119·16	125·88	2·41	14·34	121·57	130·22
	Feni ...	11—12	10·85	8·34	50·38	41·76	96·96	107·15	15·71	11·09	112·66	118·24	5·88	5·82	118·54	124·06	4·13	2·69	122·67	126·75
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	18—19	7·22	14·84	41·79	61·95	83·63	97·62	13·52	6·74	97·05	103·26	5·60	3·24	102·65	111·50	2·29	3·23	104·94	114·73
	Cox's Bazar ...	17—18	5·61	7·25	50·28	47·78	117·55	132·30	15·11	7·63	132·66	139·99	7·72	6·34	140·38	146·33	3·06	3·94	143·44	149·27
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	18—19	8·27	27·60	37·31	66·20	74·79	97·42	12·72	10·84	87·51	108·26	7·01	8·73	94·52	116·99	2·51	2·67	97·03	119·66
Bihar.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna ...	Patna ...	18—19	1·53	1·36	10·61	8·30	32·82	28·10	7·09	13·30	39·91	46·40	3·35	14·63	43·24	61·02	0·33	1·11	43·56	62·13
	Behar ...	18—19	1·75	1·62	10·43	10·13	33·63	38·58	6·53	7·57	40·16	46·10	3·22	4·86	43·38	50·96	0·38	0·23	43·76	51·19
	Barh ...	18	1·36	1·00	8·70	10·49	30·80	33·64	7·70	14·64	38·00	48·28	3·18	4·65	41·18	52·93	0·36	0·46	41·54	53·39
	Dinapore ...	18—19	1·27	1·45	9·48	7·74	32·20	26·72	6·64	18·19	39·04	44·91	3·26	13·19	42·30	58·10	0·33	2·88	42·63	60·98
Gaya	Gaya ...	18—19	1·77	0·43	9·57	8·34	33·85	45·06	7·32	5·69	41·17	50·65	2·36	9·82	43·53	60·47	0·52	3·99	44·05	63·46
	Nawada ...	17—18	1·93	0·70	9·40	12·25	31·82	32·49	6·07	5·48	38·81	38·90	2·67	4·61	41·48	43·41	0·42	0·33	41·90	43·74
	Aurangabad ...	17—18	1·54	0·59	9·04	9·92	33·66	62·01	7·21	7·20	40·87	69·21	2·75	8·18	43·62	67·39	0·60	1·54	44·22	68·93
	Jahanabad ...	15—16	1·61	0·41	8·41	5·92	32·88	35·43	6·66	8·98	38·54	44·41	3·53	6·82	42·09	51·23	0·44	1·45	42·53	52·68
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	18—19	1·72	1·15	9·47	7·45	31·43	34·98	6·67	14·43	38·30	49·42	3·28	8·09	41·58	57·51	0·36	1·58	41·94	59·09
	Sasaram ...	18—19	1·40	1·70	7·74	11·96	30·95	43·42	6·94	10·31	37·89	53·73	3·83	4·47	41·67	58·20	0·50	1·19	42·07	59·39
	Buxar ...	18—19	1·60	2·13	7·59	9·51	28·83	46·39	7·19	6·26	36·07	51·65	3·86	10·80	39·43	62·45	0·80	5·84	39·83	67·79
	Bhabhua ...	18—19	1·86	1·19	9·23	5·41	32·30	26·84	6·67	9·42	38·97	45·86	3·25	10·77	42·23	56·63	0·86	2·91	43·16	59·64
Saran ...	Chapra ...	18—19	1·56	1·65	9·10	12·42	31·31	37·49	6·90	10·13	38·21	47·62	3·60	8·16	41·81	55·78	0·47	2·79	42·28	58·57
	Siwan ...	18	1·74	1·29	10·39	9·90	32·90	46·66	8·52	7·62	41·42	54·18	4·42	5·91	45·44	60·09	0·26	1·13	45·70	61·22
	Gopalganj ...	10—12	1·71	1·18	10·78	9·26	33·47	30·34	6·94	6·63	40·41	36·97	5·01	6·51	45·42	43·48	0·39	1·62	45·72	45·90

Champaran ...	Motihari	...	14–16	2·15	0·91	12·54	9·74	34·52	33·39	9·16	5·06	43·68	38·99	3·49	5·91	47·17	44·90	0·25	3·01	47·37	48·91
	Bettiah	...	16–17	2·21	1·10	13·26	13·30	39·40	49·02	9·44	7·16	47·84	56·17	3·53	6·94	51·42	63·11	0·26	0·81	51·67	63·42
Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur	...	17–19	2·20	1·19	12·45	5·99	34·60	21·88	9·97	8·06	44·57	29·93	3·47	6·11	48·04	39·04	0·22	2·21	48·26	39·25
	Hajipur	...	17	1·68	1·37	10·36	8·26	32·36	35·66	7·23	17·34	39·59	53·00	3·98	10·07	43·57	63·07	0·26	1·35	43·83	64·42
	Sitamarhi	...	17–18	2·66	0·77	13·35	6·64	33·69	29·47	9·76	9·38	43·45	38·85	3·74	7·65	46·19	46·50	0·13	1·04	46·32	47·54
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga	...	17–18	1·94	1·40	12·44	6·01	35·72	30·44	9·58	14·98	45·30	45·43	2·99	6·63	48·29	52·06	0·23	0·77	48·52	52·83
	Madhubani	...	16–18	2·53	1·93	14·08	9·20	35·23	35·99	10·17	13·99	45·45	49·98	2·63	6·36	48·07	55·73	0·11	0·73	48·18	56·46
	Samastipur	...	17–18	1·61	1·64	11·64	9·62	34·08	28·95	8·01	12·78	42·09	41·63	3·16	6·62	45·25	48·30	0·17	2·38	45·42	51·18
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	...	18–19	1·71	1·28	10·77	8·88	35·81	35·67	9·01	9·77	44·82	45·44	3·53	4·62	48·34	50·06	0·23	0·15	48·57	50·21
	Begusarai	...	18	1·69	3·16	10·23	14·23	31·27	39·81	7·27	15·38	38·54	55·09	3·17	6·26	41·71	61·35	0·38	0·70	42·09	62·05
	Jamui	...	18–19	2·17	0·93	10·85	13·02	35·01	41·54	7·45	5·04	42·46	46·58	2·61	5·12	45·07	51·70	0·18	0·46	45·25	52·16
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	...	18–19	2·06	1·93	12·36	10·13	33·67	40·60	7·60	7·21	41·27	47·81	3·20	4·06	44·47	51·87	0·37	0·53	43·84	52·40
	Supaul	...	16–17	2·14	2·14	15·36	9·60	38·63	35·08	9·77	9·01	48·40	44·09	2·88	6·28	51·28	50·37	0·16	...	51·44	50·37
	Madhipura	...	14–18	2·45	1·56	15·17	7·96	38·46	36·68	10·30	11·91	48·76	48·59	4·31	4·24	53·06	52·83	0·15	0·22	53·21	53·05
	Banka	...	18–19	1·97	0·54	12·43	11·27	34·17	44·04	8·29	14·97	42·46	59·01	3·48	8·96	45·88	68·01	0·27	1·03	46·15	67·10
Purnea ...	Purnea	...	16–18	2·93	2·45	14·79	16·88	47·12	37·02	14·02	17·81	61·14	55·43	3·97	8·10	65·11	63·63	2·24	0·08	63·35	63·71
	Kishanganj	...	16–17	3·60	2·43	25·25	21·73	57·95	53·88	14·08	21·36	72·03	75·24	3·36	8·78	75·39	84·02	0·20	...	75·59	84·02
	Araria	...	16–17	2·13	2·69	21·76	22·55	51·40	47·26	13·76	17·75	65·16	65·01	3·53	8·61	68·69	73·62	0·15	0·12	68·84	73·74
Malda ...	Malda	...	18–19	2·63	0·70	17·90	14·74	39·26	40·68	11·50	8·56	50·76	49·24	4·38	13·21	55·14	62·74	0·34	1·01	55·48	63·75
	Dumka	...	16–17	2·99	1·88	16·38	16·17	42·12	45·37	10·63	6·62	52·75	51·99	4·08	7·83	56·83	59·82	0·40	2·06	57·23	61·78
	Deoghar	...	18–19	2·68	2·05	14·19	20·96	40·06	50·54	9·73	11·36	49·79	61·90	4·33	7·59	53·12	69·48	0·34	1·01	53·46	70·49
Sonthal Parganas ...	Rajmahal	...	17–18	1·82	1·93	17·33	13·06	40·14	35·67	12·24	15·21	52·38	50·88	3·31	4·33	55·69	55·21	0·19	0·43	55·88	55·64
	Godda	...	15–16	1·78	0·44	12·19	11·66	34·96	35·05	9·63	10·54	44·49	45·59	3·07	4·87	47·56	50·60	0·23	4·84	47·79	55·00
	Jamtara	...	12–15	2·09	1·55	14·14	13·71	40·40	48·67	7·36	11·35	47·76	59·92	3·22	7·72	50·98	67·64	0·44	1·98	51·42	69·62
	Pakaur	...	11–12	1·61	0·86	16·42	14·67	40·55	48·73	12·76	14·08	53·30	62·80	4·51	7·24	57·81	70·04	0·17	5·20	57·98	75·24
	ORISSA.																				
	ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	...	18–19	3·70	0·93	19·42	19·79	43·26	37·25	10·07	5·68	53·33	42·93	5·63	3·87	59·56	46·80	1·49	2·62	61·05	49·42
	Jajpur	...	16–18	4·61	2·22	18·98	17·50	42·80	50·65	9·87	4·76	52·67	55·41	5·07	4·35	57·74	60·26	1·39	2·61	59·13	62·87
	Kendrapara	...	17–19	3·08	3·00	15·96	22·21	40·69	49·67	9·87	8·19	50·56	57·86	6·23	9·85	56·32	67·71	1·34	6·28	57·66	73·99
	Banki	...	7–8	2·54	1·71	14·91	17·02	37·41	32·79	8·84	6·80	46·26	39·59	4·41	6·37	50·68	45·96	2·76	1·42	53·42	47·38
Balasore ...	Balasore	...	18–19	5·72	1·51	19·40	11·85	45·75	40·61	11·91	13·78	57·66	54·39	6·41	3·35	64·07	57·74	1·28	5·19	65·35	63·93
	Bhadrak	...	17–18	4·94	3·29	19·01	14·36	41·70	46·55	10·65	5·17	52·35	51·72	4·61	7·02	56·96	58·74	1·36	1·46	58·32	60·20
Puri ...	Puri	...	18–19	2·18	0·87	12·74	8·10	32·37	23·05	10·02	7·27	42·39	30·33	8·81	13·32	51·20	43·65	2·98	2·22	54·18	45·87
	Khurda	...	17–18	2·42	0·97	15·43	13·50	40·63	41·01	10·37	9·05	51·05	50·06	6·89	5·22	57·94	55·28	2·17	4·25	60·11	59·53
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	...	17–19	2·39	1·24	11·85	13·55	38·25	46·30	8·58	8·77	46·83	55·07	8·23	10·61	50·09	65·68	0·57	1·32	50·66	67·00
	Pachamba (Giridi)	...	16–18	2·34	2·32	12·83	18·63	37·72	46·52	8·82	7·66	46·54	54·18	3·16	10·19	49·70	64·37	0·40	0·74	50·10	65·11
Lohardaga ...	Ranchi	...	18–19	3·47	2·60	16·29	10·35	43·52	49·55	9·17	12·38	52·69	61·93	2·98	5·31	55·67	67·24	0·69	1·00	56·16	68·24
Palamau ...	Daltonganj	...	17–18	2·20	0·21	9·65	8·27	33·77	45·31	7·33	5·29	41·10	50·60	2·81	4·88	44·40	55·48	0·76	0·48	45·15	55·96
Manbhum ...	Purulia	...	17–19	3·33	1·22	15·53	15·08	41·71	49·01	8·18	6·62	49·84	68·03	3·09	2·94	52·93	70·97	0·45	0·78	53·38	71·75
	Govindpur	...	12–18	2·62	1·16	11·96	20·41	36·38	62·62	7·26	9·44	43·63	72·06	3·68	5·64	47·31	77·70	0·34	0·90	47·65	78·60
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa	...	17–19	3·45	1·82	16·92	10·80	44·02	59·24	8·32	5·60	52·34	44·84	2·95	3·93	55·29	48·77	0·61	0·69	55·90	49·36

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rabi*.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

THE work in the Agricultural Department during the year 1894-95 is, as in the previous year, divided under the following seven heads, viz., (1) Analysis of districts; (2) Rent and Revenue in precarious tracts; (3) Measures of Protection; (4) Agricultural Improvements; (5) The Bengal Veterinary Department; (6) Notice of Agricultural Statistics; (7) Miscellaneous. As in the year 1893-94, it was not found possible to do anything under the first two heads.

Emigration to Burma.

In regard to measures of protection there was a slight increase in the number of emigrants from Bihar to Burma, five batches, consisting of 304 persons (all apparently from the district of Shahabad), having emigrated during the year, as against only one batch of 10 men, 8 women, 7 children, and 7 infants in the previous year. The arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of "State emigrants" from Bihar (including Monghyr and Bhagalpur), Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, on payment by Government of a subsidy of Rs. 2-8 per head, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, continued in force during the year.

Silk experiments.

Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji was still employed during the year on the work of promoting the distribution and use of healthy silkworm seed. Four new rearing stations were opened by professional rearers with his assistance in silk-producing districts, two in Malda and two in Birbhum. At the eleven rearing stations, 4,920¼ kahans of seed-cocoons were raised during the year; and the quantity sold amounted to 798¾ kahans, or 2,388 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, and 2,134 ounces sold in the three previous years. Considerable attention has been paid to silk experiments by amateur rearers also, and among them may be mentioned the Reverend A. Campbell and the Reverend J. A. Graham, who have founded seed-rearing houses at Pokhuria and Kalimpong, respectively. The prospects of silk raising at the latter station are affected by the difficulty of disposing of the seed raised there, so that the receipts from the sale of seed-cocoons appear to be precarious.

The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 8,259, against Rs. 7,955 expended in the preceding year. It would appear from these experiments, which have now been continued for many years, that disease can be to a great extent avoided by keeping the silkworms clean, giving them more air, and feeding them more frequently, and only with mature leaves, than is common among the rearers. If to this be added instruction in the use of a microscope to detect diseased moths, it is certain that the production of Bengal silk will become as abundant and lucrative in the future as it has been in years gone by. A further report from the Director was received after the close of the year, and it was decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji's special work should be brought to a termination. A reduced establishment of subordinates only was sanctioned for a few months to wind up the experiments, in which the duty of Government was to act as a pioneer but not to continue to spend the provincial revenues.

Manure and Crop experiments.

Agricultural experiments were conducted in Government and wards' estates and by private individuals; and in particular may be mentioned those on the farms of the Burdwan and Dumraon estates, and the Government farm at Sibpur. Some improvements in the methods of cultivating sugar-cane were effected. Useful experiments were made in all three farms in methods of conserving cattle manure

Some new agricultural implements were tried, but with no very definite result. The method of planting sugar-cane in trenches is being adopted by raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm, its superiority to planting in shallow furrows having been fully demonstrated. An experiment tried during the year under review yielded an increase in outturn of 22 maunds 12 seers of *gur* per acre and a net profit, after deducting cost of cultivation, of Rs. 109 per acre. The experiment of *ratooning* canes, which was commenced in 1887 and closed during the year under report, has shown that this method of cultivation gives a satisfactory outturn up to the fifth year, after which the yield rapidly lessens. A fine variety of paddy, obtained from Diamond Harbour, was found to yield a smaller outturn than the local coarse variety, but to give better financial results. The number of Burdwan raiyats who have adopted improved methods of cultivation increased to 81 in 1894-95, against 3, 4, 36, and 48 in the four preceding years. The site of the Dumraon farm was considered by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India to be unsuited for experimental purposes, and a new site, measuring about 31 acres, was selected near the railway station. The cultivation of sugar-cane in the small demonstration farm at Mainaguri in the Western Duars was satisfactory, the cultivators taking great interest in the method of making jaggery.

Veterinary Institution.

Considering that the Bengal Veterinary Institution was in the first year of its existence, a fair measure of success was achieved. The total number of animals treated during the year was 662, which included 285 horses and ponies, 312 cattle, 53 dogs, and 12 sheep and goats. The daily average number of animals treated was 31. The number of operations performed during the year was 169. Twenty six students appeared at the first half-yearly examination of 1895, and twenty passed successfully. Besides attending to his duties at the Bengal Veterinary Institution, Veterinary Captain Gunn, the Superintendent, visited during the year thirteen districts of the Province for the purpose of investigating and combating cattle-disease, and of making enquiries with regard to cattle-breeding.

At the instance of the Committee of Management a reduced scale of fees was sanctioned for the treatment of animals in the hospital of the institution, but to avoid competing with the livery stable-keepers, no change was made in the rate of fee for the treatment of horses and ponies belonging to well-to-do owners. The duties to be performed by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal, and by Veterinary Assistants when appointed, came under the consideration of Government, and formed the subject of a report to the Government of India. The question of establishing pattern veterinary dispensaries at certain large towns was also laid before Government, but the Lieutenant-Governor was unable, under the financial circumstances of the Province, to hold out hopes of giving help from Provincial revenues towards the establishment of a veterinary dispensary in the mufassal.

Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The gardens have long continued to be a most popular resort. Among the improvements of the year may be mentioned the remodelling, on a more artistic plan, of one of the conservatories, and the alterations made in the road which runs on the river bank to the Sibpur College. Dr. King's singular talent for landscape gardening has enabled him, during the 24 years he has been in charge, to add greatly to the beauty of the garden by skilful grouping of trees and shrubs, and it now ranks high among similar institutions for picturesque scenery no less than for scientific completeness. Within the past year he has brought out a Guide to the garden, the want of which had been long felt, containing a map, a description of the garden, and a brief sketch of its history since its foundation in 1786.

The Herbarium attached to the garden received material additions during the year. More than 13,000 specimens were added to it, illustrating the flora of England, Switzerland, the United States, Mexico, the Malay Archipelago, Borneo, Formosa, Australia, Natal, Assam, Northern India, Travancore and the Andaman Islands. A large number of specimens was sent out from the garden to various botanical institutions in Europe, America, Australia, the Straits Settlements and in India.

Miscellaneous.

The Department published during the course of the year general forecasts of harvests and special reports of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, *winter rice*, *wheat*, *jute*, *oilseeds* and *cotton* crops; and prepared lists of Agricultural implements and machines which have been tested in Bengal during the year ending 30th September 1894, and tables of Agricultural Statistics for 1893-94. Agricultural exhibitions were held during the year at Cossipore, Kalimpong, Khuina, Berhampore in Shahabad, Tentanga in Bhagalpur, Jaygunge in Dinajpur, and Goalundo. Of these, the exhibitions held at the four first-named places were assisted by Government with grants of money. The annual fairs at Alipur and Falakata in the Western Duars were also held during the year, and were assisted with money grants.

The total cost of the Department (independent of the pay of the superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments) was Rs. 9,428, against Rs. 8,895 in the previous year.

Forests.

Constitution and extension of State forests.

THE following table shows the areas of the several classes of State forests:—

FOREST.	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE— Of total forest area.	PERCENTAGE— Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,831	8	...	5,839	45	3·7
Protected	3,059	32	...	3,091	24	2·0
Unclassed	4,034	...	...	4,034	31	2·6
Total ...	12,924	40	...	12,964	100	8·3

Protected forests.

An important addition was made during the year to the protected forests by the inclusion of the forests of the Sonthal Parganas as a separate Forest Division.

Settlements.

Including forest tracts in respect of which, though they have not been formally settled, no further enquiry into the rights of Government and private persons is judged necessary, the area for which no further settlement operations are required is 5,641 square miles. At the commencement of the year, 931 square miles were undergoing settlement; with the exception of small plots of land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for special purposes, no new work was undertaken during the year, while operations were brought to a conclusion only in 7 square miles which were added to the Buxa Reserve. The tracts in which settlement operations are in progress consist of 191 square miles in the Darjeeling civil district and 733 square miles in the Chittagong Division.

Orders have been issued for the delimitation of the forest area and the preparation of a record of rights in the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum and the Government estate in Palamau concurrently with the revenue settlement operations now in progress.

Working Plans.

No progress has been made in the preparation of working plans. Having regard to the paucity of officers available, the lack of progress is not perhaps surprising, but the fact remains that Bengal is very backward in this respect.

The only areas for which working plans are now in operation are the Sundarbans covering 4,340 square miles, and 38 miles in the Darjeeling Division.

Communications and buildings.

The following statement compares the expenditure on communications and buildings during the last two years and the budget allotment for 1894-95 :—

	Buildings.			Roads and Bridges.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	21,757	6,623	14,000	5,998	10,227	26,365	27,755	16,850	35,000
Repairs	10,435	9,410	9,990	6,835	7,046	6,635	17,270	16,456	15,621
Unapportioned ...	.....	314	.....	1,633	93	.....	1,633	407	.....
Total ...	32,192	16,347	24,490	14,516	17,366	26,900	46,708	33,713	51,500

No new expensive buildings were constructed during the year, and thus the expenditure under the head decreased by Rs. 15,845. The expenditure on roads, on the other hand, increased considerably; 73 miles of new road were made at a cost of Rs. 10,227 and 622 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,046, the expenditure in 1893-94 having been Rs. 5,998 for 51 miles of new roads and Rs. 6,885 for the repairs of 487 miles.

Breaches of forest law.

One hundred and thirty-five cases were prosecuted in the Courts compared with 126 in 1893-94; convictions were obtained in 92 per cent. of the cases, against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The number of prosecutions for injury to the forests by fire increased from 8 to 18.

The number of cases compounded by the Forest Officer under section 67 of the Act was 958, involving 1,562 persons, as against 982 cases and 1,516 persons in 1893-94. The amount received as compensation for these offences was Rs. 5,653, or Rs. 5-14-5 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. In compliance with the orders given last year, no offences by fire were compounded.

The number of offences was greatest in the Darjeeling (395 cases) and in the Tista (281 cases) Divisions, and the same divisions headed the list in 1893-94.

Grazing.

Leaving out of consideration the Sundarbans area, in which grazing is impossible owing to the absence of pasture, the whole area of the protected and unclassed forests, except 12 square miles, is open to grazing. In the reserved forests, on the other hand, out of a total area of 3,747 square miles (omitting the Sundarbans reserves), 3,339 square miles are closed to all animals, 20 square miles are closed to browsing animals, and only 388 square miles are open for pasturage. The actual receipts from grazing fees in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 10,022, as compared with Rs. 7,722 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri and Tista Divisions. In the protected area, fees were levied in the Puri Division only, excepting Rs. 10 in Singhbhum, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 5,138, against Rs. 3,141 in 1893-94.

Forest fires.

The area over which protective measures against fire were adopted extended to 1,874 square miles, or 32 per cent. of the total area of the reserves. Only 9 square miles, or 0·49 of this area, were burned, compared with 689, or 37 per cent., in 1893-94. The area successfully protected thus amounted to over 99 per cent.

In all areas, specially protected or otherwise, only 56 square miles, or 0·63 per cent., were burned, and of this some 36 square miles were purposely burned by the Department, so that only 0·23 of the total area of forests suffered from accidental or incendiary fires. These figures do not, however, include the protected areas in Singhbhum, which are generally overrun by fire.

Rules framed under section 75 (*d*) of the Forest Act were introduced into the Puri district in January 1895 to regulate the lighting of fires and the collection of *inflammable* material in the vicinity of reserved forests during the dry months of the year from January to July.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.

The following statement gives details of the outturn during the year from all the forests in the Province, including the removals by privileged villagers:—

CLASS OF FOREST AND AGENCY BY WHICH PRODUCE WAS REMOVED.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C.ft.	No.	Rs.
Reserved.					
Government	14,224	119,349	133,573	29,135	218
Purchasers	3,525,935	11,241,518	14,767,453	7,598,720	1,00,532
Free grants	10,408	13,882	24,290	...	971
Right-holders	...	927,500	927,500	...	7,414
Total ...	3,550,567	12,302,249	15,852,816	7,627,855	1,09,135
Protected.					
Government	326	161	487	...	27
Purchasers	392,519	3,196,965	3,589,384	850	18,447
Free grants	402	2,500,448	2,500,850	...	5,846
Right-holders	160,000	12,000,000	12,160,000	4,000,000	1,30,333
Total ...	560,247	17,697,474	18,257,721	4,000,850	1,54,653
Unclassed.					
Government	6,377	...	6,377	6,840	218
Purchasers	376,043	195,899	571,942	10,413,729	8,936
Free grants	...	...	...	...	...
Right-holders	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	382,420	195,899	578,319	10,420,569	9,154
Grand total in 1894-95	4,493,234	30,195,622	34,688,856	22,049,274	2,72,942
Grand total in 1893-94	4,880,620	27,319,890	32,200,510	21,101,508	2,48,571
Difference in 1894-95	−387,386	+2,875,732	+1,988,346	+947,766	+24,371

The removals of timber from the reserved forests by purchasers were 237,200 cubic feet less than in the previous year. The falling off was most noticeable in the Sundarbans Division, where, it is explained, the abundant rice harvest enabled the cultivators to obtain a livelihood without resort to the difficult and dangerous occupation of cutting and extracting timber from the forest.

Exploitation by purchasers is now the method almost exclusively adopted in Bengal. Departmental operations, which consisted mainly in the delivery of firewood to the troops at the Jelapahar Cantonment, comprised only 20,927 cubic feet of timber, 119,510 cubic feet of fuel, and 35,975 bamboos.

Financial results.

The receipts for the forest year amounted to Rs. 8,25,669 and the charges to Rs. 4,09,552, so the net revenue was Rs. 4,16,117, which is the highest on record. The figures for the last five years, according to the financial year, are given in the following table:—

Year.	FINANCIAL YEAR. Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,22,930	3,66,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072

The following table shows the results in each division for the last two financial years:—

Divisions.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	60,487	73,197	55,043	67,503	5,444	15,679	.....	.....
Tista	13,643	22,734	23,369	22,848	.....	.....	9,726	114
Kurseong	18,406	27,621	21,719	26,572	.....	1,049	3,313	.....
Jalpaiguri	40,185	38,498	25,705	25,141	14,480	13,357	.....	.....
Buxa	10,135	9,502	23,165	25,910	.....	.....	12,980	16,348
Southal Parganas ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direction	13,636	14,472	42,201	45,264	.....	.....	29,265	30,853
Palamau	2,318	2,703	9,637	9,225	.....	.....	7,319	6,519
Singhbhum	28,633	42,364	43,115	39,015	.....	4,340	14,482	.....
Angul	4,741	2,436	12,176	12,848	.....	.....	7,435	10,424
Puri	20,953	19,692	13,795	14,173	7,158	5,519	.....	.....
Sundarbans	4,91,163	4,44,801	1,06,156	91,051	3,85,007	3,55,750	.....	.....
Chittagong	97,261	95,060	37,262	36,034	60,999	45,626	.....	.....
Total ...	8,01,611	7,95,673	4,04,943	3,98,601	4,82,088	4,61,329	84,520	54,257
Net surplus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,97,568	3,97,072	.....	.....

Eighty-nine per cent. of the net income of the circle represents the profits of the Sundarbans Division; the Chittagong Division makes the next greatest profit, but shows a regrettable decline as compared with the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Wild was in charge of the circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 172 days and inspected seven out of the thirteen divisional offices. A large number of changes in the divisional charges were rendered necessary by the deaths, illnesses and absences of officers on leave. The Tista Division was held by no less than seven officers during the year, the Direction Division by five, Darjeeling by four, and Angul by three; only Kurseong and Jalpaiguri were under the same officer throughout the year. It is with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor records the death of Mr. G. A. Richardson, Deputy Conservator, and of Mr. H. H. Davis, the senior officer of the circle, whose great local knowledge and wide experience were of great service to Government.

Factories.

THERE were 158 factories under the operation of the Act in Bengal at the commencement of the year. Twelve were brought under the Act during the year, namely, one cotton mill and one jute press in Howrah, one jute press in Jalpaiguri, seven jute presses in Dacca, one bone-crushing mill, and one match factory in the 24-Parganas. Eight factories were closed or excluded from the operation of the Act. The match factory was closed before the end of the year, as were also four jute presses in Dacca; and the three jute presses named in the margin were exempted either because the number of hands working in them had fallen below 50, or because they had been worked for less than four months in the year. Thus the year closed with 162 factories on the list. A majority of the jute mills worked for only five days a week, from 1st April till the end of June, owing to the scarcity of jute, and the high prices prevailing; but the jute crop of 1894, which was the largest on record, has since kept all mills working full time. In 71 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, and in 75 by midday stoppages, while the remainder worked otherwise. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 61, against 57 in the previous year. The four additional factories were jute presses—1 in Calcutta and 3 in Dacca.

Number of factories and system of work.

The Chitpur Hydraulic Press.
The Howrah Hydraulic Press.
Chitpur Canal Press.

The Hastings Jute Mill at Serampore commenced, in March 1894, a system of working by shifts at night as well as in the day time by the aid of electric light. A question was asked in the House of Commons in regard to this system of work, and at the request of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India called for a report on the facts. The Lieutenant-Governor, after due enquiry, was satisfied that the owners of the mill had not infringed the law in any respect. The services of the few boys employed at night, to whom exception was taken by the Civil Surgeon, were promptly dispensed with. A report to this effect was submitted to the Government of India in September 1894.

A jute mill, called the Imperial Juto Mill, was opened in December 1894 at Gondulpara in Chandernagore, but being in French territory, does not come under the operation of the Factory Act. Mr. Walsh, the Special Inspector, remarks on this that similar extensions are likely to be widely made, as French territory will afford the opportunity of working the mill without the annoyance of possible further interference from England in factory matters.

The total number of inspections held during the year was 626, against 509 in the previous year. Thus, on an average, each factory was inspected nearly four times. The number of inspections held by medical officers rose from 201 in the previous year to 267 in the year under review. Of only one factory no inspection was made during the year, and this was because the factory was closed throughout the year.

Inspections.

The results of inspections were generally satisfactory. The registers prescribed were found to be duly kept, and the periodical returns were submitted in due time. The suggestions of the inspecting officers received full and prompt attention from the Managers of factories.

Results of inspection.

The sanitary condition of the factories and the sanitary arrangements in them were generally satisfactory. The buildings were kept clean and well ventilated, and accommodation in them was sufficient. The rule as to periodical lime-washing was duly observed.

Sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements in factories.

Quarters for operatives.

Mr. Walsh, the Special Inspector of Factories, noticed the miserable condition of the quarters inhabited by the operatives employed in the mills at Baranagore, Shamnagore, and Titagar, and suggested that a few thousand rupees should be annually spent by mill-owners on improved, well-drained, ventilated pucka quarters for the operatives, together with public latrines and urinals. The Lieutenant-Governor has remarked that the owners of factories are under no legal obligation to attend to the sanitary wants of their employés when outside the limits of the factory; this duty devolves on the Municipality, if any such exists. It has, however, been impressed on the factory owners that they would find any money spent in this manner to be well laid out, owing to the improvement that would result in the health, contentment, and regularity of attendance of their workmen.

Vaccination of operatives.

The question of insisting on the vaccination of factory employés has been considered during the year, and enquiry has elicited the fact that most of the factories in the province are situated within municipal limits in which the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880, is in force. The operatives, therefore, in these factories, equally with other residents of the town, are bound to be vaccinated, and no further action has been taken than to call upon all Civil Surgeons as Superintendents of Vaccination to see that the law is carried out. As to the few factories situated outside municipal limits, the Lieutenant-Governor considered but finally rejected the proposal to apply the Vaccination Act to them specially by treating them as 'local areas' within the meaning of section 1 of the Act. It was thought that the object in view would be gained by the voluntary co-operation of the managers and owners of factories with the Vaccination Department; and the Sanitary Commissioner was requested to take steps to secure this with the assistance of the Special Inspector of Factories.

Water-supply.

The arrangement for the supply of drinking-water is of very varying character. Where a factory is situated within a Municipality which has a pure water-supply, nothing further is necessary: elsewhere the quality of the water used is very doubtful, except in those factories where filtered water is supplied from reservoirs on the premises. Several factories have introduced such filters, and inspecting officers have been instructed to press this matter on the attention of managers.

Latrines.

There have been marked improvements in the latrines during the year. Many that were originally constructed in a temporary manner of old materials have been replaced by new structures built of brick with cemented floors, or of corrugated iron. In the factories where both male and female operatives are employed, separate latrine accommodation is provided for each sex. Good flushing arrangements and constant use of disinfectants have been insisted on, and the number of sweepers, where found inadequate, has been increased. Generally it may be said that improvements proposed by inspecting officers have been readily complied with.

Number of operatives.

The total number of operatives employed in the various factories was 129,729 against 126,012 of the previous year (in the report for 1893-94 the figure was erroneously given as 139,973). The number of male adults was 101,631, female adults 18,206, boys 9,053, and girls 839.

General health of operatives.

The general health of the operatives employed in the factories in Dacca, Patna, Rajshahi, and Orissa Divisions was good during the year, no epidemic of any kind having occurred. In the Raniganj Paper Mill in Burdwan, cholera and influenza broke out in a most malignant form, resulting fatally in several cases. Some deaths from cholera also occurred among the employés of the Iron and Steel Works of that subdivision. In some factories in the district of Hooghly cholera made its appearance, though the mortality was not heavy. The mill hands in some places in the 24-Parganas suffered from malarious fever, and there were also some sporadic cases of cholera: but these illnesses occurred among operatives living outside the factory premises in their own *bastis*, and were not due to the insanitary condition of the factories themselves. Small-pox

was prevalent in this district during the year, but very few cases of the disease occurred among the factory hands.

Wages of operatives.

There was no material alteration in the rates of wages paid to the different classes of operatives in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Employment of women.

There are no special remarks to be made regarding the employment of women. The law and rules are generally observed, and as a rule light work is given to them. In the Jobra Workshop, in Cuttack, the women are employed in carrying water, removing rubbish, and sweeping the shops. In the jute factories in Dacca they are employed in cleaning and sorting jute and rope-making. The old women are engaged in feeding the carding and jute-softening machine.

Employment and ages of children.

In Dacca no certificate of age appears to have been applied for or granted during the year. The only case of misfeasance contained in the reports regarding the employment of children was that of the Bengal Cotton Mills in the district of the 24-Parganas, where 261 male and 25 female children were employed. The Commissioner wrote:—"The manager of this mill has often been found to disregard orders and to employ children in his factory under the age of nine years." A special enquiry has been made into this case, and it has been ordered that if in future any breach is proved against the manager of the mill, he should be dealt with according to the strict provisions of the law. With this exception, it is said that in the 24-Parganas the ages of all were duly certified.

Fencing of machinery.

All the dangerous parts of the machinery were properly fenced, and wherever any defects were noticed during the inspections, they were properly attended to.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents reported during the year was 417, against 431 and 338 in the two preceding years, respectively. Of these 19 were fatal (against 11 in the previous year), 193 were of a serious nature, and 205 were slight, consisting of bruises, cuts, and falls. There was thus on an average one person injured to every 311 employed during the year, and one person killed to every 6,827. Of the fatal accidents mentioned above, three resulted from an attempt to adjust belts while the machinery was in motion. As accidents arising from this cause are of frequent occurrence in this country, the advisability of legislative interference to prevent their occurrence has been under consideration, and rules have been adopted in Bengal for the purpose of minimising the risk of such accidents.

Prosecutions.

No prosecution was instituted in any of the factories during the year under report.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

The following table prepared from the reports furnished by Messrs. Moran and Company shows the actual yield of indigo during the year 1893-94 as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn for 1894-95 :—

	Estimated yield for 1893-94.		Actual yield for 1893-94.		Estimated yield for 1894-95.	
Lower Bengal—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Jessore	1,830		1,862		2,100	
Krishnagar	3,075		3,156		3,400	
Midnapore	1,080		1,069		1,150	
Burdwan	210		205		300	
Malda	1,160		1,202		1,800	
Murshidabad	3,450		3,557		5,350	
Rajshahi and Pabna ...	700		723		800	
Bhagalpur	2,530		2,784		1,750	
Purnea	5,135		5,670		8,100	
Native, &c.	830		715		750	
		20,000		20,843		25,500
Bihar—						
Monghyr	3,860		3,777		3,350	
Tirhut	44,250		45,871		36,550	
Champaran	26,850		28,201		17,100	
Chapra	14,540		14,535		15,000	
		89,500		92,384		72,000
Benares—						
European	...	7,500	3,522	...		
Native			4,972			
				8,494		14,500
Doab—						
European	...	45,000	3,491	...		
Native			35,322	38,813		40,000
Total	1,62,000			1,60,534		1,52,000

The actual yield for 1893-94 thus fell short of the estimate for that year by 1,466 maunds, while it exceeded the actual yield for 1892-93 by 44,205 maunds. The actuals for the year exceeded the estimates in Lower Bengal, Bihar, and Benares, but these improvements were counterbalanced by a great reduction in the Doab. The estimate for 1894-95 is very low in Bihar, while it is better as regards Lower Bengal, Benares, and Doab.

The following table shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years :—

Countries.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	26,192	94,11,862	31,248	1,04,55,124
„ Austria—Trieste and Fiume ...	10,250	40,40,935	10,920	38,05,347
„ France	8,729	33,56,126	13,377	43,29,659
„ Germany	11,756	46,26,258	14,026	49,70,221
„ Italy	1,881	7,29,193	2,055	6,57,194
„ Russia—Odessa	1,413	5,86,253	1,836	6,70,625
„ Egypt	729	3,19,459	1,004	3,37,815
„ United States	11,900	43,24,037	23,601	66,81,431
„ Persia	199	97,425	561	2,21,462
„ Asiatic Turkey	1,784	7,14,536	3,659	12,54,206
„ Other countries	1,665	5,75,226	4,543	13,52,837
Total ...	76,398	2,86,23,810	1,06,830	3,47,75,823
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	1,03,986 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 276 per Indian maund.	1,45,407 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 239 per Indian maund.

The exports of indigo increased during the past year in comparison with 1893-94 by 40 per cent., and the figures are the highest shown for many years.

There were increased shipments to the United Kingdom, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, but especially to the United States.

Owing to the very large outturn, the past year has been a good one for indigo-planters, notwithstanding the lower range of prices. Bengal and Bihar show large increases in production, while Benares and the Doab have decreases, the figures being—

		1893.	Estimate, 1894.
		Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	...	10,971	20,000
Bihar	...	47,145	89,500
Benares	...	11,475	7,500
Doab	...	46,738	45,000
Total	...	1,16,329	1,62,000

The above figures show that the outturn in Bengal and Bihar nearly doubled during the past year.

Regarding the quality of the crop, it is stated that the indigo from Lower Bengal showed an improvement; the produce of Bihar, with the exception of the district of Purnea, was not up to the usual quality; Benares indigo was good and above the average; while the Oudh crop was disappointing, the quality being below the average of recent years.

Tea.

The total number of gardens growing tea in the province during the year 1894 was 422, as against 421 during the year 1893.

The total area under tea during the year was 121,121½ acres, as against 110,510½ acres in 1893, of which 95,947¾ acres were under mature and 25,174¾ under immature plants. The total yield of tea during the year amounted to 31,950,367¼ lbs., as against 31,250,893¾ lbs. of the previous year, showing an increase of 699,469 lbs. The average yield in lbs. per acre of mature plant is shown in columns 18 and 19 of the annexed statement to have been 333 lbs. in the year under report compared with 329·6 lbs. in the previous year. Omitting the figures for Lohardaga which, as pointed out below, are inaccurate, the figures for 1894 are 338·88 and for 1893 334·5 lbs.

The following statement illustrates the state of cultivation during the calendar year 1893 :—

Provinces and Districts.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.		Total number of persons employed during the year.				Area in acres					
			Permanently.		Temporarily.		Under mature plants.		Under immature plants.		Total area under tea.	
	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Darjeeling	184	177	26,607	26,389	6,677	8,423	54,308	53,328	6,384	10,670	60,613	70,033
Jalpaiguri	154	193	.....	.....	28,405	25,973	33,328	33,348	9,633	7,747	43,953	43,133
Chittagong	23	21	2,530	3,023	1,207	2,122	3,647½	3,893¾	634¾	617¼	4,272¼	4,501
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	7	7	125	121	10	29	100	100	.....	.....	100	100
Rajmahal	6	6	159	153	431	330	360	260	.....	.....	363	299
Lohardaga	23	24	*15,468	583	146,464*	802	2,674	2,611	144	130¾	2,718	2,7504
Total ...	421	428	45,047	24,288	182,357	37,679	94,707½	95,947¾	15,717¾	25,174¾	110,519¼	121,121¾

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.		Approximate total yield in lbs.		Average yield in lbs. per acre of mature plants.		Remarks.
	Taken up for planting but not yet planted.						
	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	Past year.	Current year.	
14	15		16	17	18	19	20
Darjeeling	16,989	14,938	11,145,074	11,818,402	205·2	211·9	
Jalpaiguri	42,939	40,944	18,024,216	19,155,695	555·3	544·2	
Chittagong	1,989	7,013	1,471,594¼	1,560,782¼	399·3	370·1	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	23,680	24,000	236	240*	
Rajmahal	1,833	1,833	69,658	76,795	192·6	192*	
Lohardaga	1,600	1,720¼	363,678	310,543	153·9	122·3	
Total ...	65,502	72,570¼	31,250,893¾	31,950,367¼	329·6	333*	

* These are the incorrect figures given in last year's report; they have not been revised as have those of other districts.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several districts in which tea was grown :—

Rajshahi Division.

The number of gardens in the Darjeeling district during the year was 177, against 184 of the preceding year. The decrease was owing to the amalgamation of two gardens in four separate instances and the closing of three gardens. The total outturn of tea during the year was 11,313,492 lbs., against 11,145,074 lbs. of 1893, representing an increase of 168,418 lbs., due to the specially favourable weather. The year was also remarkable for the high prices realised for tea and the corresponding profits to the owners of the various gardens. Another noticeable feature was that a beginning was made in the local manufacture and sale of brick tea, 15 maunds of the article prepared from the produce of the gardens having been sold in Sikkim. A certain quantity was also sold in Kalimpong. In conjunction with the Political Agent, Sikkim, the Deputy Commissioner endeavoured to give every possible help in the enterprise.

The number of gardens in Jalpaiguri during the year under report was 193. The total outturn of these gardens amounted to 19,155,205 lbs., against 18,524,210 lbs. of the previous year, showing an increase of 630,995 lbs., which was due to extension of cultivation in old gardens and the opening out of new ones. The average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants was 541·3 lbs. in 1894, against 555·9 lbs. in 1893, representing a decrease of 14·6 lbs. Good as the year was, the plant suffered a little from drought at the beginning of the season.

Chittagong Division.

The total number of gardens in the Chittagong district decreased from 23 in 1893 (the number 25 given in last year's report included two abandoned gardens) to 21 during the year under review, the decrease of two gardens being due to amalgamation. Returns have been furnished by the managers of 20 gardens, and the manager of the remaining one has expressed his inability to furnish any information, as no records have been left by his predecessor. In the case of the latter garden the figures for 1893 have been reproduced in the statement for 1894. Accordingly the total outturn of tea was 1,060,732½ lbs., against 1,071,598½ lbs. in 1893, showing a decrease of 10,866 lbs. Prices, however, ruled high for teas of quality, and thus counterbalanced the effect of the deficient yield. The quality of Chittagong tea was better in 1894, and was in fair request.

The only garden in the Chittagong Hill Tracts produced during the year 24,600 lbs. of tea, as against 23,680 lbs. in 1893, showing an increase of 920 lbs.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The number of gardens in Hazaribagh in the year remained 6, the same as in 1893, but two of them were not worked. The total yield was 76,795 lbs., against 92,658 lbs. in 1893. The decrease of 15,863 lbs. is attributed to the long drought of the early months. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 128 lbs., against 109·5 of the preceding year.

In Lohardaga no returns have been furnished by the managers of seven out of 24 gardens, and the Commissioner has reproduced in the case of these the figures for the previous year. Presuming that the outturn in these seven gardens did not fluctuate, and that there was no change in the area under cultivation in them, the total area under cultivation was 2,750½ acres, against 2,718 acres in 1893. Of this area 2,611 acres were under mature and 139½ under immature plants respectively. The total number of gardens in the district during the year was 24, against 23 in the previous year. The total outturn of tea was 319,543 lbs., against 393,678 lbs. of 1893, showing a decrease of 74,135 lbs., due to excessive heat and deficient rainfall up to the middle of June 1894.

The population figures for this year (columns 4 to 7) are less preposterous than those supplied in former years, but are far from accurate still, being obviously too low. The attempt to separate permanent from temporary labourers can hardly be of any use, and might be abandoned. For all practical purposes it would probably be sufficient to estimate that the number of labourers on tea estates is equal to the number of acres under mature plants: this calculation will give a result quite as accurate as that now submitted.

Coffee.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts 45 lbs. of coffee were obtained from the one acre of which its single garden consists, against 56 lbs., in the preceding year. From the Hazaribagh garden there was a yield of 150 lbs. of coffee during the year.

Cinchona.

There was nothing abnormal in the climatic conditions of the year under review, and the plantation suffered neither from landslips nor from forest fires. The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 295,500 against 698,850 in 1893-94, in addition to which 203,000 trees were cut down in the plantation at Nimbong lately purchased by Government from the Bhutan Cinchona Association. The total number of living cinchona plants, excluding the nursery stock, at the Government plantations in Sikkim and at Nimbong at the close of the year was 3,927,501. No new trees were planted out during the year, as the purchase of the Nimbong plantation was thought to have put Government in possession of a sufficiently large quantity of bark. Since then, however, the demand for quinine has increased owing to the success of the pice-packet system; and Dr. King has ordered two to three hundred acres of land to be prepared for planting new trees. Sufficient planting should be done every year to maintain the outturn of plantation and factory up to at least 8,000 lbs. of quinine.

The crop of the year amounted to 500,534 lbs. of dry bark, of which 295,054 lbs. were obtained from the trees uprooted on the Government plantation in Sikkim, and 205,480 lbs. were collected from the trees uprooted at Nimbong. The outturn of bark per tree was over a pound, as compared with less than half a pound per tree in the preceding year, when the majority of the trees cropped were dwarfed and feeble. The whole crop, less 1,959 lbs. sold to a medical depôt and to other purchasers, was as usual made over to the Cinchona Factory for disposal.

The outturn of the factory was 8,318 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 393,150 lbs. of yellow bark, and 4,032 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, the yield from 105,560 lbs. of red bark. The outturn in 1893-94 was 4,765 lbs. of quinine from 230,100 lbs. of yellow bark, and 3,848 lbs. of the febrifuge from 91,800 lbs. of red bark. The total outturn of quinine and febrifuge was 12,350 lbs., which is the highest figure reached since the factory was started.

The total issue of the year to Government departments and the public amounted to 3,276 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge and 7,562 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, against 4,200 lbs. and 6,917 lbs. respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the issues of cinchona febrifuge is attributed to the low price at which quinine, cinchonine and cinchonidine are now sold in the market. The stock of quinine in hand at the close of the year was 2,140 lbs. and of febrifuge 1,455 lbs.

The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark and other products of the plantation, amounted to Rs. 1,44,104 against Rs. 1,43,685 in the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	65,808	74,347
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department	54,370	39,500
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,955	2,657
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	622	515
„ pice packets	19,930	27,085
Total ...	1,43,685	1,44,104

The expenditure on the plantation, excluding the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was paid on account of the second instalment of the purchase-money of the Nimbong plantation, amounted to Rs. 73,806 against Rs. 73,235 in the previous year. The total amount spent on account of the factory was Rs. 35,700 against Rs. 54,013 in 1893-94. The large increase in factory expenditure in the previous year was due to the inclusion of the price of quinine taken over from the Bhutan Cinchona Association. The net profit on the working of the plantation amounts to Rs. 7,705 against Rs. 1,117 in the previous year.

The scheme for the sale of Government quinine in Bengal through the medium of the Postal Department continues to gain in favour every year.

The amount delivered to the Jail Department for conversion into pice-packets was 2,025 pounds against 1,490 pounds in 1893-94.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

The local industries of the Division consist of the manufacture of silk, tasar, jute, cotton, molasses, shell-lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery, and iron. The manufacture of silk is carried on to some extent in every district.

Burdwan Division.

In Burdwan the industry was flourishing, though unobtrusive, while Birbhum nearly recovered the ground it lost in 1893. In other districts the industry is declining. The jute mills in the Hooghly and Howrah districts and the cotton mills in the latter continued their business as in 1893. The cotton-weaving industry is fast declining. There was a fall of the shell-lac business in Birbhum, but in Bankura it was in a flourishing condition. The manufacture of brass, bell-metal, and hardware is gradually declining in Burdwan and Hooghly, owing, it is said, to the import and use of enamelled utensils or those made of zinc or tin. Indigo partially recovered the check it sustained in 1893. The outturn of paper from the Raniganj mill increased during the year, while that from the Bally mills somewhat decreased. The outturn of the Barakar iron works was large and valuable.

Coal mining operations are confined to the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. In Burdwan they are carried on very extensively in the Raniganj subdivision; in Bankura only two collieries are worked. The importance of the industry is steadily increasing. The rise in the price of coal in the Calcutta market gave a great stimulus to trade in coal during the year.

Presidency Division.

The principal manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shell-lac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar, and molasses. The manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, silk, ice, shell-lac, and lac-dye is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which 57 factories were at work at the close of the year under report, against 58 in the previous year. The year was favourable for gunny-bags and cloth, paper and lac, but it was not so for cotton twist and yarn and leather. The number of indigo factories is gradually decreasing in Nadia and Jessore, while it remains stationary in Murshidabad. The decline of the industry is ascribed to (1) a gradual rise in the level of the country, making it less liable to fertilising inundations; (2) a great increase in the value of agricultural produce, which leads to a greater demand for land; and (3) an enormous rise in the price of labour. There was a decrease in the silk trade of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad districts during the year owing to the unfavourable nature of the season and poor outturn of cocoons.

Rajshahi Division.

There are no native manufactures in the Division worth the name, those relating to tea, indigo, and cinchona being in the hands of Europeans. The year was favourable for indigo, but was bad for silk cultivation. The cultivation of tea possesses a special value, inasmuch as it does not develop, like that of jute, by displacing other crops, but by the reclamation of the jungle which renders the Terai region so malarious.

Dacca Division.

Cotton weaving, for which the town of Dacca was once so famous, has now dwindled to insignificant proportions owing to the hard competition with the cheap European articles. There were 17 steam jute presses at Narayanganj and 7 in the Mymensingh district. There were 25 hand-presses, 14 at Narayanganj and 11 at Mymensingh. There were 16 soap manufactories in the town of Dacca, where ærated waters and ice were also manufactured.

Chittagong Division.

There are no mines in the Division. A pearl fishery has recently been discovered off the south coast of Chittagong, where the pearls are said to be very valuable. The lease of the fishery has not yet been granted to any one. In Tippera there are no important manufactures. In Noakhali earthen pots, bamboo mats, baskets, wooden seats, and fishing nets are manufactured for local use. There was a short outturn of tea from the gardens, but the quality of the article was superior as compared with that of the previous year. Six brigs or sloops were built in Chittagong, against one in 1893-94.

Patna Division.

Besides opium and other exciseable articles, indigo and saltpetre are the principal manufactures of the Division. The outturn of indigo was specially good during the year, 85,180 maunds having been grown, as compared with 32,216 maunds in the preceding year. The total yield of saltpetre during the year was less than the total of the previous year by 46,850 maunds. Of the manufactures of the Division the blanket and the lac industries are reported to be very prosperous. The output of the mica mines of Singar and Supahi in the Nawada subdivision of Gaya appears to be gradually decreasing, the figures for the three last years being 800, 640, and 547 maunds respectively.

Bhagalpur Division.

The principal manufactures of the Division are indigo, tasar silk, silk, and silk fabrics, saltpetre, and molasses. The manufacture of articles out of an alloy of copper and tin —called *Bidri* work—is declining at Purnea. The demand for Monghyr-made guns is still very large because of their cheapness. Two mica quarries were worked during the year in the Jamui subdivision of the Monghyr district. The Madankata coal mine in the Sonthal Parganas did very profitable business, owing to the coal-strike in England, the output being 40,227 tons, against 23,600 tons during the preceding year.

Orissa Division.

Except the silver filigree work of the town of Cuttack there is no manufacture worthy of special notice, though many articles are made on a small scale for local use. There was formerly a very considerable salt industry on the Orissa coast, but this has entirely disappeared; and a large and industrious population which was dependent on it for its support, is now without means of livelihood. The yearly local outturn has fallen from an average between 1882-83 and 1885-86 of 4,62,444 maunds to 41,552 maunds, or by over 90 per cent.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The manufactures in this Division are few and unimportant. The lac industry in Lohardaga is said to be steadily increasing. Indigo was manufactured only in Manbhum. The outturn during the year was 103 maunds and the value Rs. 20,570, against 66 maunds and Rs. 17,522 respectively. The year was not favourable for the growth of tea, owing to the excessive heat and absence of rain early in the season. The principal mines in the Division are situated in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions. Several new collieries are reported to have sprung up, and they are said to have worked tolerably well during the past year. The total output of all mica mines worked during the year was 4,849 maunds, against 3,086 maunds and 25 seers in the previous year. Prospecting for gold went on, but no indication of its presence has yet been found. The work in the tin mine at Narango has been stopped.

Survey of mineral resources.

Early in 1894 the Government of India enquired whether an exploration of the mineral resources of Chota Nagpur in advance of the general mineral survey of Bengal was considered to be desirable. The Director of the Geological Survey of India was thereupon asked whether he could spare the services of an officer of his scientific staff to conduct a Geological Survey of that locality, and what general plan of operations he would propose. Dr. W. King, then Director, himself made a preliminary reconnaissance of a particular part of that country, and in submitting his report suggested the appointment of a special officer to carry out, in the ensuing cold weather, the mineral survey of the places visited by him. This officer was appointed and entered on his duties early in the cold season. The Lieutenant-Governor thought that the time had not yet come when a conspectus of the tracts in which minerals are believed to exist in different parts of the Province, and a working plan for their exploration, could with advantage be drawn up for Bengal: he considered that the first thing to be done was for the special officer to survey the tracts where it was thought that minerals were likely to be found.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade ...	29,99,87,664	23,70,68,479	25,48,62,879	31,03,61,126	27,72,95,679
Coasting trade ...	5,81,80,426	5,61,79,375	5,21,72,687	6,23,26,924	6,54,50,979
Total of Imports ..	35,81,68,090	34,32,47,854	30,70,35,566	37,26,88,050	34,27,46,658
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	37,43,82,296	40,21,83,052	42,20,05,270	42,26,18,585	46,85,28,065
Coasting trade ...	9,01,01,147	10,43,04,513	8,21,30,043	6,42,39,959	8,27,90,128
Total of Exports ...	46,44,73,443	50,64,92,565	50,41,35,313	48,68,58,544	55,13,88,193
GRAND TOTAL ...	82,26,41,533	84,97,40,419	81,11,70,884	85,95,46,594	89,41,34,851

The total value of the foreign imports of merchandise fell off by Rs. 2,55,30,647, or 8 per cent., entirely under the head of free goods, while the dutiable goods showed an improvement of Rs. 9,45,99,990, or nearly 277 per cent., owing to the transfer of several articles from the free to the dutiable list. In treasure there was again a falling off of Rs. 75,34,742 in consequence of smaller receipts of gold from Hong-Kong and owing to the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. of silver from the United Kingdom. The increase of Rs. 4,03,73,414 in the foreign export trade in merchandise is attributed to larger shipments of tea and jute to the United Kingdom. The foreign exports of treasure nearly trebled during the year, owing, it is stated, to heavy despatches of gold to the United Kingdom and silver to Ceylon. In the coasting trade, the improvement in the imports of Indian produce is attributed to larger receipts in the Calcutta port of cotton goods and salt from Bombay, and oil-seeds, castor and til, ground nuts, oils, raw cotton, cotton goods, turmeric, cocoanuts, grain, and pepper, from Madras; while the increase in the export trade is accounted for by the large shipments from the same port of rice and manufactured jute to Bombay, rice, hides, and skins to Madras, betel-nuts to Burma, and grain to Bengal outports. The causes of fluctuations under each article will be reviewed further on in this chapter.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign Trade of Calcutta.

As usual, the bulk of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 59·63 per cent. in 1893-94 to 57·44 per cent. The imports of merchandise show a fall in value of Rs. 1,40,23,689, mainly due to a decline in the imports of cotton goods, while under the head of exports tea, jute, indigo, and rice show a substantial increase. The United States occupies the second place with a percentage of 7·05 per cent. of the entire trade, against 5·91 in the previous year, but the imports declined in consequence of a fall in the price of kerosine oil. Larger shipments of jute, raw and manufactured,

linseed, skins and hides, and dyeing materials caused a rise in the exports. Germany comes next with a percentage of 6·43, against 4·89 in the previous year. The increase under imports was due to larger import of woollen and cotton manufactures, refined sugar, liquors, and salt; while larger shipments of raw jute, hides, rice, and indigo contributed to swell the export trade. The Chinese trade shows a further slight decline, which is attributed to the war with Japan affecting the imports of treasure, copper, and other merchandise. The Straits Settlements maintain their position with a slightly higher percentage of 4·40 per cent., the decline in imports being more than counterbalanced by the rise in the value of opium exported. The trade with France fell from 2·94 per cent. in the previous year to 2·75, owing to a considerable decrease in the imports of silk and the exports of oil-seeds and wheat. Ceylon (2·60 per cent.) showed an improvement of 12 per cent., the increase being due to very large shipments of rice and to increased export of coal. In the Australian trade there was an increase of 18 per cent., mainly due to the rise of exports of manufactured jute from 63 to 90 lakhs. Mauritius showed an increase in imports, mostly in sugar, while exports decreased. There was a falling off in the value of both the import and export trade with Belgium, but the imports of iron rose, owing, it is said, to the influence of low freights and a protective duty. The trade with Austria-Hungary shows a substantial advance, which is most marked under imports of woollen goods and exports of raw jute.

The proportion of the total foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal rose from 70 per cent. in 1893-94 to 72 per cent. in the past year.

Imports. The total values of the principal articles of import into Calcutta in the past two years are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	15,22,02,091	14,47,35,956
Twist and yarn	93,64,054	74,54,630
Metals	2,60,32,750	2,08,58,890
Mineral oil	1,85,27,067	1,00,01,981
Machinery (excluding those for railway)	99,95,554	95,18,775
Woollen goods	74,67,299	72,35,464
Salt	64,81,009	67,94,392
Liquors	46,49,907	49,23,576
Sugar	44,97,085	54,50,009
Hardware and cutlery ...	36,00,437	39,59,682

Exports. The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	7,92,97,248	9,89,89,311
,, gunny-bags	2,82,27,268	3,13,00,321
Opium	4,84,06,059	5,29,68,740
Tea	6,22,28,418	7,11,57,590
Oilseeds	4,68,36,289	3,50,31,068
Rice	3,09,76,521	3,67,87,929
Indigo	2,86,83,810	3,47,75,823
Hides and skins	2,43,60,735	2,72,63,795
Wheat	42,69,510	8,51,526
Raw cotton	76,30,439	43,15,840
Lac	95,21,007	1,39,57,703
Silk, raw	67,70,385	48,24,330

Coasting trade of Calcutta. In the coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta there was an improvement as compared with the figures of 1893-94. The total rise in value was from Rs. 9,04,01,036 to Rs. 10,24,25,932, or nearly 13 per cent. The advance under imports was not general: an increase in Indian produce received was accompanied by a falling off in foreign merchandise. The advance was nearly 48 lakhs, or nearly 13 per cent.; the falling off amounted to 4 lakhs, or over 14½ per cent. Exports rose in value under both headings: Indian produce increased by nearly 63 lakhs, and foreign merchandise by 14 lakhs.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried to and from Calcutta by internal routes during the year 1894-95, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are as follows:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1893-94	3,10,23,103	13,05,07,370	86,66,694	3,61,11,320	3,96,89,797	16,56,18,690
1894-95	3,20,35,687	12,84,31,893	86,62,532	3,42,70,633	4,06,98,219	16,27,02,526
By Inland Steamer—						
1893-94	91,07,730	8,19,81,512	46,41,953	4,03,38,115	1,37,49,723	12,23,19,627
1894-95	1,02,41,461	9,33,48,677	51,87,008	4,48,83,314	1,54,28,469	13,82,31,991
By E. I. Railway—						
1893-94	4,88,36,172	20,52,35,765	1,16,48,846	14,31,95,767	6,04,84,018	34,84,31,532
1894-95	4,87,55,551	22,16,00,464	1,12,59,101	14,31,61,610	6,00,15,652	36,47,62,064
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1893-94	1,14,84,218	8,21,97,905	46,93,902	5,87,04,380	1,61,80,120	14,09,02,285
1894-95	1,55,01,975	9,61,13,740	43,24,781	6,20,18,587	1,98,30,756	15,71,32,277
By Road—						
1893-94	56,69,052	3,11,80,244	40,96,881	1,80,21,759	97,65,933	4,92,02,003
1894-95	74,68,444	3,99,39,166	32,71,043	1,70,63,051	1,07,39,487	5,10,01,217
Total—						
1893-94	10,61,19,275	53,11,02,786	3,37,50,316	29,53,71,341	13,98,69,591	82,64,74,127
1894-95	11,39,94,118	57,24,33,933	3,27,68,465	30,13,96,145	14,67,62,583	87,38,30,078
Average of the three years ending—						
1893-94	10,92,84,829	55,17,23,822	3,11,69,617	28,16,68,414	14,10,54,446	79,89,06,637
1894-95	11,04,14,420	54,05,67,733	3,22,41,980	28,91,07,607	14,26,56,400	82,96,65,240

The import trade of Calcutta during the past two years in the principal staples of traffic with each Revenue Division in Bengal, and with other provinces in India as a whole, is shown in the following statement:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from—												
		Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of trade by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw ...	1893-94	2,345	20,305	7,098	45,966	6,760	634	1,871	...	5	84,890	5,96,461	6,81,351	12·47
	1894-95	2,240	20,442	7,262	31,743	5,003	958	1,216	...	133	71,304	4,05,541	4,76,845	12·56
Indigo ...	1893-94	1,310	2,162	645	12	...	44,442	6,774	...	71	55,422	56,324	1,11,646	49·65
	1894-95	3,034	4,919	1,657	60	...	78,712	10,216	...	...	98,178	44,740	1,42,917	68·96
Jute, raw ...	1893-94	4,43,758	18,70,105	67,59,197	23,72,538	1,52,697	17,882	4,94,961	8,934	...	1,21,71,067	2,01,37,147	3,23,08,214	37·21
	1894-95	6,69,470	23,15,693	83,65,618	1,29,18,110	1,65,037	7,834	6,27,489	884	134	2,40,70,170	2,73,16,341	5,13,86,511	23·83
Gunny-bags ...	1893-94	1,30,993	1,36,986	3,80,770	7,039	33	939	2,623	189	1,078	6,80,667	1,523	6,82,189	99·78
	1894-95	1,37,078	1,30,764	3,94,354	4,468	53	1,098	3,211	66	703	6,87,026	1,389	6,88,415	99·71
Wheat ...	1893-94	38,938	1,33,017	16,318	19,335	...	76,193	3,24,619	421	140	6,60,504	31,41,215	38,01,719	17·36
	1894-95	27,153	1,05,126	2,053	656	...	19,959	69,174	...	793	2,16,978	29,97,258	32,14,235	7·44
Gram and pulses.	1893-94	1,55,740	12,40,633	67,319	1,03,617	3,377	5,17,065	3,70,549	18,085	8,823	24,84,970	29,44,602	54,29,572	54·21
	1894-95	95,53,975	8,88,336	43,830	1,10,758	1,234	2,61,959	2,58,027	218	12,600	16,15,137	22,20,150	38,35,281	42·01
Rice	1893-94	52,03,688	25,76,680	4,99,885	24,01,337	33,813	1,30,531	2,83,093	24,910	9,548	1,10,96,961	3,30,791	1,14,27,752	97·10
	1894-95	55,53,975	22,23,585	4,90,344	27,58,312	2,31,115	12,074	61,057	17,409	25,584	1,36,23,455	54,406	1,36,77,861	99·61
Paddy	1893-94	9,93,221	1,85,511	534	2,778	325	2,994	19,916	51,475	...	12,56,670	8,619	12,61,191	99·66
	1894-95	13,13,328	2,17,060	137	17,540	1,030	29	13	34,703	...	16,83,810	51	16,83,861	99·99
Other food-grains.	1893-94	5,470	20,401	1,039	326	...	1,80,855	76,127	...	2,501	2,85,719	1,34,391	4,03,643	70·71
	1894-95	3,054	11,763	653	216	...	86,979	1,21,851	...	140	2,23,706	1,34,291	3,64,909	61·43
Hides or cattle.	1893-94	56,922	50,925	40,318	1,67,668	445	1,13,270	57,156	2,921	29,763	5,40,897	11,33,539	6,70,437	80·23
	1894-95	60,295	39,860	46,232	1,18,857	...	1,46,031	62,853	7,257	33,080	4,83,783	2,45,855	7,31,677	66·41

Articles.	Imports into Calcutta from—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the provinces to the total imports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Saltpetre ...	1893-94	40	...	...	...	...	3,32,057	10,806	...	...	3,42,813	1,63,682	5,06,495	67·71
	1894-95	154	...	...	...	...	2,64,122	12,126	...	...	2,76,418	1,67,849	4,44,267	66·73
Linseed ...	1893-94	2,22,812	5,66,355	65,956	73,883	15,736	33,12,483	6,80,206	2,656	19,187	49,38,734	24,59,857	73,98,591	62·92
	1894-95	1,71,414	4,06,229	41,510	41,634	14,243	22,76,233	4,71,060	844	13,353	34,36,920	20,83,343	55,20,264	62·25
Mustard ...	1893-94	36,986	69,371	1,14,927	1,78,805	6,953	5,59,551	3,36,789	2,528	47,628	18,06,535	12,78,776	37,85,309	47·84
	1894-95	29,269	52,448	93,263	93,163	...	1,30,245	1,92,367	...	13,703	6,16,460	18,16,207	23,99,367	31·13
Silk, raw ...	1893-94	4,545	12,609	6,421	...	...	136	825	...	191	22,653	1,339	24,178	92·71
	1894-95	3,358	8,681	6,285	...	19	136	895	...	2	10,762	1,186	11,948	90·12
Sugar, refined.	1893-94	4,104	1,11,191	...	306	530	8,425	45	3	...	1,24,623	3,376	1,33,329	97·03
	1894-95	5,965	1,06,874	1,688	125	...	2,027	402	...	...	1,14,779	2,395	1,17,174	97·95
Sugar, unrefined.	1893-94	1,44,753	7,09,000	333	2,054	984	1,40,217	2,394	...	600	13,01,133	12,857	13,04,663	99·79
	1894-95	1,35,849	6,75,917	316	1,750	300	1,58,353	2,053	45	110	9,73,341	60,733	10,40,074	94·15
Tea, Indian ...	1893-94	5	...	5,44,203	4,428	...	461	...	...	5,938	3,56,325	10,64,338	14,13,771	24·98
	1894-95	13	11	3,77,371	10,321	...	527	258	...	6,323	3,99,209	10,31,474	14,15,051	27·77
Tobacco ...	1893-94	1,32,758	1,01,647	7,55,487	1,490	175	34,445	42,573	66	2	9,33,593	1,003	9,99,596	97·83
	1894-95	1,46,539	76,900	2,68,211	765	...	42,126	55,774	34	2	5,80,407	2,938	5,83,345	99·49
Total ...	1893-94	75,71,425	79,58,839	86,39,161	1,13,66,722	2,26,667	88,80,197	32,41,611	1,11,749	1,18,359	4,46,96,613	1,37,30,378	5,84,26,991	77·83
	1894-95	84,20,921	85,45,445	97,51,632	1,03,04,247	4,40,389	85,82,722	19,61,597	68,105	1,07,208	4,00,80,226	1,13,72,250	5,03,84,537	81·24

Transactions in the eighteen staples mentioned above represent 52·97 per cent. of the entire imports into Calcutta during the year under report, against 54·11 per cent. in 1893-94.

As regards exports, the following statement gives details for the past two years, in respect of European cotton goods and salt:—

Articles.	Exports from Calcutta to—												
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the provinces to the total exports.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1893-94	53,461	45,304	14,373	60,145	4,072	3,774	4,733	223	1,082	1,37,131	71,063	2,08,194	65·87
	1894-95	58,204	42,845	6,913	54,171	10,136	4,674	4,969	8	843	1,78,963	59,015	2,37,978	75·21
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1893-94	1,19,410	1,12,617	1,27,070	1,84,262	8,313	2,84,711	1,33,653	27	33,304	10,70,067	7,11,253	17,81,320	60·06
	1894-95	1,27,284	1,16,331	1,25,781	1,91,701	19,599	5,23,024	1,56,939	125	31,402	19,05,772	7,33,216	18,38,988	59·25
Salt ...	1893-94	8,95,062	7,82,790	11,32,936	14,78,054	1,31,400	18,02,078	10,41,880	21,240	3,84,185	74,85,429	7,88,712	82,74,141	90·47
	1894-95	9,14,325	8,46,782	15,36,563	16,79,767	1,55,902	17,15,561	10,45,833	28,065	3,50,139	80,86,146	8,88,111	89,41,257	89·96
Total ...	1893-94	18,67,932	2,47,624	13,34,419	17,23,463	1,42,784	19,11,663	11,85,101	21,490	4,13,541	87,46,866	13,71,686	1,03,10,642	84·78
	1894-95	10,99,653	10,04,958	14,25,456	19,21,639	2,15,247	20,02,270	11,63,930	28,855	4,31,418	93,12,988	16,93,342	1,10,85,328	84·03

The foregoing three articles alone cover 33·65 per cent. of the entire export traffic of Calcutta during the past year, against 30·58 per cent. in 1893-94.

The total quantity of raw cotton carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Cotton, raw.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	10,18,563	8,19,389
Exports	4,41,122	2,94,870

The table below shows the several provinces from which raw cotton was imported into Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,65,091	2,68,042
„ Bombay	2,49,646	2,25,192
„ Bengal	94,470	89,272
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	23,842	57,373
„ Madras	36,174	54,286
„ Panjab	55,588	47,549
„ Burma	39,143	41,868
„ Assam	35,466	13,826
„ Berar	6,412	11,355
„ Central Provinces	10,001	7,366
„ Other places	2,730	3,240
Total ...	10,18,563	8,19,389

The sea-borne exports during those years were distributed as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	63,550	86,499	19,881	27,060
Other ports ...	2,40,052	3,26,737	1,61,703	2,20,096
Total ...	3,03,602	4,13,236	1,81,584	2,47,156
To Indian ports ...	2,955	4,022	1,666	2,268
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,06,557	4,17,258	1,83,250	2,49,424

The exports of cotton to foreign ports show the heavy decline of 40 per cent. during the past year in comparison with 1893-94. To the United Kingdom the falling off was 68 per cent. The cotton trade in Lancashire during 1894 was in a most unsatisfactory condition; and the price of cotton owing to the large American crop in view fell steadily until it reached a very low point. Shipments from Calcutta were curtailed owing to this fall, for producers would not accept the low prices offered.

COTTON GOODS.

There was a marked falling off in the quantity of cotton goods and twist and yarn, owing to excessive imports in the previous year, fluctuations in exchange, general depression of trade in England, the competition of Bombay and Japan yarns, and the re-imposition of import duties; and the value of the goods imported declined by 5·8 per cent.

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn registered during the past two years:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,64,926	3,47,635	5,12,561	1,32,332	3,73,705	5,06,037
Exports ...	2,80,063	2,89,482	5,69,545	2,65,624	4,13,759	6,79,383

The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The chief sources from which

the supply of European twist and yarn were derived during the past two years were as follows:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	12,622,402	1,53,397	10,205,023	1,24,019
Other Foreign ports ...	648,380	7,930	646,230	7,854
Total of Foreign trade ...	13,270,782	1,61,377	10,851,253	1,31,873
Total of Interportal trade ...	278,199	3,381	25,912	314
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,548,981	1,64,658	10,877,165	1,32,187

The imports by sea of Indian cotton, twist and yarn represent for the most part the production of the mills in Bombay; while the supplies carried by the other routes were derived from the local mills in the vicinity of Calcutta.

EUROPEAN TWIST AND YARN.

The destination of the total exports of these goods of European manufacture from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,78,282	1,69,968
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37,405	29,137
„ Assam	21,201	18,531
„ Bihar	8,512	9,243
„ Panjab	9,027	7,411
„ Central Provinces ...	2,520	3,033
„ Rajputana and Central India	925	844
„ Other Provinces ...	1,341	866
Total ...	2,58,206	2,39,033

Exports by sea.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa ...	770,600	9,365	867,150	10,538
„ Burma ...	588,488	7,152	944,111	11,474
„ Chittagong ...	77,900	947	163,558	1,988
„ Madras ...	16,622	202	175,541	2,133
„ Other Indian ports ...	321,902	3,912	2,140	26
„ Foreign ports ...	22,937	279	31,460	382
Total ...	1,198,449	21,857	2,183,960	26,541

The following statement shows the different trade blocks to which twist and yarn of Indian manufacture were largely exported by internal routes from Calcutta:—

Trade blocks.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	95,747	1,21,944
Bengal	46,518	67,777
Chota Nagpur	19,971	29,680
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	16,909	18,280
Central Provinces ...	3,702	10,690
Assam	696	865
Panjab	260	479
Other places	109	298
Total ...	1,83,912	2,50,013

The distribution of the exports of Indian twist and yarn by sea during those years was as follows:—

WHITHER EXPORTED.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5
To Indian ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
Orissa	4,399,800	53,470	4,663,100	56,669
Burma	1,197,676	14,555	1,079,605	13,120
Madras	977,950	11,885	515,593	6,266
Chittagong	3,228	39	6,318	77
Other Indian ports ...	62,150	755	41,700	507
Total of Coasting trade ...	6,640,804	80,704	6,306,316	76,639
To Foreign ports ...	2,046,084	24,866	7,167,630	87,107
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,686,888	1,05,570	13,473,946	1,63,746

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The following statement gives details of the total value of European cotton piece-goods brought to, and carried from, Calcutta by all routes during the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	15,13,86,419	14,33,17,086
Exports	12,72,45,041	13,79,65,736

EUROPEAN PIECE-GOODS.

The supplies imported by sea were obtained from the different ports mentioned in the table below:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
From—	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	14,92,89,754	14,19,28,195
Other Foreign ports ...	9,60,888	6,18,799
Total of Foreign trade ...	15,02,50,642	14,25,46,994
Indian ports—		
Bombay	7,63,558	4,13,408
Madras	16,503	4,080
Burma	1,62,038	2,22,359
Other Indian ports ...	889	2,200
Total of Interportal trade ...	9,42,988	6,42,047
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,11,93,630	14,31,89,041

The destination of the piece-goods despatched from Calcutta, province by province, during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown below—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal	4,44,40,029	4,75,23,550
„ Bihar	2,85,00,903	3,01,96,108
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,35,98,362	3,00,35,361
„ Panjab	89,99,738	1,03,44,755
„ Assam	87,64,825	95,71,781
„ Burma	21,45,059	26,99,372
„ Chota Nagpur ...	19,28,192	22,66,906
„ Central Provinces ...	12,25,777	16,92,211
„ Rajputana	8,19,379	10,20,398
„ Madras	5,25,342	8,86,729
„ Orissa	6,46,040	5,32,335
„ Foreign ports ...	4,36,677	5,02,899
„ Bombay	1,53,706	1,05,979
„ Other Indian ports ...	33,411	40,156
„ Other places ...	27,601	47,196
Total ...	12,72,45,041	13,79,65,736

With an addition of 25 per cent., the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, &c., &c., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 17,91,14,346. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 13,79,65,736 as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 4,11,48,610, against Rs. 6,19,39,785 in 1893-94 and Rs. 2,21,35,802 in 1892-93.

INDIAN PIECE-GOODS.

The total value of Indian piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	47,48,718	51,01,787
Exports ...	6,87,041	6,19,366

INDIGO.

The total quantity of indigo imported into and exported from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,11,740	1,43,934
Exports ...	1,05,500	1,47,543

The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the subjoined statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	55,967	42,131
Bihar ...	51,216	88,923
Bengal ...	4,135	10,250
Other places ...	522	2,625
Total ...	1,11,740	1,43,934

The total exportation by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	26,192	35,650	31,248	42,532
United States	11,900	16,197	23,601	32,123
France	8,729	11,881	13,377	18,208
Austria-Hungary	10,250	13,952	10,920	14,863
Turkey in Asia	1,784	2,428	3,659	4,980
Germany	11,756	16,001	14,026	19,091
Italy	1,881	2,560	2,055	2,797
Russia—Odessa	1,413	1,923	1,836	2,499
Egypt	729	992	1,004	1,366
Greece	104	142	152	207
Persia	199	271	561	764
Other Foreign Ports	1,461	1,989	4,391	5,977
Total of Foreign Trade ...	76,398	1,03,986	106,830	1,45,407
Total of Interportal Trade ...	83	113	488	664
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,481	1,04,099	107,318	1,46,071

The outturn of indigo during 1894 was greatly in excess of that of the previous year, and the exports rose by 40 per cent. Everywhere shipments were large, and the American demand rose by more than 100 per cent.

JUTE, RAW.

The total quantity of raw jute carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,84,52,734	2,43,58,805
Exports ...	1,10,31,514	1,67,88,081

In the following abstract the total imports of raw jute into Calcutta from the principal supplying districts during the past year are arranged according to the volume of trade and compared with the totals for 1893-94. Figures are also added showing the percentage of total imports carried by rail in respect of those districts:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity exported in 1894-95.	Fluctuations as compared with 1893-94.		Percentage of total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca	73,91,685	26,17,304	...	27·97
Pabna	41,55,840	5,16,289	...	35·83
Faridpur	34,25,760	8,59,489	...	80·47
Rangpur	22,45,391	4,47,104	...	79·24
Mymensingh ...	11,35,241	1,67,221	...	24·81
24-Parganas ...	8,19,036	1,21,755	...	·34
Nadia	6,54,188	2,07,611	...	84·84
Rajshahi	6,03,449	2,54,422	...	64·22
Jalpaiguri	6,35,235	67,491	...	100·00
Hooghly	5,54,616	82,750	...	·13
Purnea	4,49,030	1,50,455	...	96·50
Jessore	4,05,263	77,020	...	27·37
Khulna	3,52,506	1,31,402	...	84·56
Dinajpur	2,99,245	91,231	...	97·29
Bogra	2,46,032	1,04,016	...	85·35
Murshidabad ...	1,84,601	1,700	...	26·33
Other places ...	7,67,224	82,177	...	22·00
Total ...	2,43,54,341	59,79,437	...	47·18
Net increase		... 59,79,437 maunds.		

The destination of the export by sea during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	8,001,146	1,08,90,449	12,222,294	1,66,35,900
„ Indian „ ...	473	644	390	531
Total ...	8,001,619	1,08,91,093	12,222,684	1,66,36,431

The decrease of 16 per cent. in the exports of raw jute in 1893-94 has been followed by an increase of 52 per cent. in the year under report. The shipments were the highest on record, the quality is said to have been good, and the entire export was taken up by the spinners.

GUNNY-BAGS.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in gunny-bags during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is given below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	No.	No.
Imports	22,302,652	16,745,964
Exports	200,078,767	214,219,481

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which does not fall within the scope of registration. The principal districts which despatched gunny bags in large quantities during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pabna ...	7,149,795	8,331	7,158,126	3,131,045	8,935	3,139,980
Hooghly ...	4,456,351	1558,684	6,015,015	2,979,969	1,135,116	4,115,085
24-Parganas ...	4,243,230	391,309	4,634,539	3,252,624	790,210	4,022,734
Jalpaiguri ...	...	1487,010	1,487,010	...	881,416	881,416
Dinajpur ...	...	985,835	985,835	...	2,290,155	2,290,155
Darjeeling ...	...	524,860	524,860	...	502,670	502,670
Rangpur ...	...	346,220	346,220	...	333,725	333,725
Burdwan ...	...	173,107	173,107	...	180,423	180,423
Purnea ...	...	55,600	55,600	...	226,480	226,480
Other districts ...	...	922,340	922,340	...	1,053,297	1,053,297
Total ...	15,849,376	6,453,276	22,302,652	9,343,638	7,402,426	16,745,964

The details of the sea-borne exports during those years are given in the following statement:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	42,779,613	1,160,340	43,939,953	48,168,415	1,576,950	49,745,365
„ Foreign „ ...	128,921,175	199,400	129,120,575	140,010,870	356,500	140,367,170
Total ...	171,700,788	1,359,740	173,060,528	188,179,285	1,933,250	190,112,535

The improvement of 8 per cent. in the export of gunny bags to foreign ports was due to larger supplies being taken by the United Kingdom, United States, and Australia, against decreased shipments to Egypt, China, and the Straits Settlements.

GUNNY-CLOTH.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth carried by internal routes during the past two years is shown below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	31,895	32,085
Exports	1,090	5,678

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta under this heading during the past two years is shown below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	44,443	7,857
Exports	69,668,085	111,828,703

The total imports by internal routes were 10,207 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 21,878 hand-made pieces. The destination of the exports from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was as follows :—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	3,986,018	100,000	9,086,018	3,767,281	68,000	3,835,281
„ Foreign „ ...	60,566,734	16,333	60,582,067	102,958,872	34,550	102,993,422
Total ...	69,551,752	116,333	69,668,085	111,726,153	102,550	111,828,703

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nadia rivers, were as follows :—

Importing Districts.	Total of District.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Monghyr	89,750	79,600
Darbhanga	69,604	56,200
Bhagalpur	34,025	15,790
Muzaffarpur	...	14,850
Malda	21,150	9,250
Purnea	42,100	2,400
Rajshahi	11,500	1,900
Murshidabad	8,225	1,400
Other districts	8,000	16,325
Total ...	284,354	197,715

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 26, against 25 in 1893-94 and 24 in 1892-93. The quantity of jute worked up in 1894-95 was 73,35,717 maunds, against 70,73,357 maunds in 1893-94 and 56,94,057 maunds in 1892-93.

WHEAT. The total quantity of wheat carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	38,21,730	29,18,508
Exports	15,83,320	5,54,219

The different provinces from which wheat was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	25,52,113	22,02,221
Panjab	4,43,651	4,74,893
Bengal	2,59,222	1,34,975
Bihar	4,00,812	81,204
Central Provinces	1,42,101	19,444
Other places	23,831	5,771
Total ...	38,21,730	29,18,508

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	1,037,998	14,12,831	240,526	3,27,383
„ Indian „ ...	10,885	14,816	71,610	97,469
Total ...	1,048,883	14,27,647	312,136	4,24,852

The exports of wheat to foreign ports declined by 77 per cent., and not a single shipment was made to Belgium, France, Germany, or Holland. Prices in the United Kingdom fell to the lowest level on record, and this cause has impeded the Indian wheat trade.

GRAM AND PULSES. Under this heading are included *mater* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *bût* (*cicere arietinum*) or *chhola*, and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years is shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	45,73,338	40,59,626
Exports	24,48,543	18,90,698

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different provinces are arranged according to the volume of trade:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Panjab	7,55,996	14,26,786
„ Bengal	15,70,748	11,25,340
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	10,22,153	6,69,904
„ Bihar	8,96,614	5,29,977
„ Central Provinces	2,06,235	1,02,373
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	51,620	21,237
„ Other places	69,972	1,84,009
Total ...	45,73,338	40,59,626

The details of the sea-borne exports during the past two years are given in the following statement:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	669,810	9,11,686	318,826	4,33,958
„ Indian „ ...	522,665	7,11,392	382,571	5,20,722
Total ...	1,192,475	16,23,078	701,397	9,54,680

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years was as follows:—

RICE AND PADDY.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat ... ... Rice	65,16,205	92,28,110	2,78,735	1,57,818
Paddy	6,64,953	9,85,996	2,51,805	8,83,485
„ Inland steamer ... ... Rice	3,80,991	5,20,328	3,27,033	3,32,433
Paddy	10,967	28,245	1,825	2,886
„ East Indian Railway ... ... Rice	25,80,021	26,59,773	51,714	34,874
Paddy	5,03,738	6,00,571	16,388	3,776
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ... Rice	2,75,044	4,04,764	5,26,294	59,438
Paddy	874	1,516	78,851	46,201
„ Road ... ... Rice	7,25,491	8,80,086	3,16,482	1,36,423
Paddy	80,663	72,620	3,34,754	3,34,626
„ Sea ... ... Rice	8,86,365	7,36,199	86,75,964	1,14,60,543
Paddy	12,32,171	5,65,966	1,822	58,548
Total ... Rice	1,23,64,017	1,44,29,250	1,01,86,272	1,21,81,529
Paddy	25,43,366	22,54,814	14,35,445	13,29,622
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.	1,38,53,621	1,52,38,509	1,10,83,425	1,30,12,480

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past two years:—

PROVINCES.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	75,86,406	1,06,78,627	37,78,904	38,94,874	1,13,65,310	1,45,73,501
„ Burma	...	...	10,26,321	5,86,730	10,26,321	5,86,730
„ Orissa	57,088	34,999	5,52,609	4,29,150	6,09,697	4,64,149
„ Bihar	61,882	41,667	3,98,174	32,087	4,60,056	73,754
„ Madras	...	...	54,174	59,950	54,174	59,950
„ Central Provinces	...	...	2,69,474	37,641	2,69,474	37,641
„ Chota Nagpur	...	...	2,548	25,680	2,548	25,680
„ Assam	907	12,845	101	48	1,008	12,893
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,423	1,931	70,288	1,393	71,711	3,324
„ Other places	...	...	3,322	1,287	3,322	1,287
Total ...	77,07,706	1,07,69,769	61,45,195	50,68,740	1,38,53,021	1,58,38,509

The greater bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its distribution during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
To Indian ports, viz.—	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
Madras	5,238	3,848	3,811	2,800
Other ports in Madras ...	2,89,719	212,855	7,85,889	577,388
Bombay	5,25,225	385,880	10,51,391	772,451
Burma	46,342	34,047	38,208	28,071
Other Indian ports ...	17,783	13,065	41,913	30,793
Total of interportal trade	8,84,307	649,695	19,21,212	1,411,503
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	9,33,016	685,481	14,26,773	1,048,241
Other Foreign ports ...	68,58,644	5,039,004	81,12,558	5,960,247
Total of Foreign trade ...	77,91,660	5,724,485	95,39,331	7,008,488
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA	86,75,967	6,374,180	1,14,60,543	8,419,991

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports ...	623	458	23,412	17,201
„ Foreign „ ...	1,199	881	35,136	25,814
TOTAL EXPORTS BY SEA	1,822	1,339	58,548	43,015

The exports of rice to foreign ports advanced by 22 per cent. owing to the good crop and the lower prices prevailing during the year. Ceylon, which is the principal market for Bengal rice, took only 11 per cent. more than in 1893-94, while the export to the United Kingdom, the next large consumer of rice, increased by 53 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS SPRING AND RAIN CROPS.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The aggregate quantity carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years is given below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	4,64,101	3,55,328
Exports	1,85,463	1,44,736

The sources of supply, classified by provinces, are specified below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	2,98,112	2,12,821
Panjab	1,12,716	1,10,354
Bengal	27,819	15,738
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	17,869	14,368
Other places	7,585	2,047
Total ...	4,64,101	3,55,328

The distribution of the exports by sea during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports	102,841	1,39,978	66,477	90,483
„ Indian „	29,971	40,794	32,626	44,408
Total ...	132,812	1,80,772	99,103	1,34,891

The total number of hides imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

HIDES.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	No.	No.
Imports	5,785,181	6,201,956
Exports	7,136,866	7,739,336

The quantities received from each province during the past two years are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	No.	No.
Bengal	2,682,216	2,104,134
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	697,744	1,662,296
Bihar	1,523,318	1,590,829
Orissa	219,330	255,336
Chota Nagpur	232,424	245,120
Central Provinces	94,624	161,640
Panjab	251,888	126,800
Madras	53,300	31,833
Burma	6,582	7,379
Other place	23,755	16,589
Total ...	5,785,181	6,201,956

The details of the sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past two years are given in the following statement:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,564,266	95,975	1,397,640	89,230
Other ports ...	5,502,369	364,955	6,236,719	426,627
Total ...	7,066,635	460,930	7,634,359	515,857
To Indian ports ...	14,693	853	20,321	1,290
GRAND TOTAL	7,081,328	461,783	7,654,680	517,147

Exports of raw hides to foreign ports increased by 12 per cent.; and there were larger shipments to France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, against decreases to the United Kingdom and Austria.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

SALT.

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports.							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1893-94	94,46,058	5,59,867	90,96,925	34,33,009	11,95,708	10,27,417	25,74,905	44,672	82,74,141	2,02,068	85,36,209
1894-95	1,18,74,045	7,11,730	1,25,85,775	37,42,988	10,89,444	14,26,135	26,25,965	47,625	89,41,257	2,42,713	91,83,970

The sea-borne imports of salt into Calcutta during the past two years was received from the following sources :—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Liverpool ...	225,632	265,421	61,42,205	72,25,339
Hamburg ...	27,430	64,422	7,46,700	17,53,698
Aden ...	49,616	41,824	13,50,654	11,38,547
Ras Rawayah ...	17,313	31,879	4,71,290	8,67,829
Bombay ...	18,496	25,309	5,03,514	6,88,972
Jeddah, Muscat, etc.	16,138	16,011	4,39,317	4,35,864
Hanjam ...	...	10,144	...	2,76,151
Linga ...	8,360	6,488	2,27,589	1,76,617
Madras ...	1,739	836	47,353	22,758
Trieste ...	1,961	...	53,370	...
Other places ...	549	...	14,933	...
Total ...	367,234	462,334	99,96,925	1,25,85,775

The following comparative table shows the exportation of salt from Calcutta and Bhuddreswar during the past two years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal	47,93,811	52,59,188
„ Bihar	26,70,378	27,58,293
„ Assam	4,71,010	5,75,283
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,15,625	3,18,655
„ Orissa	2,80,640	2,71,297
„ Other Provinces	2,077	1,173
„ „ Seaports	2,668	81
Total ...	85,36,209	91,83,970

The following statement furnishes in detail the quantities on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the inland despatches from Calcutta in those years :—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1893-94 ...	96,32,967	Nil	96,32,967	85,36,209
1894-95 ...	1,01,47,044	Nil	1,01,47,044	91,83,970

According to the foregoing figures, the total quantity of salt retained for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly and a part of the 24-Parganas district, and also available for export to the interior, was 9,63,074 maunds, against 10,96,758 maunds in 1893-94.

The total quantity of saltpetre imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :—

SALTPETRE.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,06,865	5,65,808
Exports	4,55,424	4,94,739

The sources of supply, classified by provinces, are specified below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	3,43,173	3,76,254
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,23,375	1,35,119
Panjab	39,591	50,995
Madras	...	1,740
Rajputana and Central India ...	686	1,535
Other places	40	165
Total	5,06,865	5,65,808

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	122,629	1,66,912	112,642	1,53,318
Other Foreign ports ...	197,809	2,69,240	237,962	3,23,893
Total ...	320,438	4,36,152	350,604	4,77,211
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	1,503	2,046	1,466	1,995
Other Indian ports ...	508	691	467	636
Total ...	2,011	2,737	1,933	2,631
GRAND TOTAL ...	322,449	4,38,889	352,537	4,79,842

To the United Kingdom there was a decline of 8 per cent., to Mauritius 3 per cent., to France 34 per cent., and to the Straits Settlements 21 per cent., against increases to the United States 32 per cent. and Hong-Kong 39 per cent.

LINSEED. The imports and exports of linseed to and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	79,82,935	55,23,559
Exports	74,43,717	60,71,138

The different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years are mentioned below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	39,92,691	27,47,304
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,01,587	17,54,020
Bengal	9,44,376	6,75,180
Central Provinces	4,49,180	1,54,671
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,71,328	1,08,193
Assam	15,209	38,083
Other places	98,564	46,108
Total ...	79,82,935	55,23,559

The supply of linseed exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To United Kingdom ...	3,826,704	52,08,569	2,926,100	39,82,747
„ Other Foreign ports ...	1,635,793	22,26,496	1,525,983	20,77,033
Total of Foreign ports...	5,462,497	74,35,065	4,452,083	60,59,780
To Indian ports ...	253	344	52	71
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,462,750	74,35,409	4,452,135	60,59,851

Among oil-seeds, linseed, the principal article, exhibited a decrease of 18 per cent., in comparison with 1893-94, owing to smaller exports to the United Kingdom, Holland, and France, against larger shipments to Germany and the United States. The demand of the United Kingdom was supplied from other sources, while the decreased demand of France and Holland was due to the good crop in Europe.

MUSTARD SEED.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in mustard seed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	37,48,707	26,13,872
Exports	15,66,091	7,80,442

The following statement illustrates the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Panjab	1,57,858	6,95,724
Assam	9,45,938	3,89,145
Bihar	14,26,370	3,23,112
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,53,119	2,89,909
Rajputana and Central India ...	57,077	2,81,488
Central Provinces	64,634	2,25,498
Bengal	3,90,017	1,79,725
Other places	53,644	2,29,271
Total ...	37,48,707	26,13,872

The destination of this traffic by sea during the past two years was to the following places:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	204,660	2,78,565	6,124	8,335
Other Foreign ports ...	561,043	7,63,643	128,949	1,75,514
Total ...	765,703	10,42,208	135,073	1,83,849
To Indian ports ...	20,342	27,688	10,904	14,842
GRAND TOTAL ...	786,045	10,69,896	145,977	1,98,691

SILK, RAW.

The total quantity of raw silk carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	24,354	18,014
Exports	22,915	17,107

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different localities are arranged according to the volume of the trade:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	9,111	7,225
Rajshahi	6,420	4,233
Midnapore	2,543	1,687
Birbhum	1,644	1,338
Nadia	1,449	835
Santhal Parganas	415	563
Kamrup	583	358
Other districts	2,239	1,775
	24,354	18,014

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	294,581	3,580	201,199	2,445
Other Foreign ports ...	1,238,909	15,056	896,457	10,895
Total ...	1,533,490	18,636	1,097,656	13,340
To Indian ports—				
Madras ...	83,891	1,020	137,049	1,666
Other ports in Madras	10,208	124	12,460	151
Bombay ...	15,634	190	1,644	20
Burma ...	12,631	153	11,850	144
Other Indian ports ...	4,313	52	2,202	27
Total ...	126,677	1,539	165,205	2,008
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,660,167	20,175	1,262,861	15,348

The silk market in Europe during the past year was in a most unsatisfactory state; prices of most descriptions fell off by 20 per cent. and serious losses must have been suffered. In 1893-94, the United Kingdom took the first place as an importer of raw silk, but in the past year France has again resumed the first position.

SUGAR. In the following statement the sugar trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	6,97,750	7,78,485
	Unrefined ...	12,28,859	13,01,357
Exports ...	Refined ...	5,04,695	4,22,018
	Unrefined ...	4,64,749	5,15,799

The subjoined statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	1,18,145	1,12,250	9,40,715	8,18,038
Bihar	8,500	2,529	1,49,611	1,61,047
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,871	2,185	13,535	59,734
Madras	73,512	49,945	1	1
Bombay	31,546	12,294	...	22
Foreign ports ...	4,61,764	5,99,004	1,24,087	2,61,288
Other places ...	412	278	910	1,227
Total ...	6,97,750	7,78,485	12,28,859	13,01,357

Statistics are not available to show how far the sugar imported by sea passes into consumption outside Calcutta, but consumption in Calcutta itself appears to have largely increased.

The quantities shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years were destined as follows:—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports ...	1,16,585	85,654	24,477	17,983	52,709	38,725	10,663	7,834
„ Indian „ ...	48,907	35,932	57,544	42,277	23,125	16,990	23,953	17,598
Total ...	1,65,492	121,586	82,021	60,260	75,834	55,715	34,616	25,432

Tea, Indian.

The total weight of the Calcutta trade in Indian tea during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	14,26,744	117,400,649	14,23,895	117,166,217
Exports	15,06,103	123,930,758	15,29,730	125,874,972

The table below gives an abstract of the imports from each province during the past two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	10,52,336	86,592,219	10,10,706	83,166,665
Bengal	3,55,773	29,275,036	3,97,653	32,721,161
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,454	695,643	5,431	446,894
Panjab	3,588	295,241	4,226	347,739
Chota Nagpur ...	5,988	492,727	4,934	405,998
Bihar	461	37,934	749	61,632
Other places ...	144	11,849	196	16,128
Total ...	14,26,744	117,400,649	14,23,895	117,166,217

The amount of tea shipped from Calcutta by sea during those years is shown below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	13,81,307	113,662,041	14,10,732	116,083,134
Other Foreign ports ...	88,507	7,282,874	82,514	6,789,751
Total of Foreign ports ...	14,69,814	120,944,915	14,93,246	122,872,885
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	32,236	2,652,560	31,803	2,616,920
Madras	116	9,511	205	16,871
Other Indian ports ...	1,992	163,928	1,704	140,201
Total of Indian ports ...	34,344	2,825,999	33,712	2,773,992
Grand Total	15,04,158	123,770,914	15,26,958	125,646,877

The exports of tea show an advance of 1·5 per cent., and are the highest yet recorded. The actual outturn of the crop was nearly three million pounds less than was originally estimated, and the average price in Calcutta stood at 9 annas and 3 pies per lbs., against 8 annas and 2 pies in 1893-94. The exports of Indian tea to Australia have fallen off by 1¼ million pounds, while the Ceylon exports to the same country show a slight increase. On the other hand, the exports to the United States nearly doubled, and those to Canada nearly trebled, while the demand for Asiatic Turkey and Persia also increased. A substantial rise took place in the exports to London; and, concurrently with this, stocks in the home market had been reduced at the close of 1894, and the imports from China showed a decline of 21 per cent. It seems probable that at no distant date the London market will draw its supplies solely from India and Ceylon.

TOBACCO.

The total quantity of the trade of Calcutta in tobacco during the past two years, is shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,13,435	6,04,092
Exports	4,41,242	4,37,754

The destination of the imports is classified according to provinces in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	5,21,519	4,32,479
Bihar	77,018	97,900
Burma	457	9,877
Madras	553	3,792
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	767	2,453
Orissa	598	616
Other places	12,523	6,975
Total ...	6,13,435	6,04,092

The following statement shows the different ports to which tobacco was shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Madras	95,048	1,155	122,431	1,488
Bombay	71,898	874	21,774	265
Burma	13,219,335	1,60,658	13,052,598	1,58,625
Other Indian ports ...	2,357,614	28,651	2,252,668	27,376
Total ...	15,744,395	1,91,338	15,449,521	1,87,754
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	28,307	344	48,149	585
Other Foreign ports ...	3,168,520	38,506	2,346,803	28,520
Total ...	3,196,827	38,850	2,394,952	29,105
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,941,222	2,30,188	17,844,473	2,16,859

METALS.

The decrease of 19·8 per cent. in the total value of metals is attributed mainly to a fall of 96·9 per cent. in the receipts of unwrought copper.

The trade in mineral oil underwent a remarkable decline (48 per cent.), on account of a great reduction in the imports of American oil, large stocks of which had accumulated at the close of the previous year. The imports of Russian oil from Batoum were slightly less than in 1893-94 and a little more than half of the amount imported in 1892-93.

MINERAL OIL.

Machinery and mill work fell off by 5 per cent., while railway plant and rolling-stock rose by 50 per cent.

MACHINERY AND MILL WORK AND RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.

Woollen goods show a decrease on the whole of 3 per cent., though the imports of shawls rose 27 per cent.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Ale, beer and porter increased by 8 per cent., while the imports of whisky rose by 13 per cent., a large proportion being of inferior quality. The decline of 8 per cent. in the trade in wines and liqueurs was under the heads of champagne, claret, port and sherry.

LIQUORS AND WINES.

A rise of 10 per cent. occurred in the trade in hardware and cutlery, the principal increase being contributed by the United Kingdom, where the low value of iron is said to have enabled the manufacturers to reduce their prices.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Amongst other articles of import, large decreases occurred in apparel (9 per cent.), umbrellas (38 per cent.), and agricultural implements (27 per cent.), while spices and provisions showed improvements of 29 and 8 per cent. respectively. The trade in English matches is said to be nearly extinct; and Swedish matches, shipped through Belgium and Germany, are beginning to lose ground through the competition of Japanese matches; the imports of these have more than trebled during the past year and they are now found in all the bazars.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Under the head of treasure, imports of gold decreased by nearly 31½ lakhs, against an increase of 37½ lakhs in exports. Silver, too, fell in imports (40¾ lakhs) and rose in exports (18½ lakhs). The net imports of treasure showed a falling off of 84 per cent.

TREASURE.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTATONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1894-95 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	7,27,462	20,31,728
Exports ...	5,88,410	4,64,305
Total ...	13,15,872	24,96,033

The following statement shows the value of this trade and of the sea-borne trade during the past two years:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1893-94 ...	61,74,309	91,91,092	1,53,65,401
	1894-95 ...	93,71,013	42,02,417	1,35,73,430
Sea-borne trade ...	1893-94 ...	1,28,91,509	1,08,97,447	2,37,88,956
	1894-95 ...	1,43,26,018	1,27,41,420	2,70,67,438

The abstract below shows, in a combined form, the total traffic in the principal staples imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats and by sea during the past two years:—

NAME OF STAPLE.	IMPORTS INTO CHITTAGONG—						EXPORTS FROM CHITTAGONG—					
	BY COUNTRY BOATS.		BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.		BY COUNTRY BOATS.		BY COASTING AND FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cotton, raw ... 1893-94	Mds. 22,347	Rs. 4,53,748	Mds. 1,196	Rs. 10,993	Mds. 23,543	Rs. 4,63,741	Mds. 17,040	Rs. 3,30,150	Mds. 10,124	Rs. 3,00,421	Mds. 33,174	Rs. 6,30,571
1894-95	7,004	1,55,85	29	414	1,033	19,090	33,383	5,60,636	14,178	2,79,193	50,058	8,39,829
Cotton twist and yarn ... 1893-94	...	...	946	72,062	946	72,062	24,900	15,29,675	57	2,478	24,957	15,32,153
1894-95	...	...	1,759	1,40,982	1,759	1,40,982	21,834	13,60,914	57	2,339	21,891	13,63,254
Cotton piece-goods ... 1893-94	...	50,176	...	16,71,478	...	17,01,654	...	7,50,228	...	2,763	...	7,50,990
1894-95	...	25,178	...	16,89,645	...	17,15,087	...	4,31,919	...	2,906	...	4,33,825
Jute, raw ... 1893-94	3,939	15,937	9,39,749	63,46,338	9,39,773	63,62,345	...	...	9,21,042	68,73,578	9,21,042	68,73,578
1894-95	2,239	12,432	10,37,028	66,13,806	10,40,268	66,26,287	...	...	10,20,679	67,48,966	10,20,679	67,48,966
Gunny-bags ... 1893-94	...	...	...	39,314	...	39,314	...	...	...	5,561	...	5,561
1894-95	...	...	...	1,15,303	...	1,15,303	...	...	...	9,847	...	9,847
Rice ... 1893-94	1,03,104	3,35,068	40,233	1,14,629	1,43,307	4,49,614	...	...	1,99,773	7,70,711	1,99,773	7,70,711
1894-95	7,19,149	25,56,466	40,929	1,77,963	7,60,178	26,65,468	1,644	5,850	6,00,555	19,56,810	6,02,196	19,62,660
Paddy ... 1893-94	27,624	1,52,348	38,624	69,971	1,19,048	2,15,819	...	...	51,479	40,296	51,479	40,296
1894-95	7,70,264	15,41,128	1,05,967	1,22,508	8,76,231	16,63,634	...	...	4,00,336	7,16,357	4,00,336	4,00,336
Hides and skins 1893-94	8,233	2,41,609	98	2,803	8,333	2,44,912	612	17,977	5,942	3,47,887	7,554	2,65,864
1894-95	9,063	2,37,545	63	1,630	10,025	2,38,953	2,350	67,365	5,198	1,50,553	8,048	2,24,418
Oils ... 1893-94	5,009	23,287	1,33,840	6,30,861	1,63,848	6,83,849	19,060	2,01,218	15,068	60,360	34,068	2,61,578
1894-95	15,068	1,52,205	21,677	1,53,644	36,745	3,07,849	13,103	1,33,359	2,763	16,094	15,866	1,47,453
Metals and manufactures of metal ... 1893-94	10,044	1,13,603	16,216	1,26,324	26,260	2,43,526	1,80,207	59,76,320	296	6,291	1,80,497	59,76,611
1894-95	19,043	1,94,853	6,330	76,894	18,933	2,81,447	39,884	4,07,263	442	12,337	39,996	4,19,600
Salt ... 1893-94	...	...	3,63,063	3,45,456	3,63,063	3,45,456	2,06,518	6,72,158	26,681	1,40,677	3,01,499	8,12,735
1894-95	...	...	2,79,033	2,64,577	2,79,033	2,64,577	2,61,955	7,67,297	45,750	71,100	3,04,824	8,38,397
Mustard and rape seed ... 1893-94	7,314	39,923	8,650	58,579	15,964	98,502	200	3,713	...	...	200	3,713
1894-95	8,966	54,999	17,741	71,338	26,707	1,26,338	1,100	4,676	...	...	1,100	4,676
Spices ... 1893-94	95,139	33,61,284	19,436	1,21,219	1,05,586	33,83,183	7,124	1,71,391	683	10,497	7,807	1,81,888
1894-95	1,09,906	34,83,812	19,057	97,515	1,19,403	35,81,337	7,236	1,76,762	1,609	10,833	8,845	1,84,595
Sugar ... 1893-94	35,357	1,94,781	25,378	2,27,498	60,665	4,12,279	14,923	93,950	419	1,889	15,372	95,819
1894-95	35,485	1,93,811	53,126	2,61,909	88,605	4,55,720	16,967	1,00,283	70	366	17,027	1,01,151
Tea ... 1893-94	...	...	10	417	10	417	...	...	18,880	5,89,065	18,880	5,89,065
1894-95	...	...	33	245	33	245	...	...	19,941	6,21,564	19,941	6,21,564
Tobacco ... 1893-94	10,041	26,588	14,401	1,20,627	24,442	1,47,189	9,300	70,150	624	3,630	9,724	73,780
1894-95	17,625	52,667	20,117	1,66,028	37,742	2,17,795	8,043	45,567	145	2,111	8,184	47,678

The hill cotton harvest was again a poor one, but, notwithstanding this fact, there was a recovery in the export trade over the figures for the previous year.

Cotton, raw.

The outturn of the year was exceptionally good, which may account for the increase shown under this head both in imports and exports in comparison with 1893-94; but the past year's figures are still considerably below those for 1892-93. The amount of raw jute shipped for Europe during the past two years is detailed below:—

Jute, raw.

			1893-94.	1894-95.
Quantity	...	Mds.	9,19,071	10,17,963
Value	...	Rs.	58,51,188	67,31,991

The traffic under this head showed great activity during the past year. As compared with 1893-94, the increase in the import rice trade was 6,15,871 maunds, or 429·7 per cent., and in paddy 7,64,483 maunds, or 682·2 per cent. The fine harvests of 1894, both of summer and winter rice, explain these figures for the year under report. The following statement shows the total imports of rice and paddy into Chittagong by country-boats during the past two years:—

Rice and paddy.

			1893-94.	1894-95.
Rice	...	Mds.	1,03,104	7,18,149
Paddy	...	„	27,624	7,70,664

The exports of rice and paddy from this port to foreign countries during those years were as follows :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Rice	Cwts.	97,926	259,443
	Mds.	1,33,288	3,53,131
Paddy	Cwts.	...	1,487
	Mds.	...	2,024

The greater proportion of the above supply went to the West Indies, and larger quantities were also shipped to the Mauritius. No rice was sent to Réunion, and only smaller quantities to Ceylon.

The quantities of rice and paddy sent from Chittagong to the different coast ports in India during the past two years are detailed below :—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Rice	Cwts.	48,846	1,96,471
	Mds.	66,485	2,67,419
Paddy	Cwts.	15,779	2,99,382
	Mds.	21,477	4,07,356

As this port is easier of access, and the market was lower, there was a greater demand at Bombay and on the Malabar Coast for Chittagong rice, than for that usually obtained from False Point and Balasore.

Salt.

The exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years were distributed thus :—

	1893-94. Mds.	1894-95. Mds.
To Chittagong ...	81,067	1,85,893
„ Noakhali ...	24,755	22,613
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	98,570	42,600
„ Other districts ...	2,426	829
Total ...	2,06,818	2,51,935

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 42,738 maunds against 98,680 maunds in 1893-94 and 1,43,600 maunds in 1892-93.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following statement gives the total value of the import and export trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the last two years:—

Ports.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	1893-94 ...	Foreign ...	1,05,637	23,01,424	24,07,061
		Coasting ...	3,795	82,202	85,997*
	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	89,600	19,30,707	20,20,307
		Coasting ...	43,750	88,112	1,31,862
Balasore ...	1893-94 ...	Foreign ...	.....	7,11,021	7,11,021
		Coasting ...	48,40,763	28,84,668	77,25,421*
	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	.....	2,99,898	2,99,898
		Coasting ...	60,82,815	28,24,510	89,07,325
Puri ...	1893-94 ...	Foreign ...	.....	2,84,272	2,84,272
		Coasting ...	.....	20	20
	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	.....	3,44,493	3,44,493
		Coasting ...	.....	28,545	28,545
Total ...	1893-94 ...	Foreign ...	1,05,637	32,96,717	34,02,354
		Coasting ...	48,44,498	29,66,950	78,11,438*
	1894-95 ...	Foreign ...	89,600	25,75,098	26,64,698
		Coasting ...	61,26,566	29,41,167	90,67,732

* The figures for 1893-94 have been corrected in accordance with subsequent corrigenda of the Collector of Customs.

The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1893-94, rose at Balasore from Rs. 84,36,442 to Rs. 92,07,223, and at Puri from Rs. 2,84,292 to Rs. 3,73,038, while at Cuttack the value fell from Rs. 24,93,058 to Rs. 21,52,169. As usual, there was no foreign import trade at Puri and Balasore, while at Cuttack the trade declined both in imports and exports. The exports of rice and paddy from Orissa declined at Balasore by Rs. 4,16,274 owing to the Mauritius demand falling off and ships not being available at reasonable rates. At the same time a good harvest in Khurda enabled Puri to increase its export of rice from Rs. 2,84,272 to Rs. 3,44,493, the bulk of which went to Mauritius; while the usual exports to Ceylon underwent a substantial decline. The coasting trade at Balasore advanced from Rs. 77,25,421 in the previous year to Rs. 89,07,325, at Cuttack from Rs. 85,997 to Rs. 1,31,862, and at Puri from Rs. 20 to Rs. 28,545.

Imports.

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic imported into Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

Principal articles.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1893-94.	1894-95.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn.	European ... lbs.	495,550	836,662	6,023	10,776	4,27,215	7,14,594
	Indian ... ,,	3,322,933	4,996,548	40,383	60,732	11,66,993	17,27,728
Cotton piece-goods.	European ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	4,62,120	6,68,131
	Indian ... ,,	...	...	...	...	440	...
Gunny-bags	... ... No.	864,470	496,743	...	...	1,98,554	1,04,469
Metals	... ... Cwts.	15,172	16,174	20,651	22,015	4,25,227	4,48,229
Oils ...	... ... Gals.	772,443	547,628	84,485	59,897	3,62,113	2,89,596
Ghee ...	... ... lbs.	49,602	57,008	596	693	19,232	22,205
Spices ...	... ... ,,	4,428,703	5,071,528	53,521	68,925	4,43,439	5,10,184
Betel-nuts	... ... ,,	3,630,488	4,776,734	44,120	58,050	3,55,653	3,91,997
Salt ...	... ... Cwts.	150,360	196,740	2,04,667	2,67,785	1,74,114	2,26,733
Treasure	... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,23,701	62,384

Exports.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the export trade during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Principal articles.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1893-94.	1894-95.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ...	... Cwt.	1,124,278	1,094,974	15,80,267	14,90,381	45,78,356	39,61,151
Paddy ...	... ,,	113,397	13,616	1,54,346	18,533	2,19,513	20,154
Hides ...	... No.	212,330	233,764	...	...	4,06,243	4,56,331
Lac, stick and other kinds	... Cwt.	625	982	715	1,337	8,185	18,600
Oil-seeds ...	... ,,	23,089	15,653	31,559	21,305	1,04,027	72,513
Timber and sleepers	... ,,	273	298	...	...	10,233	15,676
Silver (treasure) ...	... Rs.	17,203	2,454	23,415	3,340	80,794	8,422
Jute, raw ...	... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,22,310	5,91,793

The chief export was rice, which was largely shipped for Madras and Mauritius. No reason has been assigned for the large shipments to Madras; scarcity must be again prevailing in some portions of the Southern Presidency.

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The following statement shows the amount of downward and upward traffic carried on the Nadia rivers during the past year as compared with the previous year—

	Downstream.		Upstream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1893-94	55,03,434	3,66,58,061	21,53,813	86,74,552	76,56,236	3,53,32,613
1894-95	44,07,795	1,98,17,295	23,12,037	86,84,213	67,19,832	2,85,01,513

The Bhagirathi river began to rise on the 15th May 1894, but boats of heavy draught did not commence to pass down till the 25th of June. During the dry season the state of the river was better than in the previous year. The state of the entrance of the Mathabhanga river, however, continued unfavourable, and the condition of the Jalangi river also was far from satisfactory during the past year.

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia rivers during 1894-95 was 21,343 against 25,747 in 1893-94.

The following comparative statement shows the principal commodities carried downstream during the past two years :—

Principal Staples.		Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishnagar.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw	1893-94	1,34,206	7,36,190	14,477	68,407	9,53,280	51,62,221	7,69,036	2,84,184	9,53,220
	1894-95	1,40,434	6,43,100	14,842	3,60,623	5,59,004	30,69,017	5,55,676	2,14,428	8,68,004
Wheat	1893-94	1,66,326	1,57,154	...	19,130	3,75,010	8,66,179	2,74,150	4,468	2,78,610
	1894-95	34,319	1,97,328	...	19,018	1,41,337	3,20,139	1,35,170	8,717	1,43,887
Rice, not in the husk...	1893-94	97,543	5,82,394	40	1,656	6,86,246	23,30,287	5,59,962	82,286	6,80,248
	1894-95	50,673	5,24,920	...	34,571	6,10,164	21,73,799	5,19,911	94,325	6,10,186
Do., in the husk ...	1893-94	2,065	23,072	5,108	354	31,407	82,094	19,917	11,989	31,407
	1894-95	2,235	7,250	6,215	564	16,264	32,628	6,600	10,064	16,664
Gram and pulses ...	1893-94	2,43,160	1,09,731	31,648	2,30,961	7,15,740	17,90,831	6,82,435	33,305	7,15,740
	1894-95	74,233	1,36,104	8,195	1,80,859	3,47,451	8,69,703	3,18,894	28,757	3,47,651
Other spring and rain crops	1893-94	55,320	2,62,966	6,243	1,076	3,25,606	5,69,650	3,15,598	9,968	3,25,566
	1894-95	66,717	1,86,576	105	7,775	67,699	1,18,123	63,296	2,303	67,599
Linseed	1893-94	3,46,541	1,94,546	10,863	22,302	5,81,253	26,58,294	5,73,919	7,334	5,81,253
	1894-95	3,16,023	92,247	6,597	20,383	4,34,252	17,39,408	4,31,251	3,001	4,34,252
Mustard and rape seed	1893-94	2,98,411	1,15,939	...	18,861	4,33,702	17,91,731	3,55,014	67,688	4,32,702
	1894-95	1,77,499	18,850	40	23,166	2,19,175	9,91,499	1,76,697	42,353	2,19,175
Other oil-seeds ...	1893-94	1,72,137	21,852	...	2,667	1,96,654	6,67,695	1,96,231	423	1,96,654
	1894-95	1,11,894	3,279	...	1,466	1,16,639	3,56,145	1,16,439	192	1,16,634
Ghi	1893-94	15,829	8,375	...	9	24,213	8,53,206	23,961	1,252	24,213
	1894-95	13,626	1,635	...	6	15,267	5,64,379	13,409	1,858	15,267
Saltpetre	1893-94	2,230	...	...	...	2,230	15,046	2,230	...	2,230
	1894-95	502	200	...	...	502	3,628	502	...	502
Other saline substances	1893-94	73,045	5,532	120	60	83,770	4,69,730	81,404	2,366	83,770
	1894-95	1,80,041	12,775	1,255	...	1,92,771	10,65,344	1,84,270	8,491	1,92,771
Sugar, refined	1893-94	7,105	213	...	...	7,317	88,221	2,540	4,768	7,317
	1894-95	14,288	75	...	...	14,363	1,49,015	7,747	6,616	14,363
Do., unrefined ...	1893-94	22,866	385	1,094	4,703	29,108	1,20,480	14,334	14,774	29,108
	1894-95	24,536	236	602	1,931	27,004	1,37,079	13,097	14,907	27,004
Silk raw (Indian) ...	1893-94	2,338	...	...	...	2,338	8,23,314	955	1,383	2,338
	1894-95	2,139	...	...	...	2,139	17,35,000	502	1,637	2,139
Manufactures of silk (Indian)*	1893-94	41,998	...	...	...	...	41,998	...	41,998	41,998
	1894-95	6,883	...	...	...	...	6,883	...	6,883	6,883
Hides†	1893-94	...	22,225	...	...	22,225	64,960	22,225	...	22,225
	1894-95	...	19,753	...	...	19,753	41,856	19,753	...	19,753
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	1893-94	38,666	97,775	90	4	1,36,535	10,41,979	25,788	1,10,747	1,36,535
	1894-95	53,294	97,500	76	...	1,50,870	11,50,025	39,754	1,11,116	1,50,870
Timber	1893-94	21,468	1,651	...	345	23,794	68,536	19,922	6,872	26,794
	1894-95	38,323	119	...	93	38,535	77,070	35,137	3,408	38,535

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The chief articles of upstream traffic registered during 1894-95, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

Principal Staples.		Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
		Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
						Quantity.	Value.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke ...	1893-94	67,450	1,10,415	...	21,800	1,99,734	74,861	1,46,915	52,819	1,99,734
	1894-95	43,413	87,972	...	4,660	1,36,035	67,069	91,182	44,753	1,35,935
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1893-94	5	...	...	55	60	3,488	55	5	60
	1894-95	143	...	...	17	160	9,240	17	143	160
Rice, not in the husk ...	1893-94	10,271	65,435	...	11,510	96,516	3,13,678	9,668	86,908	96,516
	1894-95	99,907	62,560	220	5,866	1,63,583	5,92,764	2,056	1,61,527	1,63,583
Do., in the husk ...	1893-94	2,037	19,298	30,435	61,271	1,63,041	3,26,652	28,368	1,34,678	1,63,041
	1894-95	6,213	12,553	1,34,835	10,876	1,71,977	3,43,954	9,946	1,62,031	1,71,977
Iron and its manufactures ...	1893-94	9,901	10,231	5	2,229	22,366	1,11,830	17,469	4,957	22,366
	1894-95	1,484	6,015	...	2,226	8,725	45,806	6,623	2,102	8,725
Salt ...	1893-94	1,12,902	3,31,732	5,224	1,31,463	5,81,341	18,89,359	5,40,156	41,185	5,81,341
	1894-95	1,17,113	4,08,884	30	99,036	6,25,113	19,53,478	5,89,348	35,765	6,25,113
Cotton piece-goods (European)* ...	1893-94	19,455	1,060	...	...	...	20,515	...	20,515	20,515
	1894-95	28,200	...	...	150	...	28,350	150	28,200	28,350
Gunny-bags* ...	1893-94	7,985	200	...	200	8,445	2,366	280	8,165	8,445
	1894-95	26,368	400	...	...	26,768	7,515	1,300	25,468	26,768
Gunny-cloth* ...	1893-94	117,760	718,000	...	...	295,769	14,75,616	236,354	39,415	295,769
	1894-95	94,390	110,125	...	...	204,515	10,73,704	197,715	6,800	204,515

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta carried by inland steamers along these routes during the past year are compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	15,85,903	1,15,01,779	15,62,581	1,16,86,176
Exports ...	14,16,091	1,39,98,284	13,09,312	1,44,42,107
Total ...	30,01,994	2,55,00,063	28,71,893	2,61,28,283

The chief staples of merchandise, of which this traffic consisted, are shown in the following statement:—

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1893-94	1,193	21,371	Coal and coke ...	1893-94	89,619	33,607
	1894-95	1,190	18,598		1894-95	91,247	45,624
Cotton piece-goods, Indian.	1893-94	1,965	1,06,110	Twist and yarn, European.	1893-94	25,516	14,83,11
	1894-95	2,612	1,68,148		1894-95	32,090	18,53,198
Indigo ...	1893-94	1,023	2,59,842	Piece-goods, European.	1893-94	60,468	41,19,383
	1894-95	2,619	6,18,084		1894-95	64,611	46,16,793

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3			5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	1893-94	35,558	1,86,679	Turmeric	1893-94	7,510	66,712
	1894-95	31,264	3,46,372		1894-95	10,727	53,635
Wheat	1893-94	65,005	1,78,764	Gunny-bags	1893-94	16,613	1,66,130
	1894-95	7,367	20,232		1894-95	16,840	1,70,505
Rice	1893-94	3,26,813	10,62,142	Gram and pulse	1893-94	22,695	56,737
	1894-95	5,18,678	18,47,790		1894-95	26,188	62,955
Paddy	1893-94	10,652	21,304	Leather, manufactured.	1893-94	159	37,405
	1894-95	28,215	56,430		1894-95	408	96,104
Gram and pulse	1893-94	1,09,673	2,74,195	Liquors	1893-94	2,348	1,03,835
	1894-95	48,491	1,21,228		1894-95	1,914	94,212
Hides of cattle	1893-94	12,756	2,98,171	Brass and copper	1893-94	53,147	14,83,668
	1894-95	15,446	2,58,720		1894-95	60,631	16,63,291
Brass and copper	1893-94	53,934	18,97,637	Iron	1893-94	52,689	2,63,445
	1894-95	65,309	24,55,921		1894-95	48,345	2,53,511
Provisions, other kinds.	1893-94	82,545	7,84,177	Other metals	1893-94	20,100	2,26,125
	1894-95	94,165	8,94,568		1894-95	21,706	2,44,193
Saltpetre	1893-94	614	4,145	Oil, kerosine	1893-94	3,00,919	11,33,448
	1894-95	1,220	10,065		1894-95	1,86,345	7,45,380
Other saline substances.	1893-94	948	5,214	Other oils	1893-94	23,037	2,54,925
	1894-95	7,593	41,762		1894-95	28,204	3,24,346
Linseed	1893-94	6,62,134	20,66,994	Provisions, other kinds.	1893-94	42,140	4,00,335
	1894-95	5,66,225	22,64,904		1894-95	40,743	3,87,068
Mustard seed	1893-94	42,510	1,76,564	Salt	1893-94	3,78,720	12,30,840
	1894-95	20,521	87,214		1894-95	3,65,636	11,42,300
Castor seed	1893-94	58,331	1,89,576	Mustard seed	1893-94	24,387	1,00,593
	1894-95	21,504	64,502		1894-95	21,976	93,393
Poppy seed	1893-94	35,982	1,61,919	Other oilseeds	1893-94	3,112	8,947
	1894-95	2,860	14,160		1894-95	6,038	17,359
Other oilseeds	1893-94	9,724	26,741	Betel-nuts	1893-94	17,457	1,44,020
	1894-95	1,034	2,972		1894-95	20,903	1,64,511
Silk, raw	1893-94	4,212	14,86,836	Sugar, refined	1893-94	21,700	2,48,837
	1894-95	3,151	17,86,236		1894-95	27,262	2,82,943
Silk piece-goods, Indian.	1893-94	807	7,36,791	Do., unrefined	1893-94	19,349	79,316
	1894-95	47	45,966		1894-95	22,245	1,02,833
Betel-nuts	1893-94	37	305	Spices, other kinds	1893-94	16,469	2,05,863
	1894-95	92	925		1894-95	12,340	1,54,250
Spices, other kinds	1893-94	1,771	22,137	Tobacco	1893-94	24,300	1,85,287
	1894-95	2,708	33,850		1894-95	21,067	1,58,003
Sugar, refined	1893-94	5,772	65,626	Wool, manufactured, Indian.	1893-94	7	420
	1894-95	5,042	52,311		1894-95	31	2,416

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total weight and value of the traffic passing through these canals during 1894-95, as compared with the figures of the previous year, are as follows:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore	1893-94	13,68,162	44,43,849	7,41,594	24,84,352	21,09,756	69,28,701
	1894-95	17,11,823	53,71,666	7,44,162	22,71,727	24,55,785	76,43,393
Hijili	1893-94	8,43,901	23,50,280	4,80,097	23,18,472	13,23,998	46,68,752
	1894-95	8,97,263	26,83,267	4,42,766	22,95,503	13,40,019	49,78,770
Total	1893-94	22,12,063	67,94,129	12,21,691	48,03,824	34,33,754	1,15,97,453
	1894-95	26,08,876	80,54,833	11,86,928	45,67,230	37,95,804	1,26,22,063

The chief staples comprising the above trade are exhibited in the following table:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1893-94	45,073	55,725	1,00,798	37,799	1,00,550	37,706
	1894-95	51,025	50,770	1,01,795	56,897	1,00,605	56,302
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1893-94	3,770	1,400	5,170	3,00,506	5,160	2,99,925
	1894-95	3,055	15	3,070	1,77,292	3,070	1,77,292
Jute, raw	1893-94	3,897	8,680	12,577	66,029	10,587	55,582
	1894-95	3,500	22,921	26,421	1,12,289	24,745	1,05,186
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits ...	1893-94	53,178	8,351	61,529	2,76,881	58,164	2,61,738
	1894-95	58,653	7,590	66,243	2,98,116	63,794	2,87,072
Rice, in the husk ...	1893-94	7,40,015	4,37,059	11,77,074	23,54,148	5,90,726	11,81,452
	1894-95	5,19,064	4,01,249	12,20,313	24,40,626	5,83,597	11,66,794
Do., not in the husk ...	1893-94	3,74,632	3,62,642	7,37,274	23,96,141	7,05,137	22,91,695
	1894-95	5,57,497	4,43,958	10,01,455	35,67,683	9,64,431	34,36,983
Gram and pulses ...	1893-94	1,39,051	9,500	1,39,551	3,48,878	1,37,734	3,44,335
	1894-95	1,36,610	430	1,37,040	3,42,600	1,33,445	3,33,612
Brass, unwrought...	1893-94	300	...	300	6,675	300	6,675
	1894-95	20	...	20	427	...	...
Do., wrought ...	1893-94	2,054	186	3,160	1,13,245	3,136	1,11,328
	1894-95	2,461	20	2,481	96,139	2,336	90,520
Oil, kerosine ...	1893-94	52,894	87,902	1,40,796	5,27,985	16,435	61,631
	1894-95	45,335	53,489	98,824	3,95,296	23,550	94,200
Provisions other than ghi	1893-94	33,357	...	33,357	2,55,516	32,393	2,45,342
	1894-95	12,556	...	12,556	1,19,282	11,319	1,07,630
Salt	1893-94	2,20,375	1,30,406	3,50,781	11,40,038	3,49,670	11,36,428
	1894-95	2,04,309	1,48,771	3,53,080	11,03,375	3,52,421	11,01,316
Linseed	1893-94	7,607	2,600	10,207	47,207	10,178	47,073
	1894-95	2,075	...	2,075	8,300	1,975	7,900
Mustard seed	1893-94	34,539	830	35,369	1,45,897	35,000	1,44,376
	1894-95	26,414	914	27,328	1,16,144	26,595	1,13,029
Sugar, unrefined ...	1892-94	94,007	34,020	1,28,027	5,28,111	1,20,938	4,98,869
	1894-95	57,118	41,054	98,172	4,54,046	94,609	4,37,104
Tobacco	1893-94	9,008	1,12,403	1,21,411	9,25,759	1,16,543	8,88,640
	1894-95	2,515	1,00,101	1,03,716	1,77,869	99,749	7,48,117
Timber	1893-94	37,396	21,903	59,294	1,33,438	29,258	65,831
	1894-95	52,239	12,723	64,962	1,29,924	41,868	83,736
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1893-94	79,700	1,71,605	...	2,51,305	...	2,51,305
	1894-95	5,000	4,80,875	...	4,85,875	...	4,85,875
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1893-94	1,94,530	...	...	1,94,530	...	1,94,450
	1894-95	47,550	500	...	48,050	...	47,550
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1893-94	12,540	11,640	24,180	70,651	24,080	70,359
	1894-95	13,630	13,250	26,880	56,280	26,480	55,443

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise conveyed through the Orissa canals during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	7,31,256	5,45,959	36,29,522	20,61,133
Up traffic ...	4,33,568	3,17,610	45,56,074	30,70,254
Total ...	11,64,824	8,63,579	71,85,596	51,31,387

The statement below shows all the principal articles of traffic carried by this route during the past two years:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	34,750	7,300	2,05,894	4,21,575
Turmeric	700	350	6,125	1,750
Jute, raw	630	...	3,308	...
Rice, in the husk ...	97,667	61,200	1,95,334	1,03,600
Do., not in the husk ...	5,33,764	4,00,925	17,34,733	14,28,295
Gram and pulses ...	32,450	14,790	81,125	36,975
Oil, kerosine ...	83,060	31,300	3,11,475	1,25,200
Salt	22,835	15,390	74,214	48,094
Other oilseeds	24,720	1,600	71,070	4,600
Other spices	1,54,580	1,33,085	19,32,250	22,76,063
Sugar, unrefined	22,500	23,225	93,013	1,20,540
Timber	16,947	12,085	38,130	24,170

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total weight and value of the trade registered on the Orissa coast canal during the past two years were as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	9,13,609	24,57,670	7,86,758	20,86,718
Up ...	4,68,367	21,92,126	3,01,525	12,82,410
Total ...	13,81,976	46,49,796	10,88,283	33,69,128

The principal articles of traffic carried along the coast canal during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Articles.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	3,570	42,368	3,520	27,930	4,845	18,041	3,680	13,725
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	5,476	24,642	140	630	4,389	19,751	...	...
Rice, not in the husk	1,22,530	4,08,108	93,450	3,05,648	1,05,505	6,97,911	1,76,930	6,36,334
Do., in the husk	6,01,927	13,22,264	5,28,878	10,57,760	4,37,006	9,74,132	4,33,170	8,76,540
Til or jinjili	2,900	12,325	2,900	12,325	...	...	...	...

Names of Articles.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	31,419	11,779	29,120	11,364	13,150	5,775	10,960	6,475
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	9,190	5,01,669	5,140	2,86,763	2,930	1,17,233	2,030	1,17,233
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	1,46,800	1,49,816	...	1,33,160	...	98,995	...	83,606
Rice, not in the husk...	16,110	62,307	...	...	72,123	2,56,933	...	...
Do., in the husk	15,038	30,056	...	...	46,463	92,926	...	...
Gram and pulses	4,460	11,150	3,620	9,050	8,242	20,600	5,780	14,325
Oil, kerosine	2,25,260	8,46,933	2,19,680	8,53,422	25,510	1,00,040	24,150	96,600
Salt	62,845	2,33,746	63,350	2,08,563	40,013	1,26,013	36,112	1,19,850
Betel-nuts	1,075	8,787	200	3,168	1,283	12,836	1,200	12,000
Sugar, unrefined	19,468	89,506	11,380	46,013	9,715	44,923	7,910	32,948
Tobacco	31,353	2,42,924	30,353	2,31,783	26,900	2,84,052	28,220	2,11,650

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

Internal trade of Bengal.

The total quantity and value of the internal trade of Bengal carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Vid Brahmaputra	1893-94	33,05,388	...	...	33,05,388	6,14,321	...	...	6,14,321
	1894-95	38,82,366	...	...	38,82,366	6,31,827	...	...	6,31,827
Vid Meghna	1893-94	...	40,785	45,28,827	45,78,640	...	18,903	12,93,664	13,12,567
	1894-95	...	66,244	73,54,191	74,20,435	...	30,911	16,71,963	17,01,914
Total	1893-94	33,05,388	40,785	45,28,827	78,83,930	6,14,321	18,903	12,93,664	19,26,888
	1894-95	38,82,366	66,244	73,54,191	1,13,02,801	6,31,827	30,911	16,71,963	23,33,741

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the principal staples conveyed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1893-94	29,889	5,79,100	94	1,821	29,983	5,80,921
	1894-95	26,553	4,14,290	11,603	1,81,297	38,156	5,96,187
Cotton twist, European.	1893-94	...	...	35,987	20,91,744	35,987	20,91,744
	1894-95	...	...	40,570	23,42,918	40,570	23,42,918
Cotton piece-goods, European	1893-94	...	...	2,50,782	1,70,84,523	2,50,782	1,70,84,523
	1894-95	7	505	2,71,767	1,96,01,195	2,71,774	1,96,01,700
Wheat	1893-94	7,343	20,198	1,373	5,151	9,216	25,344
	1894-95	326	897	1,933	5,316	2,259	6,213
Rice, not in the husk	1893-94	4,303	13,659	2,63,091	8,55,045	2,67,294	8,68,704
	1894-95	8,868	31,592	34,578	1,23,184	43,446	1,54,776
Gram and pulses	1893-94	23,015	57,537	12,892	32,230	35,907	89,767
	1894-95	11,856	29,640	37,694	94,235	49,550	1,23,875
Hides of cattle, &c.	1893-94	1,66,913	39,01,591	7	161	1,66,920	39,01,752
	1894-95	1,18,128	19,78,644	24	402	1,18,152	19,79,046
Skins of sheep, &c.	1893-94	10,663	2,77,006	...	...	10,663	2,77,006
	1894-95	8,156	2,32,446	...	...	8,156	2,32,446
Jute, raw	1893-94	72,21,221	3,79,11,410	29	152	72,21,250	3,79,11,562
	1894-95	105,35,617	4,47,76,372	1	4	105,35,618	4,47,76,376
Gunny-bags and cloth	1893-94	2,05,321	20,53,210	6,764	67,640	2,12,085	21,20,850
	1894-95	91,717	9,28,695	5,995	60,699	97,712	9,89,394
Linseed	1893-94	29,888	1,38,232	...	...	29,888	1,38,232
	1894-95	23,647	94,588	...	...	23,647	94,588
Mustard seed	1893-94	1,06,799	4,40,546	87	359	1,06,886	4,40,905
	1894-95	31,654	1,34,530	102	434	31,756	1,34,964
Salt	1893-94	...	...	5,41,432	17,59,653	5,41,432	17,59,653
	1894-95	...	...	8,44,792	26,39,975	8,44,792	26,39,975
Sugar, refined	1893-94	...	...	11,269	1,28,184	11,269	1,28,184
	1894-95	1,866	19,360	17,413	1,80,660	19,279	2,00,020
Do., unrefined	1893-94	...	...	10,321	42,574	10,321	42,574
	1894-95	862	1,702	30,240	1,39,860	30,608	1,41,562
Tobacco	1893-94	12,357	94,222	333	2,631	12,690	96,853
	1894-95	13,371	1,00,575	3,944	30,030	17,315	1,30,605

External trade of Bengal with Assam.

The total weight and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Meghna rivers during the past two years were as follows:—

		Vid Meghna.		*Vid* Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1893-94	5,06,301	1,60,04,753	33,81,563	2,86,65,265	38,87,869	4,45,70,018
	1894-95	6,76,627	2,14,53,885	31,92,490	3,30,33,815	37,69,017	5,44,87,700
Exports to Assam ...	1893-94	7,34,954	75,94,424	20,51,400	1,95,75,681	27,86,354	2,71,70,105
	1894-95	7,28,748	92,45,019	20,54,942	1,63,90,238	28,43,690	2,56,34,257
Grand Total ...	1893-94	12,41,255	2,35,99,177	54,32,963	4,81,40,946	66,74,223	6,87,40,123
	1894-95	13,65,276	3,10,97,904	52,47,432	4,99,24,053	66,12,707	8,10,21,957

The usual statement showing all the principal articles of traffic carried by these routes during the past two years is subjoined:—

Articles.	External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1893-94	19,150	1,10,112	910	17,631	20,060	1,27,743
1894-95	5,101	29,331	108	1,688	5,209	31,019
Cotton twist (European) ... 1893-94	...	...	21,210	12,32,831	21,210	12,32,831
1894-95	11	635	18,563	10,72,014	18,574	10,72,649
Ditto (Indian) ... 1893-94	19	496	756	24,570	775	25,066
1894-95	18	453	1,005	24,999	1,023	25,452
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... 1893-94	58	3,951	1,29,290	88,07,880	1,29,348	88,11,831
1894-95	5	361	1,32,757	95,75,098	1,32,762	95,75,458
Ditto (*Indian*) 1893-94	216	9,234	429	23,166	645	32,400
1894-95	268	12,800	720	46,350	976	59,150
Wheat ... 1893-94	...	...	5,066	13,932	5,699	13,932
1894-95	...	...	4,994	13,717	4,496	13,717
Rice not in the husk ... 1893-94	207	880	5,79,131	18,62,175	5,79,338	18,63,055
1894-95	61	186	6,67,024	23,76,272	6,67,025	23,76,457
Gram and pulses ... 1893-94	422	1,563	2,78,379	6,95,948	2,78,801	6,97,511
1894-95	407	1,425	3,00,976	7,52,439	3,01,383	7,53,864
Other food-grains ... 1893-94	...	...	10	17	10	17
1894-95	...	...	243	425	243	425
Hides of cattle ... 1893-94	999	18,357	...	...	999	18,357
1894-95	815	13,856	10	168	825	14,023
Jute, raw ... 1893-94	1,60,752	8,64,041	76	399	1,60,828	8,64,440
1894-95	2,35,724	11,19,689	48	204	2,35,772	11,19,893
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1893-94	1,078	10,780	11,112	1,11,120	12,190	1,21,900
1894-95	1,813	18,408	7,084	71,726	8,902	90,134
Linseed ... 1893-94	613	2,825	68	315	681	3,140
1894-95	8,079	30,060	47	188	8,126	30,248
Mustard seed ... 1893-94	7,59,444	26,58,054	...	...	7,59,444	26,58,054
1894-95	4,83,386	19,33,5 .4	129	548	4,83,515	19,34,092
Salt ... 1893-94	1	3	2,95,965	9,61,886	2,95,966	9,61,889
1894-95	...	...	3,32,483	10,39,009	3,32,483	10,39,009
Silk, raw ... 1893-94	1,324	3,09,816	3	1,059	1,327	3,10,875
1894-95	1,170	2,45,700	1	554	1,171	2,46,254
Sugar, refined ... 1893-94	...	...	30,704	3,49,258	30,704	3,49,258
1894-95	1	10	34,044	3,53,206	34,045	3,53,216
Do., unrefined ... 1893-94	...	...	15,841	65,344	15,841	65,344
1894-95	278	1,668	30,856	1,42,709	31,134	1,44,377
Tea, Indian ... 1893-94	10,53,302	3,89,72,174	13	474	10,53,315	3,89,72,648
1894-95	10,10,668	4,95,85,260	72	3,420	10,10,730	4,95,88,680
Tobacco ... 1893-94	50	468	23,799	2,48,501	23,849	2,49,969
1894-95	123	1,015	14,199	1,17,008	14,322	1,18,023

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

External trade of Bengal with Assam.

The total quantity and value of the trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years are shown below:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar on the Meghna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1893-94	34,67,686	63,54,032	17,25,304	64,61,099	51,92,990	1,28,15,131
	1894-95	39,03,481	80,06,010	14,91,878	66,01,293	53,95,359	1,36,07,303
Exports to Assam	1893-94	13,70,065	70,88,811	3,94,261	22,38,374	17,64,326	93,17,185
	1894-95	14,00,202	70,83,741	2,90,921	16,03,983	16,91,223	86,87,724
Grand Total	1893-94	48,37,751	1,34,42,843	21,19,565	86,89,473	69,57,316	2,21,32,316
	1894-95	53,03,783	1,50,89,751	17,82,799	72,05,276	70,86,582	2,22,95,027

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic conveyed during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Registered at.		Total.	Value.	Articles.		Registered at.		Total.	Value.
		Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.					Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.		
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone	1893-94	13,76,825	...	13,76,825	5,20,305	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1893-94	197	780	977	16,101
	1894-95	10,65,127	16	10,65,143	3,94,193		1894-95	161	29	190	10,973
Canes and rattans	1893-94	7,715	15,266	22,981	47,645	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1893-94	2,709	88	2,797	1,84,634
	1894-95	9,255	14,265	23,520	69,060		1894-95	2,181	136	2,317	1,67,114
Cotton, raw	1893-94	10,140	26,967	37,107	2,70,854	Ditto (Indian)	1893-94	2,777	99	2,876	1,84,815
	1894-95	4,760	17,765	22,125	1,37,097		1894-95	2,407	12	2,419	1,55,503
Jute, raw	1893-94	12,109	1,01,014	1,13,123	9,75,913	Turmeric	1893-94	4,716	148	4,859	40,517
	1894-95	42,050	1,07,388	1,49,438	9,94,831		1894-95	4,727	228	4,955	29,785
Potatoes	1893-94	9,902	55	9,957	33,393	Potatoes	1893-94	26,411	12,309	38,720	1,16,340
	1894-95	10,756	53	10,851	35,266		1894-95	16,443	7,705	24,148	60,229
Rice, in the husk	1893-94	2,66,400	1,79,261	10,56,627	24,45,941	Occasnuts	1893-94	11,710	12,385	23,921	60,650
	1894-95	9,80,787	1,52,171	11,02,958	23,05,916		1894-95	19,248	16,190	35,438	86,380
Do., not in the husk	1893-94	5,197	2,678	7,875	24,309	Dried fruits and nuts	1893-94	17,288	12,260	30,548	5,46,264
	1894-95	6,944	13,124	19,068	71,463		1894-95	21,307	14,799	36,076	2,76,789
Hides of cattle	1893-94	19,325	4,203	23,528	4,32,827	Wheat	1893-94	7,030	5,586	10,624	29,218
	1894-95	21,505	2,413	24,217	4,11,589		1894-95	5,198	1,226	6,424	17,886
Mats	1893-94	27,689	11	27,691	4,68,455	Grain and pulses	1893-94	1,19,018	15,132	1,34,705	3,56,088
	1894-95	1,35,057	3	1,35,160	6,17,500		1894-95	1,23,447	7,196	1,30,643	3,26,689
Dried fish	1893-94	44,902	1,374	46,276	5,72,460	Rice not in the husk	1893-94	33,007	32,736	1,21,703	3,04,233
	1894-95	48,701	4,814	53,515	5,85,066		1894-95	39,949	30,558	1,30,776	4,31,707
Linseed	1893-94	18,830	1,367	19,216	70,384	Iron	1893-94	9,223	7,795	11,682	55,440
	1894-95	23,423	7,125	30,169	1,18,190		1894-95	824	4,153	5,052	23 624
Mustard seed	1893-94	22,220	4,79,637	5,01,886	17,56,606	Oil	1893-94	74,434	69,864	1,43,498	10,18,183
	1894-95	3,680	5,76,379	5,79,059	11,46,236		1894-95	89,341	38,314	1,28,155	9,01,856
Til or jinjili	1893-94	3,694	15,774	19,308	98,141	Provisions, all other kinds	1893-94	43,962	47,441	92,603	5,65,278
	1894-95	4,507	6,922	11,029	52,888		1894-95	27,302	9,753	36,945	3,42,128
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1893-94	25,504	670	26,214	56,498	Salt	1893-94	2,01,764	61,565	2,63,329	3,43,634
	1894-95	24,926	62	24,989	49,886		1894-95	2,09,115	61,150	2,70,278	10,03,204
Stone and marble	1893-94	2,78,768	...	2,78,768	1,04,138	Betel-nuts	1893-94	44,437	2,302	46,739	3,80,009
	1894-95	3,42,459	...	3,42,459	1,24,418		1894-95	32,990	1,091	34,081	2,74,631
Timber	1893-94	6,546	6,66,594	6,83,140	14,92,055	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1893-94	1,04,725	5,672	1,10,397	13,76,779
	1894-95	949	3,26,781	3,27,730	9,81,350		1894-95	93,749	3,982	96,239	10,40,251
		No.	No.	No.		Sugar, refined	1893-94	30,641	5,154	35,795	3,54,958
							1894-95	31,560	3,845	35,027	3,54,627
Oranges	1893-94	44,187,050	...	44,187,050	2,20,935	Do., unrefined	1893-94	1,54,408	48,182	2,02,590	8,36,054
	1894-95	33,530,400	...	33,530,400	1,33,239		1894-95	2,00,837	33,837	2,34,674	10,64,073
						Tobacco	1893-94	82,848	52,002	1,10,844	6,50,866
							1894-95	79,357	32,676	98,111	7,42,197

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

External trade of Bengal.

The total quantity and value of the inter-provincial trade between Bengal and other provinces in India, carried by rail, during the past two years, were as follows:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,63,44,657	11,10,76,687	1,72,94,348	14,13,65,184
Exports from Bengal ...	1,77,39,346	9,65,56,587	1,82,14,072	9,78,39,982
Total ...	3,40,84,003	20,76,33,274	3,55,08,420	23,92,05,166

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the above traffic during the past two years. Columns are also added to show the percentage of the aggregate trade of each province to the total traffic of the Lower Provinces:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1893-94	1,14,65,733	70·15
	1894-95	1,07,22,902	62·00
Panjab ...	1893-94	20,32,169	12·43
	1894-95	40,65,453	23·50
Central Provinces ...	1893-94	21,82,898	13·36
	1894-95	15,11,915	8·74
Rajputana and Central India ...	1893-94	5,87,159	3·59
	1894-95	9,03,396	5·22
Other external blocks ...	1893-94	76,698	·47
	1894-95	92,482	·54
Total ...	1893-94	1,63,44,657	100
	1894-95	1,72,94,348	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1893-94	1,33,61,718	75·32
	1894-95	1,38,64,618	76·12
Panjab ...	1893-94	19,48,403	5·91
	1894-95	14,77,797	8·11
Central Provinces ...	1893-94	22,49,804	12·68
	1894-95	15,64,858	8·59
Rajputana and Central India ...	1893-94	5,55,468	3·13
	1894-95	10,07,149	5·53
Other external blocks ...	1893-94	5,23,953	2·96
	1894-95	2,99,650	1·65
Total ...	1893-94	1,77,39,346	100
	1894-95	1,82,14,072	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, the Bengal block, during the past year, are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the proportion borne by the trade of Calcutta as a sea-port:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.	Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1893-94 3,977	1,393	1,00,33,833	37,62,674	...	...	7,996	2,998
	1894-95 ...	...	1,13,5,321	66,78,661	105	98	105	98
Cotton, raw ...	1893-94	6,47,495	1,07,38,876	992	17,864	5,61,195	31,61,829	493	9,642
	1894-95	4,90,387	79,22,086	634	9,750	3,91,655	61,90,714	214	3,344
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1893-94	526	33,277	54,976	29,03,980	183	12,396	49,831	28,98,333
	1894-95	427	23,464	40,484	23,87,951	100	6,931	46,484	23,37,951
Ditto (Indian) ...	1893-94	6,493	1,94,183	29,024	9,43,520	1,533	60,020	20,260	6,81,850
	1894-95	32,230	10,90,035	39,761	9,95,655	30,143	6,44,497	29,747	7,29,227
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	1893-94	3,837	1,77,134	6,31,205	3,07,23,127	1,962	1,16,885	6,30,205	3,06,80,240
	1894-95	2,435	1,11,092	7,08,816	4,37,07,340	1,250	80,415	7,01,974	4,36,71,862
Ditto (Indian) ...	1893-94	33,691	10,32,891	17,186	4,36,392	13,146	5,63,067	8,457	2,31,396
	1894-95	41,207	15,48,393	6,731	1,17,707	18,775	7,15,284	5,092	2,56,968
Indigo	1893-94	57,382	1,41,21,463	759	1,92,766	56,804	1,39,96,761	589	1,49,606
	1894-95	45,657	79,07,915	1,078	2,24,408	44,749	77,80,343	954	2,20,424
Wheat	1893-94	33,85,336	61,77,576	1,153	3,171	31,36,719	75,24,959	3	8
	1894-95	34,15,107	75,80,944	5,918	15,333	26,85,943	60,47,292	11	30
Rice, in the husk ...	1893-94	26,646	1,35,608	2,451	5,305	1,918	5,168	967	1,384
	1894-95	24,931	1,09,629	9,444	19,886	...	...	1,876	3,756
Do., not in the husk ...	1893-94	7,05,956	24,14,809	1,19,519	3,68,437	3,25,736	11,31,948	1,634	3,373
	1894-95	5,04,671	11,14,698	5,25,853	18,84,037	39,801	1,31,404	10,353	36,878
Grain and pulse ...	1893-94	23,31,688	45,05,543	2,306	5,990	20,33,606	39,24,875	17	42
	1894-95	33,02,033	69,36,462	16,471	41,177	22,22,187	45,07,030	338	970
Jowar and bajra ...	1893-94	21,764	34,150	69	138	9,811	16,658	...	...
	1894-95	2,21,503	3,78,194	6,987	11,232	11,227	16,859	...	...
Other food-grains ...	1893-94	7,69,429	14,82,764	4,976	8,707	1,33,529	3,19,761	124	324
	1894-95	8,19,283	16,49,120	13,787	24,157	1,13,982	1,91,945	84	147

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides of cattle ...	1893-94	1,73,688	45,56,691	4,169	1,02,284	1,31,717	33,11,303	3,939	96,915
	1894-95	2,34,905	1,90,01,077	6,322	1,30,527	2,45,131	99,58,973	6,713	1,10,913
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1893-94	6,264	81,718	6,31,708	61,19,980	856	7,080	4,09,286	40,22,390
	1894-95	12,084	1,19,680	6,50,437	79,91,799	645	5,289	4,63,389	46,84,313
Shell-lac	1893-94	91,337	33,11,045	625	34,238	91,313	33,10,137	306	12,690
	1894-95	3,12,149	92,78,161	425	17,106	3,11,995	93,70,232	228	8,130
Copper, unwrought ...	1893-94	908	6,258	54,719	14,94,353	21	979	50,785	13,77,543
	1894-95	146	3,043	53,068	9,71,030	70	2,481	53,991	9,97,110
Brass, ditto ...	1893-94	258	6,633	14,788	3,19,033	23	924	13,836	3,07,831
	1894-95	121	2,083	9,746	50,138	57	1,229	2,542	54,338
Copper, wrought ...	1893-94	954	23,457	9,296	2,26,149	459	19,525	9,024	2,20,612
	1894-95	677	24,950	6,729	2,42,344	252	10,130	6,458	2,32,488
Brass, ditto ...	1893-94	27,149	8,73,626	10,473	3,71,662	5,585	1,88,983	6,337	2,24,822
	1894-95	29,053	10,12,236	13,869	5,49,074	6,708	2,57,717	3,857	1,48,644
Iron	1893-94	1,45,502	8,73,225	18,72,824	68,92,689	12,215	70,574	18,23,719	61,18,525
	1894-95	1,57,000	10,45,287	6,94,853	24,59,418	26,814	1,31,222	6,54,772	23,08,203
Linseed	1893-94	20,44,303	1,30,37,809	1,613	4,085	92,27,158	1,31,19,194	48	222
	1894-95	21,46,763	1,61,19,185	38	198	20,30,440	95,66,551	5	20
Rape and mustard seed ...	1893-94	19,04,365	80,35,477	9,227	9,186	9,29,740	38,41,951	4	16
	1894-95	17,35,727	67,10,208	626	2,278	14,92,120	57,94,783	92	321
Opium	1893-94	65,541	1,88,61,500	338	83,918	63,934	1,82,20,560	...	...
	1894-95	64,349	4,07,25,354	318	87,116	59,837	3,93,55,098	...	...
Ghi	1893-94	1,51,841	40,20,578	1,473	61,294	1,33,632	33,49,859	17	399
	1894-95	2,31,233	73,54,053	713	25,091	1,31,826	61,15,573	10	3,812
Salt	1893-94	1,03,417	3,36,214	3,33,672	10,52,484	2,106	6,220	3,17,051	10,30,413
	1894-95	76,620	2,53,526	3,24,764	10,14,527	557	1,764	3,18,078	9,91,803
Saltpetre	1893-94	1,54,436	11,19,060	4,682	27,554	1,45,652	11,13,513	4,642	27,284
	1894-95	2,57,055	15,36,948	167	1,373	1,57,443	15,01,764	163	1,159
Silk, raw	1893-94	207	77,642	9,559	9,42,627	84	19,964	1,147	4,68,921
	1894-95	157	46,737	12,144	11,05,679	5	1,788	946	4,44,325
Do., manufactured ...	1893-94	256	2,62,529	1,046	17,46,209	574	1,45,662	752	6,49,006
	1894-95	121	79,388	1,616	15,79,853	127	70,419	499	5,85,414
Sugar, refined ...	1893-94	13,609	1,67,555	98,859	11,24,560	1,040	23,862	68,417	7,32,744
	1894-95	17,585	2,17,964	49,799	5,16,653	233	2,907	37,564	3,80,727
Do., unrefined ...	1893-94	65,440	4,83,137	6,40,425	26,78,904	13,127	69,378	7,049	29,075
	1894-95	1,31,701	9,07,950	1,70,888	5,31,385	60,209	3,00,318	11,630	52,854
Tea, Indian ...	1893-94	12,321	5,33,563	1,988	47,612	12,050	5,15,711	1,649	38,328
	1894-95	759	4,07,715	1,779	34,903	10,373	5,05,936	1,607	30,908
Tobacco	1893-94	5,152	46,055	3,97,409	20,38,032	904	11,320	1,402	34,222
	1894-95	4,057	42,171	2,55,411	19,03,989	2,385	19,175	1,335	23,415

In connection with the internal traffic of the Lower Provinces, carried by rail between the several trade blocks contained therein, during the past two years, the subjoined statement shows the gross traffic carried both ways:—

Whence exported.		Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Assam block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar block	1893-94	...	53,33,129	5,12,923	5,47,173	23,926	96,45,274	1,68,893	1,58,16,596
	1894-95	...	48,40,250	6,40,539	3,54,532	24,502	92,33,993	1,48,710	1,26,61,186
Western Bengal block...	1893-94	12,03,947	...	1,94,25,620	1,63,426	24,250	3,55,09,457	56,857	3,84,23,021
	1894-95	12,05,713	...	1,11,35,355	2,29,715	36,481	3,66,66,703	1,46,676	4,59,84,903
Eastern ditto ...	1893-94	2,35,426	2,27,992	...	1,63,426	1,06,919	51,19,211	10,228	59,60,443
	1894-95	3,91,709	5,74,463	...	5,93,247	1,32,490	69,10,740	16,332	74,97,756
Northern ditto ...	1893-94	1,90,521	4,19,119	18,09,621	...	27,617	53,03,183	311	74,18,511
	1894-95	1,13,891	3,15,892	11,57,714	...	17,979	65,97,057	138	82,02,792
Dacca block	1893-94	2,850	1,651	3,43,479	2,460	...	10,84,206	17	18,39,863
	1894-95	956	1,881	6,44,674	5,607	...	9,74,397	57	33,63,707
Calcutta do.	1893-94	39,92,659	21,44,498	22,01,696	27,36,951	8,80,459	...	2,92,217	1,19,91,329
	1894-95	35,75,449	23,90,774	19,05,944	23,62,369	6,74,387	...	4,32,715	1,13,91,778
Chota Nagpur block ...	1893-94	2,95,655	6,66,261	44,459	884	5,230	5,30,759	...	15,37,949
	1894-95	2,16,849	7,75,178	3,68,054	908	4,802	19,15,238	...	32,80,499
Total ...	1893-94	55,19,058	87,48,650	1,46,40,859	27,61,750	39,35,196	4,61,72,090	6,56,553	3,88,35,019
	1894-95	63,03,573	93,10,338	1,69,04,280	30,54,713	8,94,222	5,29,79,261	7,40,031	4,90,82,118

The net traffic conveyed both ways, and the proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade, may be seen from the figures given in the statement appended:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	6,76,52,361	7,38,52,082	4,81,72,809	5,29,79,261	71·21	17·73
Upward „ ...	1,43,75,658	1,52,00,036	1,16,91,829	1,15,95,478	81·33	76·28
Total ...	8,20,28,019	8,90,52,118	5,98,64,638	6,45,74,739	72·98	72·51

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards during the past two years, and the proportion borne by the Calcutta traffic to the total trade:—

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	1893-94	3,41,39,943	1,58,61,766	6,70,337	2,51,366	2,25,58,971	86,76,684	62,033	30,762
	1894-95	4,04,37,711	2,03,13,855	7,53,193	3,76,597	2,71,80,160	1,36,80,096	63,557	31,776
Cotton, raw ...	1893-94	23,137	3,01,264	7,082	1,25,084	21,110	6,02,758	6,026	1,37,775
	1894-95	27,543	4,30,389	5,260	1,29,781	26,018	4,56,453	16,611	1,56,727
„ twist, European	1893-94	16	920	1,21,921	72,06,977	16	930	1,21,767	71,93,376
	1894-95	36	1,501	1,15,220	66,59,258	15	866	1,15,109	66,52,232
„ „ Indian	1893-94	53,439	10,31,475	1,56,891	60,40,157	50,403	19,37,807	1,61,277	59,38,210
	1894-95	46,963	13,62,229	2,37,679	69,99,778	40,904	13,41,362	2,17,703	64,16,859
„ piece-goods, Euro-pean	1893-94	918	45,120	13,60,542	6,41,08,553	286	15,405	13,59,283	6,40,62,028
	1894-95	875	50,971	13,44,143	6,34,47,802	430	23,005	13,42,739	6,34,15,300
„ piece-goods, Indian	1893-94	8,083	2,04,186	5,080	1,24,146	5,940	1,45,152	3,023	1,13,020
	1894-95	9,740	4,18,880	6,955	2,99,904	4,503	1,93,351	5,439	1,51,047
Indigo	1893-94	54,059	1,57,80,986	547	88,138	54,059	1,57,80,986	547	88,138
	1894-95	94,929	2,26,03,944	460	1,05,519	94,929	2,24,03,008	430	1,02,536
Wheat	1893-94	3,01,075	3,37,966	10,667	29,050	2,81,098	7,73,020	5,023	10,383
	1894-95	63,345	1,71,173	26,196	71,674	54,136	1,48,874	20,796	57,139
Rice, in the husk	1893-94	14,09,544	28,11,060	1,02,825	2,05,450	5,02,934	10,03,388	94,573	1,89,144
	1894-95	19,57,525	31,15,626	88,014	1,76,028	6,02,087	12,04,174	48,019	96,198
„ not in the husk	1893-94	45,69,719	1,46,50,559	7,26,548	23,01,774	25,24,325	1,14,60,369	5,86,078	19,57,852
	1894-95	34,52,976	1,25,01,329	9,33,601	33,25,953	20,24,726	1,07,75,338	83,900	2,99,107
Jowar and bajra ...	1893-94	5,475	10,950	286	500	3,366	6,612	14	28
	1894-95	2,219	5,324	683	1,440	700	1,465	331	793
Grain and pulses ...	1893-94	14,43,098	26,07,745	1,76,474	4,41,185	12,69,715	23,69,815	67,500	1,68,750
	1894-95	11,04,452	29,11,080	2,71,995	6,79,015	9,07,321	23,68,303	1,71,660	4,34,639
Other food-grains ...	1893-94	3,74,483	6,85,945	3,329	8,896	7,63,710	4,01,402	556	999
	1894-95	2,93,611	4,84,264	9,239	19,590	2,60,560	4,01,560	6,639	9,958
Hides of cattle ...	1893-94	4,92,054	1,89,59,715	2,642	82,463	4,80,613	1,80,40,199	695	16,227
	1894-95	4,45,826	1,63,80,540	2,193	58,738	4,41,021	1,63,65,788	635	13,148
Jute, raw	1893-94	89,70,627	4,49,25,729	24,861	1,31,159	77,60,175	4,07,40,940	10,623	53,073
	1894-95	1,29,31,824	5,49,58,702	14,435	61,348	1,14,53,589	4,85,15,038	8,769	37,248
Gunny bags and cloth ...	1893-94	3,46,417	34,64,170	3,63,837	36,38,370	3,35,846	33,58,460	2,95,586	29,55,860
	1894-95	2,66,252	25,94,892	2,74,185	27,75,203	2,38,086	24,10,059	2,32,747	23,56,688
Stick-lac	1893-94	46,371	6,95,579	9,014	1,32,211	12,963	2,24,420	2,932	51,246
	1894-95	34,915	5,59,971	7,423	1,06,059	12,433	3,33,202	2,323	41,511
Shell-lac	1893-94	55,740	13,13,534	616	21,414	65,650	23,11,135	479	19,878
	1894-95	64,556	25,99,536	344	13,846	64,453	25,95,942	199	8,020
Copper, unwrought	1893-94	1,261	34,205	12,930	3,50,726	1,260	34,189	12,930	3,50,702
	1894-95	21	627	5,056	1,40,401	10	294	5,048	1,42,283
Brass, „	1893-94	479	10,658	6,405	1,42,511	383	8,499	6,386	1,42,082
	1894-95	330	11,948	6,735	1,44,398	262	7,139	6,709	1,44,284
Copper, wrought ...	1893-94	884	29,967	9,094	3,28,734	792	23,146	8,913	3,22,670
	1894-95	326	11,776	9,683	3,38,182	1,255	9,150	8,544	1,17,654
Brass, „ ...	1893-94	25,991	9,25,689	65,878	28,38,669	23,506	8,27,363	62,779	28,29,329
	1894-95	21,340	12,33,800	54,373	21,06,953	22,365	11,37,894	51,923	14,72,374
Iron	1893-94	2,47,019	19,35,906	19,17,043	60,81,315	1,74,620	8,73,195	2,71,561	48,59,525
	1894-95	1,29,250	6,79,088	10,11,698	53,10,863	80,214	4,21,124	8,25,410	43,33,403
Other metals ...	1893-94	23,883	2,90,599	73,582	8,19,233	22,889	2,67,501	65,805	7,40,340
	1894-95	28,479	3,07,852	81,004	8,90,633	20,558	2,31,577	45,599	5,12,952
Oil, kerosine ...	1893-94	1,41,929	6,32,214	6,17,852	19,19,561	1,34,161	5,03,104	1,11,557	4,07,359
	1894-95	1,97,276	7,90,313	6,17,781	24,79,884	1,94,138	7,65,632	1,01,270	4,65,080

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Linseed	1893-94	35,19,319	1,02,99,375	9,700	45,507	35,12,574	1,02,91,923	3,207	14,833
	1894-95	34,19,016	9,76,963	23,807	1,06,828	34,07,227	96,52,576	10,913	45,476
Rape and mustard seed ...	1893-94	18,42,704	76,91,154	1,74,143	7,18,340	13,56,494	56,36,748	54,718	2,25,712
	1894-95	4,98,471	22,18,501	2,06,454	8,69,393	2,87,633	10,10,153	1,56,810	6,72,816
Opium	1893-94	75,702	2,01,56,628	319	80,627	75,717	1,01,37,472	310	80,625
	1894-95	46,075	1,20,71,650	949	1,36,740	45,853	1,20,13,402	259	1,36,740
Ghi	1893-94	40,716	21,40,220	8,991	3,10,833	40,974	14,44,353	7,032	2,79,653
	1894-95	30,177	11,16,249	15,632	4,97,394	19,438	6,68,209	10,436	3,86,138
Salt	1893-94	17,312	55,264	43,31,666	1,49,77,583	199	700	42,23,772	1,48,58,769
	1894-95	7,026	21,956	45,52,486	1,42,20,519	1,115	3,464	45,38,741	1,41,83,505
Saltpetre	1893-94	3,42,298	23,10,473	10,250	69,005	3,42,274	23,09,877	10,182	69,729
	1894-95	2,75,365	23,62,158	9,855	73,144	2,74,651	23,56,813	9,847	73,083
Silk, raw	1893-94	23,563	83,17,739	936	3,31,019	15,038	53,68,614	538	1,90,154
	1894-95	20,022	1,13,60,188	650	3,49,020	11,634	64,46,316	367	2,03,318
Silk, manufactured, Indian	1893-94	2,643	24,12,146	752	6,86,576	2,418	22,53,024	92	83,996
	1894-95	2,340	22,40,400	339	3,23,744	2,273	21,22,994	256	2,01,462
Stone and lime	1893-94	22,12,819	13,83,000	1,17,973	73,732	9,86,226	6,16,391	44,686	27,929
	1894-95	20,31,355	86,64,379	69,575	1,47,847	8,01,656	18,20,744	37,933	82,945
Sugar, refined ...	1893-94	34,813	2,08,068	1,10,526	12,57,222	19,946	2,36,880	1,43,513	11,77,802
	1894-95	29,577	2,54,966	1,88,726	15,33,529	19,858	2,06,027	1,37,461	13,29,408
,, unrefined ...	1893-94	6,70,125	28,01,667	1,62,348	6,69,086	4,44,902	18,35,721	97,509	4,01,647
	1894-95	7,04,587	32,53,484	3,00,859	13,01,440	3,59,076	15,26,501	1,76,302	8,24,462
Tea, Indian	1893-94	3,55,384	1,29,71,516	842	30,733	3,45,225	1,25,69,963	893	29,778
	1894-95	3,09,662	1,36,51,322	1,016	51,110	3,02,190	1,36,45,25	1,005	47,749
Tobacco	1893-94	5,21,009	47,44,624	26,721	2,32,931	3,57,424	28,90,646	13,028	1,23,656
	1894-95	5,72,665	54,80,138	1,501	3,23,139	3,35,390	30,01,713	21,206	1,85,141

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

As in previous years, the collection of the statistics of the external trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan was carried on in the registering stations on all the important trade routes. Of these there are thirty-nine, as detailed below, on the northern frontier of the Lower Provinces between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri :—

			Number of registering posts.
For the registration of the Nepal trade	...	...	32
Ditto ditto	Tibet and Sikkim trade	...	4
Ditto ditto	Bhutan trade	...	3
	Total	...	39

In the following statement the total value of the registered trade of Bengal with these States during the past year is compared with the figures of the preceding year :—

Whence imported or whither exported.		Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal	1893-94	1,09,87,274	85,83,382	1,95,70,656
	1894-95	1,32,05,931	87,59,374	2,19,65,305
Tibet and Sikkim	1893-94	6,41,910	5,38,681	11,80,591
	1894-95	11,30,227	7,63,808	18,74,035
Bhutan	1893-94	1,35,735	1,43,241	2,78,976
	1894-95	1,50,614	1,38,963	2,89,577
Total	1893-94	1,17,64,919	92,65,304	2,10,30,223
	1894-95	1,44,76,772	96,52,145	2,41,28,917

The foregoing statement shows an advance in the aggregate value of merchandise carried last year of 14·73 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94, and of 28·35 per cent. as compared with 1892-93. Under imports, there was an increase

of 23·05 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, and of 48·26 per cent. over those for 1892-93; while under exports the increase during the past year was 4·18 per cent. and 6·84 per cent. on the returns of the two previous years, respectively.

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

The figures given above relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces which passed through, and was registered at, the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of such traffic during the past year, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	83,610	3,32,188
1894-95	2,11,459	3,13,363

In the case of the other three frontier States, no trade is carried on through Bengal with other provinces of British India.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

Last year all the stations for the registration of traffic with Nepal were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Patardewa in the Purnea district, which remained closed for six months on account of the rains, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district, where for the same reason no work was done for three months. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,09,03,664	82,51,194	1,91,54,858
1894-95	1,29,94,472	84,46,011	2,14,40,483

The improvement noticed in the previous year's report was maintained and further extended during the past year, the aggregate value of the trade showing an increase of 11·93 per cent. over that of the previous year, and 25·90 per cent. over the figures for 1892-93. In the import trade, the figures for 1894-95 were 19·18 per cent. higher than those of the preceding year; while under exports the increase amounted to 2·36 per cent. compared with 1893-94.

The largest increase in the import traffic was under food-grains (5,48,980 maunds), silver (Rs. 2,12,768), linseed (51,822 maunds), fibres other than jute, raw, (26,052 maunds,) and provisions (21,848 maunds), and the largest decrease under timber (49,624 maunds) and mustard seed (18,442 maunds); while in the export traffic, European cotton piece-goods showed an advance of Rs. 1,82,089 in value and Indian cotton piece-goods of Rs. 35,247 in value, against a decrease of Rs. 1,30,859 under silver.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Articles.	Quantity.			Value.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ... ... No. 1893-94	38,566	8,899	47,465	8,99,966	2,07,403	9,07,369
1894-95	34,354	8,551	42,905	8,67,747	2,17,111	10,84,858
Sheep and goats ... ,, 1893-94	26,943	32,480	59,423	92,203	1,12,451	2,04,744
1894-95	24,787	32,887	57,674	80,767	1,15,106	2,01,863
Cotton, raw ... Mds. 1893-94	343	2,744	3,087	6,238	49,956	56,194
1894-95	633	2,312	2,945	12,264	44,646	56,910
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... Rs. 1893-94	...	...	...	8,827	20,97,243	20,36,070
1894-95	...	...	...	216	23,09,332	22,09,547
Ditto (Indian) ... ,, 1893-94	...	...	...	3,632	2,07,924	2,11,556
1894-95	...	...	...	1,662	2,43,171	2,44,833

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other fibres than jute, raw ...	Mds.	6,852	1	6,853	35,771	5	35,776
	1894-95	32,904	31	32,935	1,80,720	171	1,80,891
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	1893-94	32,956	29,622	62,578	1,78,944	1,70,150	3,49,094
	1894-95	31,716	37,560	69,276	1,51,675	1,80,775	3,32,450
Wheat	1893-94	7,568	1,636	9,204	22,136	4,880	27,016
	1894-95	28,199	900	29,099	81,623	2,598	84,121
Gram and pulse ...	1893-94	84,298	10,729	95,027	2,21,459	28,786	2,50,246
	1894-95	1,43,671	11,533	1,55,204	3,88,006	29,591	4,17,597
Other spring crops ...	1893-94	30,107	3,419	33,526	51,091	9,116	60,137
	1894-95	86,905	2,223	89,128	2,34,916	5,845	2,40,761
Rice, husked ...	1893-94	5,82,219	2,199	5,84,418	19,80,480	7,487	19,87,967
	1894-95	6,69,651	782	6,60,433	21,72,324	2,573	21,74,897
Do., unhusked ...	1893-94	9,99,282	3,244	9,12,526	17,66,143	6,402	17,72,545
	1894-95	10,09,555	918	10,10,473	20,19,110	1,836	20,20,946
Other rain crops ...	1893-94	1,62,132	1,542	1,63,674	3,24,264	3,084	3,27,348
	1894-95	3,86,695	206	3,86,891	7,73,190	592	7,73,782
Hides of cattle ...	No. 1893-94	65,013	...	65,013	2,45,947	...	2,45,947
	1894-95	62,347	...	62,347	2,31,503	...	2,31,503
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals ...	1893-94	62,996	...	62,996	1,27,868	...	1,27,868
	1894-95	72,549	10	72,559	1,44,720	21	1,44,741
Brass and copper ...	Mds. 1893-94	247	12,263	12,510	8,907	4,41,859	4,50,766
	1894-95	138	10,131	10,269	5,010	3,68,512	3,73,522
Iron	1893-94	178	14,940	15,118	1,343	1,12,467	1,13,810
	1894-95	162	16,243	16,405	1,273	1,28,233	1,29,506
Opium	1893-94	43	...	43	43,710	...	43,710
	1894-95	26	...	26	26,393	...	26,393
Ghi	1893-94	6,593	...	6,593	2,29,864	...	2,29,864
	1894-95	5,592	50	5,642	1,96,525	1,763	1,98,288
All other kinds of provisions ...	1893-94	45,468	59,902	1,05,370	5,68,352	7,48,778	13,17,130
	1894-95	67,816	70,631	1,37,947	9,89,225	10,33,049	20,22,274
Salt	1893-94	156	1,63,990	1,54,146	586	5,77,464	5,78,050
	1894-95	382	1,60,544	1,60,926	1,433	6,02,042	6,03,475
Saltpetre	1893-94	13,291	...	13,291	85,404	...	85,404
	1894-95	14,069	...	14,069	92,355	...	92,355
Linseed	1893-94	1,72,413	404	1,72,817	7,42,601	1,869	7,44,470
	1894-95	2,24,235	62	2,24,297	10,37,088	287	10,37,375
Mustard seed	1893-94	1,88,662	220	1,88,882	8,14,780	962	8,15,742
	1894-95	1,70,220	752	1,70,972	7,22,526	3,130	7,25,656
Silk, manufactured	Rs. 1893-94	...	...	...	10,501	55,436	65,937
	1894-95	...	...	...	14,239	41,851	56,090
Betelnuts ...	Mds. 1893-94	...	14,784	14,784	...	1,16,816	1,16,816
	1894-95	...	15,777	15,777	...	1,62,025	1,62,025
Spices	1893-94	5,978	16,509	22,487	1,30,997	3,61,645	4,92,642
	1894-95	7,217	19,118	26,335	1,62,067	4,28,580	5,90,647
Sugar, refined	1893-94	...	8,204	8,204	...	88,081	88,081
	1894-95	33	9,948	9,981	421	1,18,520	1,18,941
Do., unrefined	1893-94	45	35,533	35,578	187	1,46,816	1,46,003
	1894-95	72	42,281	42,353	297	1,73,038	1,73,336
Tobacco	1893-94	71,324	29,295	1,00,619	6,32,103	2,56,956	8,89,059
	1894-95	70,936	31,290	1,01,626	6,09,074	2,47,994	8,57,068
Timber	1893-94	62,579	...	62,579	1,30,344	...	1,30,344
	1894-95	12,965	...	12,965	29,150	...	29,150
Wool, manufactured	Rs. 1893-94	...	...	...	19,722	39,384	59,106
	1894-95	...	...	...	26,452	55,039	81,491
Silver	1893-94	...	...	...	10,30,035	5,29,844	15,59,879
	1894-95	...	...	...	12,42,803	3,98,985	16,41,788

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The registration of traffic crossing the frontier between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim was carried on during the past year at four stations, namely, Pedang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla in the Darjeeling district. The last-named is a new station; it was tentatively opened for nine months commencing from the 4th November 1893, and its retention has since been sanctioned for another twelve months from the 4th August 1894. The station at Pedang chiefly intercepts the Tibet trade, while the other three register the traffic to and from Sikkim. The results of the past year's transactions with Tibet are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	3,58,799	7,01,348
Exports from ditto ...	3,31,613	4,47,802
Total ...	6,90,412	11,49,150

The aggregate value of the past year's traffic was 66·44 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year and very nearly double that of 1892-93. The import trade increased as much as 95·47 per cent. and 99·52 per cent. when compared with 1893-94 and 1892-93 respectively. This was due to the large accession of traffic under raw wool, musk, horses, ponies and mules, and yak-tails. Under exports there was an advance of 35·04 per cent. and 95·45 per cent. over the figures of the preceding two years, the principal items of increase being silver, cotton piece-goods, woollen goods, and indigo; while the trade in brass and copper, tobacco, and shell-lac fell off considerably. The abstracts below show the chief articles of merchandise imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw ...	3,02,423	4,98,593	Silver	80	7,500
Musk ...	3,313	81,204	Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	4,698	6,141
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	12,870	51,660	Silk, manufactured (Chinese) ...	490	1,630
Yak-tails ...	31,463	50,706			

Exports to Tibet.

	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	1,09,616	1,46,494	Provisions other than ghi	5,278	8,199
Silver	4,690	67,870	Iron	5,915	6,670
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	38,702	65,318	Paints and colours ...	7,793	6,351
Indigo	37,013	46,824	Earthenware and porcelain	6,750	5,260
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured ...	30,111	32,007	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	7,142	5,169
Tobacco	22,583	18,405	Other metals ...	4,651	3,446
Brass and copper ...	26,639	13,649	Shell-lac	5,704	1,033

The total value of the trade of Bengal with Sikkim, registered during each of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory	2,33,111	4,18,879
Exports from ditto	2,07,068	3,06,006
Total ...	4,40,179	7,24,885

Compared with 1893-94 and 1892-93, the total value of the traffic during the past year increased by 47·88 per cent. and 70·76 per cent. respectively. The rise under imports is attributed to the increased traffic in food-grains, cattle, spices, sheep and goats, and provisions including ghi; while under exports the figures show an advance in almost all the important articles, notably cotton goods, both European and Indian, cattle, salt, and brass and copper. The demand for Bengal rice, however, was slack in the Sikkim market during the year. The chief articles imported from, and exported to, Sikkim during the past two years are named in the following statement:—

Imports from Sikkim.

	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops ...	1,05,772	1,58,670	Sheep and goats ...	836	12,960
Gram and pulses ...	33,808	52,023	Ghi	1,679	8,552
Fresh fruits and vegetables	50,770	51,013	Provisions other than ghi	1,540	5,833
Cattle	5,676	31,488	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	2,788	3,505
Timber	35,046	31,016	Silver	2,456	3,220
Hides of cattle ...	18,994	22,922	Cotton, raw	1,893	2,791
Spices other than betelnuts	6,769	20,676	Brass and copper ...	4,357	2,761
			Horses, ponies, and mules	3,870	1,260

Exports to Sikkim.

	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	43,081	31,644	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	2,366	8,140
Cattle	16,431	41,119	Brass and copper ...	1,011	7,076
Rice, husked ...	55,724	40,986	Spices other than betelnuts	3,253	5,327
Salt	18,626	28,774	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	3,871	4,828
Tobacco	16,982	18,380	Woollen piece-goods (European)	3,020	4,570
Other kinds of living animals	9,070	14,365	Iron	2,373	4,274
Mineral oil	10,103	11,111	Sugar, unrefined ...	2,198	3,174
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,251	10,523	Fresh fruits and vegetables	5,532	1,820
Provisions other than ghi	8,079	9,520			

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

The trade of Bengal with Bhutan continued, as in former years, to be registered at Baksa, Hantupara, and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. Hantupara and Ambari were closed for seven months during the rains. The great bulk of the trade, both import and export, however, is registered at Baksa. The subjoined statement gives the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,25,735	1,43,241	2,78,976
1894-95	1,60,614	1,38,963	2,99,577

There has been little or no change in the total traffic registered during the past two years. Compared with 1893-94 the chief fluctuations in the import traffic consist in an increase under Indian woollen manufactures, wax, and fresh fruits and vegetables, while there was a heavy decrease under raw wool. As regards exports, there was a falling off under tobacco and European cotton and woollen goods, while the traffic in betelnuts, Indian silk manufactures, and European cotton twist and yarn showed an increase.

The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	28,611	40,429	Fresh fruits and vegetables	6,905	12,109
Wax	17,327	29,197	Ghi	4,572	5,029
Wool, raw	45,583	28,317	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	2,660	3,330
Musk	11,989	12,424	Cattle	726	3,043
Horses, ponies, and mules	12,240	12,150	Yak-tails	602	1,727

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan during those years:—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	43,138	39,463	Silk, manufactured (Indian)	2,015	8,133
Betelnuts ...	20,603	27,157	Iron	6,681	6,986
Rice, husked ...	19,505	19,305	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,678	5,172
Tobacco	25,444	12,476	Brass and copper ...	4,179	3,756
Wool, manufactured (European) ...	12,901	10,521	Sugar, unrefined ...	2,527	1,928

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1894-95 on Civil and Military works amounted to Rs. 73,04,853. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Military Works—						
Works	3,100	997	24,300	21,560	27,300	22,557
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,800	2,412
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	300	158
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	32,400	25,127
Civil Works—						
Works { Civil Buildings ...	1,11,900	1,01,146	84,600	92,191	1,96,500	1,93,337
Works { Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	41,300	34,004
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,081
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	271
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—16,700	—14,652
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	—13,100	—12,190
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	2,11,500	2,02,851
Total Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	2,43,900	2,27,978
Provincial.						
Civil Buildings	5,87,400	6,26,568	3,37,000	3,15,320	9,24,400	9,41,888
Communications	2,28,000	2,43,358	5,56,000	5,64,615	7,84,000	8,07,973
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	600	24,311	58,000	33,404	58,600	57,715
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,67,000	7,57,484
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	20,000	20,774
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	—1,00,000	—94,896
Total Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	24,44,000	24,90,918
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds	827	—103	3,500	2,918	(*a*) 5,387	(*a*)3,504
District Road Funds	...	13,26,781	...	24,52,788	...	(*a*)44,82,615
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	...	...	9,685	8,568	9,685	8,568
Civil Works { Provincial ...	1,49,944	84,841	5,282	5,239	(*a*) 1,55,668	(*a*)91,270
Total Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	1,65,368	99,838
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,86,957
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	73,04,853

(*a*) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

* { Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... 3,00,922
Ditto ditto subject ditto ditto ditto ditto ... 41,79,853
Total ... 44,82,615

IMPERIAL WORKS.

There were no important works under this head carried out in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

Opium.

The construction of a complete set of opium buildings at Pupri, in the Darbhanga district, was sanctioned in February 1895, at a cost of Rs. 13,243; and the weighing shed, which constitutes the chief building, was nearly completed. In connection with opium buildings in Bengal only minor items of work were done.

Postal.

Some additions and alterations which were being made in the eastern portion of the cell buildings at Chinsura at the end of the previous year, in order to convert them into a Post Office, were completed. The construction of a combined Post and Telegraph office at Ghatal begun in 1893-94 was also finished; and a store-room in connection with the Post Office at Diamond Harbour was built at a cost of Rs. 2,640.

Telegraphs.

A room was added to the existing Post Office at Noakhali at a cost of Rs. 1,107, in order to convert it into a combined Post and Telegraph office.

Viceregal buildings.

A project for replacing some of the existing out-offices for servants attached to Government House, Calcutta, by a larger and more suitable block, consisting of four stories, was set on foot; and work on the new building was just being commenced at the end of the year. Under this scheme the attendants belonging to the Viceregal establishment will be properly housed on the premises. Another project was also matured for providing a residence for the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, whose quarters at the corner opposite the north entrance of Government House were unsuitable for the purpose: the new house, which is to be of three stories, is being erected on the site of the former building containing his quarters. The construction of the New Standard Assurance Company's building in Dalhousie Square, a portion of which is being erected upon land previously occupied by the Viceroy's bodyguard stables, was making rapid progress: the two lower stories of this part of the Company's new buildings will, under the terms of the exchange effected, be at the disposal of the Viceroy. In the first floor of the south-east wing of Government House, Calcutta, the ceilings, cornices, and walls of the suite of rooms were re-decorated; and the walls of the 'pink drawing-room' were hung with silk, and the furniture in it re-stuffed and re-covered. Besides the above works, several minor alterations and improvements were made in the main buildings, out-offices, and grounds attached to the Government Houses at Calcutta and Barrackpore.

Secretariat buildings.

It was decided to construct new tiffin rooms on the roof of the Treasury Buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,398; and to give convenient access to the new rooms by extending the main staircase to the roof at a further cost of Rs. 6,830. The two works were taken in hand shortly before the end of the year and pushed on, the expenditure up to the 31st March 1895 being Rs. 6,984 and Rs. 4,916 respectively.

Military.

The original work undertaken in 1894-95 in connection with military buildings was of a minor character, the principal items being the sinking of a well at the Native Infantry Hospital, Dorunda, at a cost of Rs. 763, the construction of a treasury building at Gantok at a cost of Rs. 303, and the sinking of a well at the old rifle range, Dinapore, at a cost of Rs. 514. The military buildings under the care of the Public Works Department, whether used for military or temporarily for civil purposes, were maintained in order.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred in 1894-95 under each department of the Administration :—

Expenditure.

Civil Buildings.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collector's and Magistrate's Courts	77,814	30,105	1,07,919
Circuit-house			
Judges' Courts			
Munsifs' Courts	1,06,960	47,776	1,53,736
Subdivisional Courts			
Subdivisional residences			
High Court buildings	1,026	2,140	3,166
Small Cause Court buildings	1,892	9,252	11,144
Excise buildings	2,553	4,247	6,800
Residence for Local Government	28,139	27,810	55,949
Secretariat offices	10,612	23,151	33,763
Board of Revenue buildings	379	657	1,036
Stamp and Stationery	56,826	313	57,139
Museum buildings	1,51,742	3,827	1,55,569
Monuments and antiquities	223	1,725	1,948
Ecclesiastical. Churches	5,169	8,366	13,525
Ecclesiastical. Burial-grounds	744	4,170	4,914
Ecclesiastical. Lord Bishop's Palace	...	1,023	1,023
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails ... Central jails	46,481	4,714	50,195
Jails ... District ,, ...	56,287	32,189	88,476
Jails ... Lock-ups	6,873	6,182	12,055
Police	48,439	18,112	66,551
Educational. Government colleges	52,350	13,673	66,023
Educational. Ditto schools	30,263	25,592	55,855
Medical Hospitals and dispensaries	1,00,177	74,084	1,74,261
Medical Medical colleges and schools ...	10,400	17,774	28,174
Medical *Lock hospitals*	8,528	1,293	9,821
Medical Lunatic asylums	5,323	6,778	12,101
Customs buildings	15,320	5,326	20,646
Miscellaneous. Registration	5,782	515	6,297
Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings	29,629	26,238	55,867
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous or general	6,508	37,503	44,011
Total Civil Buildings ...	8,63,438	4,34,525	12,97,963

Stationery Warehouse, Calcutta.

The new three-storied building, designed to serve as a Stationery Warehouse, under construction upon a site along the Strand Road, was completed early in 1894-95 and handed over to the Stamp and Stationery Department. This, together with the addition of the old two-storied house No. 3, Church Lane, to the available space at the command of the Stamp and Stationery Department, almost completed its present requirements.

New building for Indian Museum.

Before the close of the official year 1893-94 a project was being mooted for the construction of an additional building for the Indian Museum. A pledge was given by the Bengal Government in 1883-84 at the time of the Calcutta International Exhibition that in return for certain concessions made by the Trustees in connection with ground space for the Exhibition, and the use of a portion of the Museum itself, a new building would be erected for the accommodation of the consulting collections and work-rooms of the Museum and the offices of the Geological Survey. A large four-storied block was designed to fit along the extreme eastern boundary of the Museum premises near the Sudder

Street extension in which the Art and Economic Courts are located. This was accepted by the Trustees in full satisfaction of their claim. Construction was begun and was progressing rapidly at the close of the year, there being a little delay at first owing to the necessity of building other subsidiary accommodation before the site could be cleared for the new block, which it is anticipated will be completed before the end of 1895. A new two-storied block of servants' quarters was erected in the south-east corner of the Museum premises overlooking Kyd Street; and a cook-house, stabling, and servants' godowns were constructed to the north of the Kyd Street tank.

Fittings for the Chemical Laboratory, Presidency College.

It was noted in last year's report that the fittings for the Chemical Laboratory, which formed a recent and important addition to the Presidency College, were being put in and that little remained to be done. The rest of the special articles which had to be indented for from England, viz., the mercury trough and white enamelled sinks, were received in May and fixed in position, and all fittings were completed in July 1894.

Sibpur workshops.

The proposal to hand over the Sibpur workshops entirely to the Educational Department, to be used for the technical training of students attached to the Civil Engineering College, has been put forward on more than one occasion. A further application was made before the beginning of the year under review by the College authorities, who brought into question the extent to which these workshops served educational purposes, and urged that a portion of them should be handed over to the staff of the College to be worked entirely by its pupils. It was decided to divide up the workshop buildings, handing over part to the College authorities to be utilised as an educational workshop, and retaining a portion for continuing the present arrangement. The western half of the shops was accordingly handed over to the Educational Department, the eastern half having previously been altered and enlarged; and the machinery was removed into it, so as to adapt it for the needs of the Public Works Department. The additions consisted of a new carpenter's shed, a new saw mill, and a place for stores, the whole being estimated to cost Rs. 24,743. Necessary alterations and improvements to the western half to make it suitable for the wants of the Educational authorities were also carried out, for which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Principal.

Buildings at Hulursingha.

It was stated in last year's report that among the new buildings which were under construction and sanctioned for the new head-quarters of the Angul district, those for the accommodation of the Police were practically completed, while the Treasury, Record-room, District Court-house and Inspection bungalow had been begun. These were completed during the year. The Deputy Commissioner's residence and bungalows for the Police officer, District Engineer, Tahsildar, and Assistant Surgeon were got ready, and a combined office was built for the District Superintendent of Police, District Engineer and Forest officer, a bungalow for the last-named being in progress at the close of the year. Among the remaining buildings, the Dispensary was about to be built, and plans were under preparation for a Jail at Hulursingha.

Akra Brick Factory.

The experiment was tried in 1889 of leasing out the Government Brick Factory at Akra for a period of five years; and as the lease expired during the year under review, the question of the future management of the factory and the supply of brickbats and soorkee for Government works had to be decided. The plan of leasing it had proved satisfactory, and a continuance of this arrangement for a further term of five years was therefore considered advisable. Tenders were accordingly invited, which resulted in a renewal of the lease to the agency which had worked the factory during the previous five years. It has in addition been arranged with the lessee that he should convey materials to the sites of works, and thus obviate the necessity of employing a separate carrying contractor.

Balasun Bridge.

The improvement of road communication in the Terai and Duars has, from time to time, received liberal support from Government; but owing to the urgent demands of other districts the important work of bridging the Balasun river at Matigara, in

the Darjeeling Terai, could only be undertaken when contributions were forthcoming. The planters gave Rs. 5,000, the Road Cess Committee Rs. 10,000, the Government Estates Improvement Fund Rs. 5,000, and the Terai Branch Road Committee Rs. 1,500; and the project was taken up. A timber structure consisting of 25 spans of 40 feet was decided upon as being the most suitable and economical, considering the requirements of the locality and the funds available. Its construction, which was begun in August 1894, was for the most part completed, Rs. 39,137 having been spent upon it before the end of the year out of an estimated cost of Rs. 68,180 It was anticipated that the bridge would be ready for opening in May 1895.

Tuichong Bridge.

Ever since military operations were carried on in the Lushai Hill Tracts, the want of bridges on the eastern frontier roads has been much felt, and present administrative requirements have led to the taking up of a project for bridging the Tuichong River, the most important of the streams which have to be crossed on the road to Fort Lungleh. The bridge was so designed as to obviate the necessity of masonry work; and it was decided to erect a light iron suspension bridge of 320 feet span and suitable for mule traffic. The work of erecting it, which was done by contract, was begun in November 1894, and completed just before the end of the official year: it was attended by many difficulties, due to the unhealthy nature of the country and the expense and trouble involved in transporting materials and importing labour.

Lilajan and Damuda Causeways.

The question was considered of reconstructing an old bridge over the Lilajan River, where the Grand Trunk Road crosses it, about 20 miles from Gaya. The old bridge, a lofty structure, was destroyed about 40 years ago by the floods, and ever since that time there has been great difficulty at the crossing. The alternative plan of an elevated causeway was, however, decided upon, as a bridge would have proved too costly. The river is shallow and only occasionally subject to floods, and the work was begun with the hope of completing it before the flood season of 1895. The crest is six feet above the bed of the river, and vents are being provided for the passage of ordinary small floods; so that the causeway will be submerged and traffic stopped only during heavy floods, which are of short duration. The construction of a causeway at the Damuda River on the Hazaribagh-Ranchi Road was begun early in the year, and the masonry of the approaches at both ends completed for a length of about 154 feet. The work was necessarily in abeyance during the flood season, but was resumed in February 1895. Orders to widen the roadway from 12′ 6″ to 14′ were given, and the construction was being pushed on.

Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts.

The additions and alterations for the enlargement and improvement of the Collectorate at Faridpur, which had been begun in 1893-94, were nearly completed during the year, a few items only remaining to be done in the old cutcherry building. At Monghyr the want of increased accommodation and proper lighting and ventilation in the existing buildings had been much felt: a project was framed to provide a new building for the Treasury, Tauzi, and Road Cess offices, at a cost of about Rs. 21,000, and the work was put in hand. The rooms which will be set free by the removal of these offices from the Collectorate buildings will allow of a reallotment of the space and provide the additional accommodation needed. The extra record-room in the Collectorate at Cuttack, which had been taken in hand in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,708. Some iron racks were put up in the Collector's record-room at Howrah, and certain necessary additions and alterations were executed. Projects were taken up for providing additional accommodation in the Rangpur and Burdwan Collectorates, and will, it is expected, be carried out shortly.

Judges' Courts.

The construction of a record building with racks for the Judge's Court at Alipore, which had been in hand in 1893-94, was completed. Owing to the insufficiency of record space in the Judge's record-rooms at Chittagong, a scheme for additional iron racks of the standard pattern was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,508: the iron and wood-work was being made up at the Sibpur Workshops. At Bankura a room was added at a cost of Rs. 4,888 to the record building belonging to the Judge's Court.

Munsifs' Courts.

The following statement shows the progress of works in connection with the provision of improved accommodation for Munsifs' Courts and residences:—

Statement showing the progress of works for providing improved accommodation for Munsifs' Courts and residences during 1894-95.

Item number.	Name of place.	Nature of work sanctioned.	Progress and remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Meherpur ...	Constructing a single munsifi ...	In progress.
2	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
3	Kandi ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
4	Gopalganj ...	Constructing a single munsifi and a separate corrugated iron record-room with record-racks.	Completed.
5	Feni ...	Constructing a single munsifi with a separate corrugated iron record-room and wooden racks.	Almost completed.
6	Madhipura ...	Constructing a single munsifi with detached record-room.	Work being taken up.
7	Dubrajpur ...	Constructing a single munsifi with a separate record-room and racks.	About to be begun.
8	Jahanabad ...	Constructing a treble munsifi ...	In progress.
9	Tamluk ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
10	Bhanga ...	Ditto ditto ...	Completed.
11	Comilla ...	Constructing a quadruple munsifi ...	In progress.
12	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ditto ...	Completed.
13	Barisal ...	Constructing a building to accommodate 8 Civil Courts, viz., for 1 additional Judge, 1 Sub-Judge, 1 additional Sub-Judges and 5 Munsifs.	In progress.
14	Uluberia ...	Additional accommodation for the 2nd Munsif's Court.	Completed.
15	Begusarai ...	Converting the existing single munsifi into a double one, and constructing a corrugated iron record-room with racks for the Munsifi.	Work almost completed.
16	Patuakhali ...	Providing iron bars and wire netting in the windows of the record-room of the munsifi.	Completed.
17	Rajbari ...	Additions and alterations in the double munsifi.	Ditto.
18	Madaripur ...	Enlarging the iron record-room attached the munsifi.	Ditto.
19	Bhanga ...	Providing wire netting and doorways to lower shelves of the record-room of the munsifi.	Ditto.
20	Fatickcherry and Raojan.	Constructing corrugated iron record-room and wooden racks for each of the single munsifis.	In progress.
21	Raniganj ...	Constructing an additional room in the Munsif's court at Raniganj.	Completed.
22	Jessore ...	Constructing a verandah along the 2nd and 3rd Munsif's court.	Ditto.
23	Rangpur ...	Providing wrought-iron ladders to the 2nd Munsif's court.	Ditto.
24	Netrokona ...	Making improvements to the subdivisional court-house and munsifi.	In progress.
25	Sirajganj ...	Repairing and adapting the subdivisional residence at Sirajganj as a court-house for two Munsifs with a separate record-room.	Completed.

Subdivisional Courts.

The building which was in progress last year at Feni to serve as subtreasury, record-room and malkhana, was completed in September 1894, and made over to the Civil Department. The subdivisional court-house at this place, blown down during the cyclone of the 22nd October 1893, was reconstructed with mat walls, thatched roof, and pucka plinth and floor. At Noakhali three court-houses for Deputy Magistrates had to be built to replace structures blown down in the same cyclone: these were of the type of construction noted above. Subdivisional court buildings which were in hand at Jamalpur, Netrakona and Kishorganj, were nearly completed during the year: these comprise structures of mat walls, thatched roofs, and pucka plinths and floors for court-rooms and offices, and small pucka buildings for treasury and record-room purposes. The

formation of Alipore in the Duars into the head-quarters of a subdivision necessitated the construction at this place of the usual court office and residence for the Subdivisional Officer; the work which was started last year was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,840. To replace buildings at Kurigram in the Rangpur district washed away by the encroachment of the Dhurla River, new quarters for the Subdivisional Officer, a pucka sub-treasury, out-houses, and a public latrine, at a cost, including land, of Rs. 8,470, were sanctioned and were being put in hand. A room with verandah was added to the subdivisional office building at Begusarai in order to provide accommodation for the Inspector of Police. On account of the inadequacy of the accommodation afforded in the subdivisional office at Deoghar, the erection of a separate building was sanctioned and begun in 1893-94, and has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,600. At Jamui, in the Monghyr district, some alterations and additions were made at an outlay of Rs. 2,125, with a view to improving the accommodation afforded in the subdivisional court. The existing subdivisional court-house at Jahanabad being in a dilapidated condition and considered unsafe for occupation, a new cutcherry with more suitable accommodation was decided upon, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 17,938, sanctioned. The work was started during the year and three-fourths completed; but as owing to the comparative inaccessibility of the place it was found difficult to obtain materials and labour, higher rates had to be paid, and a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,301, was framed and sanctioned. The building is pucka and single-storied with terraced roof on iron beams. The subdivisional court building at Bettiah was extended by the construction of a new room with verandah at a cost, including fittings, of Rs. 4,100: a new sky-light was also provided in the English office of this court. The erection of a building to serve as the sub-treasury at Kurseong was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 2,688.

Subdivisional residences.

The construction of a subdivisional residence at Patuakhali at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,802 was commenced early in 1895, and an expenditure of Rs. 1,415 was incurred up to the 31st March. At Kandi, the new residence for the Subdivisional Officer, which was almost finished last year, was brought to completion.

Circuit houses and dák bungalows.

The additions and alterations taken in hand last year for the conversion of the Tulsipur inspection bungalow in the Cuttack district into a circuit-house were completed. Certain works were also undertaken in connection with the circuit-house at Noakhali to provide accommodation for the residence of the District Magistrate as well as for a circuit-house: these were completed in March 1895. The absence of a dák bungalow at Comilla, the head-quarters of the Tippera district, had caused much inconvenience. A scheme for supplying one was sanctioned by Government in April 1894, and the work arranged. Owing, however, to a failure in the contract, fresh arrangements had to be made, and under these the construction has been resumed. The roof of the inspection bungalow at Mithani was found to be in very bad condition, and was renewed.

Excise.

At the Rassa distillery the provision of quarters for the engine-drivers, which was two-thirds done in 1893-94, was completed, and a lean-to verandah was added to the still-shed. In connection with the water-supply some general improvements were made, and a lightning-conductor was put up for the protection of the raised iron reservoir.

Belvedere.

The want of an additional sleeping apartment at Belvedere was met by the construction of the required accommodation in a second story over the west wing of the building.

Secretariat offices.

Some rearrangements were effected in Writers' Buildings with a view to allotting more space to the departments of the Secretariat: the records and the central book depôt were more suitably provided for and several of the offices were given more convenient accommodation.

Monuments and antiquities.

The Mahadev temple at Rajgir in the Patna district was taken over during the year by the Public Works Department. Some petty repairs were done to the monuments at Khurda, and some jungle clearing at the Kanarak temple.

Churches.

The fixing of a lightning-conductor to the Bankipore Church, which has a tower unprotected from lightning, was sanctioned and work begun on it. At Motihari the reconstruction of the floor of the Church, which was found to be undermined by the ravages of white-ants, had to be taken in hand; the floor arches were dismantled, and the floor remodelled by using inverted pitchers and filling in with pure river sand, an ordinary terraced floor being laid over this. A new east window was fixed in position in St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, the window having been purchased out of subscriptions collected for the purpose.

Jails.

Schemes have been prepared for the construction of new sleeping wards in the larger jails, in which eventually the prisoners will be separated from one another by the introduction of cubicles. At the Bhagalpur Central Jail additional accommodation for 800 prisoners was sanctioned: this will be provided in five two-storied barracks, each containing 160 prisoners. Of the five one was taken in hand and nearly completed, jail labour being largely employed in its construction; and a second barrack was begun before the close of the year. At the Hazaribagh Jail the building of sleeping wards of what is known as *kucha-pucka* construction was in progress; and schemes were on foot for new barracks to be erected at the Buxar and Jessore jails. As regards cubicles, two patterns have been tentatively decided upon—one of wooden construction which will be used experimentally at Jessore and Hazaribagh, and the other of iron with wire netting panels at Bhagalpur. With the experience to be so gained, it is expected that some conclusions will be obtained as to the best form for general adoption.

The work of providing more accommodation in the jail at Malda was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,147. At Comilla the construction of an upper story over the existing jail barrack was resumed in February 1894, and carried on after two failures on the part of contractors to take up the work under their tenders, the want of bricks being the cause. Owing to the excess number of prisoners in the Khulna Jail, the reconstruction of which on an enlarged scale is in contemplation, it was found necessary to provide more accommodation in the Jessore Jail: a two-storied *pucka* building to hold 40 prisoners was designed and the work commenced. Other requirements brought up the total estimated cost to Rs. 21,434, of which a sum of Rs. 7,668 was expended.

The reconstruction of the old workshops in the Alipore Jail, which had been decided upon last year, was begun and finished at a cost of Rs. 9,147, some of the old material being utilised, and the Jail Department supplying the wrought iron work. A night-soil depôt was found necessary and was put up at the mechanics' quarters in this jail. At the Presidency Jail the Inspector-General and the Sanitary Commissioner after their inspections proposed some additions and alterations which were carried out. The middle story wards were found ill-ventilated, the dead-house was seen to be too near the cook-house, and other defects had been noticed. Accordingly arched openings were formed in the partition walls, and ventilating shafts let in through the roof of the main building, all the defects, including the provision of a baker's oven, being remedied at a cost of Rs. 7,360. Certain alterations, which were estimated to cost Rs. 5,190, were found necessary in the Howrah Sub-Jail. These included the demolition and reconstruction on a new site of the south boundary wall, and the erection of a building with a hajat room and two cells for the segregation of confessing under-trial prisoners and the detention of lunatics under observation. All these changes were completed during the year. The corrugated iron verandah of the jail was also extended. At Bhagalpur five additional solitary cells, which were being constructed in the central jail at a cost of Rs. 6,700, were finished, and lightning-conductors provided to the two hospital barracks and the central tower. A cell for condemned prisoners in the Dumka Jail was taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 798 and nearly completed. The roof of the old jail hospital at Dinajpur was being renewed with corrugated iron at a cost of Rs. 4,300, and was expected to be ready shortly after the close of the year. The construction of quarters to accommodate the usual guard at the Central Jail at Rajshahi was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10,000; and the work, which was begun in April 1894, was practically

completed. At the same jail houses for four jail subordinates are in course of erection at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,876. Sleeping quarters for warders over the gate buildings at the Motihari Jail referred to in last year's report were erected at a cost of Rs. 2,670; and quarters for the Assistant Jailor and Hospital Assistant were built outside the Chapra Jail at a cost of Rs. 2,974.

The quality and efficiency of the water-supply in the several jails have received close attention. At the Midnapore Jail the work was taken in hand of laying down water-pipes and taps for supplying drinking water from the filter to the several wards, and out of the estimated cost of Rs. 3,924 a sum of Rs. 3,004 was expended. The well in the Krishnagar Jail, from which potable water was obtained, having sunk and cracked, a new well was made, and a new filter was built to replace one that was in a very dilapidated condition: pipes were also laid so as to convey filtered water to the wards, cook-sheds, and workshops, and a pump was erected to raise the water to the reservoir. A water-lift was erected and galvanized iron pipes laid from the filter at the Balasore Jail. In the Patna Jail a masonry filter and Alipore pattern boiler were erected with a view to supplying boiled and filtered water by pipes to the feeding platforms and the several buildings in the jail. A boiler of the same type was also fixed in the Gaya Jail, and a supply of water for ablution purposes was provided. The water-supply system at the Chapra Jail has been entirely remodelled: the filter, reservoir, and boilers were all put up, but the pipes had not been laid for conveying the water to the feeding platforms, cook-house, and hospital. The boiling and filtering arrangements at the Muzaffarpur Jail were also remodelled, and at Arrah the supply system was completed. In regard to drainage, improvements were effected in the Midnapore, Buxar, Gaya, and Chapra Jails; and Alipore pattern *chulas* were erected in the kitchen at the Muzaffarpur Jail.

The following is a list of the jails in Bengal in use on the 31st March 1895:—

Central Jails.

Alipore. Presidency.	Midnapore. Bhagalpur.	Buxar. Rajshahi.	Dacca. ...

District Jails.

Hazaribagh.	Jessore.	Patna.	Cuttack.	Chittagong.
Gaya.	Rangpur.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Shahabad.
Hooghly.	Faridpur.	Saran.	Bankura.	Darjeeling.
Murshidabad.	Backergunge.	Champaran.	Burdwan.	Lohardaga.
Dinajpur.	Mymensingh.	Monghyr.	Nadia.	Tippera.

Intermediate Jails.

Birbhum.	Pabna.	Purnea.	Singhbhum	Palamau.
Bogra.	Jalpaiguri.	Puri.	Manbhum.	Naya Dumka.
Malda.	Noakhali.	Balasore.	Khulna.	Barasat.

Lock-ups.

In connection with the municipal scheme for widening Chitpur Road, Calcutta, certain out-buildings belonging to the Police lock-up had to be removed and re-erected on a small site that was acquired on the north side of the lock-up. The estimated cost of making the required alterations was Rs. 7,023, and the work was completed before the close of the year.

Police.

An additional barrack and quarters for four havildars in the reserve police lines at Bhagalpur were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,880, and a lightning-conductor was fixed to the magazine here. The building of a new police-station at Bally was found necessary on account of the unsuitability of the present accommodation: it was decided to erect the required structures, viz., two barracks to hold 30 constables and 1 head constable, a cookshed, a latrine, Sub-Inspector's office, hajat, and quarters, on the site of the existing building, the cost being estimated at Rs. 6,372. The work was more than half done at the close of the year. The construction was in progress of a single-storied additional building

for the Kotwali police-station at Mymensingh, and the work was started of erecting new buildings to accommodate the Police and Town staff at Sahebganj, estimated to cost Rs. 2,952. Some additions and alterations were made to the Hospital barrack at Chinsura for the convenience of the Hooghly police reserve. The police-station at Tirtole and outposts at Ersama, Balicooda, and Rajnagar in Orissa, commenced in 1893-94, were completed. A separate ward for the treatment of contagious diseases at the Calcutta Police Hospital was erected at a cost of Rs. 1,930: the work was begun in July 1894 and completed within two months. Cavalry barrack No. 45 at Bankipore was converted into a police school at a cost of Rs. 1,400. The want of a residence for the police officer at Jalpaiguri having been felt, a thatched bungalow was constructed for him with wattle and dab walls on raised masonry plinth at a cost of Rs. 6,500. Third class mortuaries were built at Barasat and Pabna for Rs. 856 and Rs. 740 respectively; one at Purnea was nearly completed, and another at Bogra was sanctioned and put in hand.

Colleges and schools.

The construction of the new zillah school building at Malda at a cost of Rs. 13,000, which was sanctioned and started in the previous year, was in progress. To increase the accommodation afforded in the zillah school at Pabna, two new wings were added to the building at a cost of Rs. 24,125, and a cookshed was erected for the boarding-house attached to the school. The fittings of the new science class-room of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack were completed during the year, and the substitution of Grecian tiling for thatch in the roof of the College was in progress. At Dacca the construction of a science class building consisting of seven rooms and a central hall in connection with the Government College was taken in hand and the work carried up to ground level. A building to provide additional accommodation for the Madrasa classes was begun in the compound of the Dacca Madrasa; it was designed so as to be capable of carrying a second story, and its construction has progressed up to 8 feet above plinth. The roof of the upper building of the Dowhill Boarding School at Kurseong had given continual trouble, and it was decided to reconstruct it with corrugated iron at a cost of Rs. 8,500: this work was completed. A portion of the roof of the Government school at Dinajpur was found to be in need of extensive renewal, and the necessary work, at a cost of Rs. 3,800, was commenced in February, and was in progress at the end of the year. A project was on foot for the establishment of a boarding-house in connection with the Calcutta Madrasa and another for boys attending the Chittagong Madrasa.

Zanana Mission Hospital, Patna.

As a prominent move in the direction of supplying medical aid to the women of India, the work of constructing a Zanana Mission Hospital at Patna from funds supplied by the Zanana Mission deserves special notice. The work was entrusted to the Public Works Department, who at the request of the Mission authorities, took up both the designs and the execution of the work. The scheme provides for a complete set of buildings, including, besides the main dispensary block, a residence for the Lady Doctor, quarters for the matron and nurses, and the necessary subsidiary accommodation for servants, &c. A sum of Rs. 62,600 was deposited for the buildings first necessary, and foundations were begun in April 1894; the progress up to the 31st March 1895 was well advanced towards completion. The rest of the scheme will be carried out gradually as found necessary.

Hospitals and medical colleges and schools.

Recent enquiries into the medical wants of Calcutta have shown that separate accommodation for surgical operations and for lying-in cases was much needed at the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah. The former requirement was the more urgent one, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 37,889, was sanctioned for a single-storied building containing a male ward with 18 beds, an operation ward, a washing-room, and a store-room. The work, which was commenced in May 1894, was completed in January 1895. The provision of additional accommodation for female patients at the General Hospital, Howrah, which was much wanted, and which it was originally intended to effect by building a separate ward, eventually took the shape of an extension of the existing ward, with an upper floor over the new portion, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,621. The work was begun in July 1894 and completed in February

1895. As a segregation ward in connection with the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, a separate single-storied building was put in hand in August 1894 and completed in March 1895, the estimated cost being Rs. 5,363. Some minor improvements were also effected at this hospital. A scheme was carried out for a proper supply of filtered water to the small-pox wards, Sealdah, and another for supplying pure water to the bathing rooms and *dhobis'* platform at the Presidency General Hospital. In the Medical School at Dacca a compound wall with gate and durwan's lodge was provided at a cost of Rs. 3,996, and at the Temple Medical School in Bankipore a compound wall was also built. A project was ripe for building a new hospital for South Calcutta, the want of which was clearly indicated during the recent enquiry into the medical requirements of the city; but the commencement of work was in abeyance pending the making over of the site by the Municipal Commissioners.

Lunatic Asylums.

As the result of certain recommendations made by a Committee appointed to draw up rules for guarding criminal lunatics, some additions and alterations to the Native Lunatic Asylum, Dullunda, were found necessary in 1893-94. These had been begun in August 1893, and were completed in July 1894 at a cost of Rs. 8,619. Four additional solitary cells were constructed in the Lunatic Asylum, Dacca, at a cost of Rs. 2,148, and the compound wall of this asylum was also raised to prevent escapes.

Registration.

In order to provide additional space required for the accommodation of the records in the Registrar's office at Midnapore, the main building was extended by a room on the east side at a cost of Rs. 2,005. An addition to the Cuttack Collectorate was in progress to provide for a registration office; and at Daltonganj a new building for the accommodation of the District Registrar's office and records was constructed. At the Registrar's Court, Alipore, improvements were made.

Customs.

Owing to changes made in the customs tariff a great deal of additional work was thrown upon the Customs Department, for which extra space and further facilities were required. Re-arrangements were carried out in the ground floor of the Custom House, two new gates were provided to the Clive Street entrances, and a bridge was constructed to connect the office with the 1st floor over the new opium godown. This upper floor was originally intended for the old records of the offices occupying the new Collectorate building in Dalhousie Square, but was as an emergent step made over for Customs purposes. These with other minor items were carried out at a cost of Rs. 10,193.

Miscellaneous and Public Works.

The residence under construction since 1892-93 for the Collector of Darbhanga at Laheria Sarai was completed with out-offices, &c., at a cost of Rs. 26,500. At Faridpur the Collector's residence was improved by the addition of a dining-room and verandah. A bungalow was being erected at Khulna, and was nearly completed, for the residence of the Sundarbans Commissioner. The floor of the Civil Surgeon's house at Darbhanga, completed in the previous year, was relaid with cement. At Suri, owing to the want of a suitable residence for the Civil Medical Officer, it was decided to erect a house for him at an estimated cost of Rs 5,499. During the year the main building was carried to 6 feet above plinth, and the out-offices were about half done. The erection of a temporary settlement office at Motihari in connection with the Bihar cadastral survey, was completed.

At Dacca the buildings lately vacated by the Telegraph Department were taken on a repairing lease for a period of 20 years at a rent of Rs. 160 monthly, excluding taxes. They will be utilised for the offices of the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, the Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle, and the Inspector of Schools. The initial repairs necessary to render the buildings suitable for these offices were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 11,442 on the understanding that the amount thus advanced would be recovered from the rent. The repairs were nearly completed. In order to provide the District Judge at Mymensingh with an official residence and to render him independent of local landlords, 'Donough Castle' was rented under a similar arrangement to the above for 10 years, and an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,498, sanctioned for its repair, which was completed.

Contribution and other works.

The Senate of the Calcutta University, being desirous of ensuring better acoustic results in the Senate Hall during Convocation, decided to remove the dais from its usual position and to put up a paraboloid sound reflector at the back of it. This was carried out with the aid of the Public Works Department, and the new arrangements proved to be satisfactory. The erection of Dr. Bhola Nath Bose's dispensary at Barrackpore, consisting of the main hospital, female ward, infectious ward, dead-house, and medical officer's quarters, with the usual out-offices, was taken up departmentally from funds bequeathed by the gentleman whose name the hospital will bear: the estimated cost is Rs. 24,358, of which sum Rs. 3,497 were spent, but the work, which was begun only in February 1895, was being pushed on. The necessary addition of an operation room to the charitable dispensary at Bankipore was taken in hand in March 1895 from funds amounting to Rs. 3,600 contributed by the Maharaja of Dumraon: the new structure consists of an operating room, 24′×18′, with a waiting room for the students, and is to be connected with the main block by means of a covered way. A new cholera ward was commenced at Sitamarhi under an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,248, this being met from a donation. The construction of a Lady Dufferin ward at the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, will supply zanana facilities in the populous town of Dacca. The new buildings consist of (i) the women's ward, with four sets of rooms, each with a verandah, yard, cook-house, and privy, and (ii) the outdoor patients' department, composed of two rooms, viz., the operating and prescribing room and the waiting hall for patients. Part of the work was done, the rest being retarded for want of the land, which is under acquisition. At Chinsura some additions and alterations were made in the canteen blocks in the Chinsura barracks with a view to providing accommodation for a zanana hospital. The work of constructing quarters for the Assistant Surgeon at Siliguri begun in the previous year was completed, the cost being met from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.

Communications.

The construction of the Lebong Road from the Darjeeling Bazaar to the Lebong spur, which was in progress last year, was continued during the year, and about Rs. 21,491 were spent on it: about a quarter of a mile of metalling and the dressing off of the heavy cuttings for a few chains remain to complete the work. Special repairs were done to the Tista Valley Road, the road from Darjeeling to Tista *vid* Runjit, the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road, the short cut on this road, the Matigara-Kurseong Road, and the road from the Tista Bridge *vid* Kalimpong to Rishi, being necessitated by the damage resulting from storms and floods referred to in a subsequent paragraph in this chapter.

The portion of the Grand Trunk Road passing through the Gaya district between Bullooah Chuttee and Baroon was taken over from the District Board of Gaya at the beginning of the year, but very little renewal was done, as only a small quantity of metal had been collected last year. Of the portion running through the Shahabad district, 14 miles were renewed, the abnormal amount of work done to it being due to a special grant having been given last year for the collection of metal. The improvement to the Angul-Ticarpara Road, 27 miles in length, in Orissa, which was in progress in 1893-94, has been finished, and the road is now fit for cart traffic throughout.

The construction of the third section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa Road, connecting the two places named with the railway station of Chakradharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur line, was suspended in May 1894, and a revised estimate called for. The first and second sections from Ranchi to Bandgaon, 40 miles, had been already completed, and the fourth section, 16 miles, between Chaibassa and Chakradharpur was also finished last year, leaving the last link, the third section from Bandgaon to the railway station, 31½ miles, to be done. The revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,88,076, was sanctioned, and work was resumed in September 1894; and nearly the whole of the road was completed by the end of the year, the few remaining items being expected to be done within May 1895. The survey of the feeder road from Ranchi *vid* Lodhma and Bassia to the Kalinga station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was practically completed as regards field work with the exception of the diversions from Bassia to Solinga: the total length, excluding the Palkot branch, is 107 miles, of which the first 53 miles run along the present district road, 11 miles over an existing track, and

the remaining 43 miles on an entirely new alignment. The line has been pegged out at 100 feet intervals, and the last portion of 11 miles near the railway has also been 'picked.'

During the year under review the earthwork in connection with the Howrah foreshore road from the Bhurpara khal to the boundary of the Government workshops at Sibpur was completed. The soling has been laid on the portion of the road from the Royal Botanic Gardens to the limit of the workshops frontage, but the soling of the portion beyond this up to the khal had to be deferred to allow the newly-formed bank to settle. The bridging of the Bhurpara khal, which had been begun last year under a contract with Messrs. Burn and Company, was almost completed: it is an iron girder bridge of 100 feet span, with masonry abutments founded on brick wells, and is being carried out from a contribution of Rs. 30,000 made by Babu Gopal Lall Seal, of Howrah. In the portion of the Duars comprised in the Jalpaiguri district, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was given to assist, firstly in opening up the district generally, and secondly towards constructing two feeder roads, viz., from the Nagrakata Road to Ramshaihat and from Tondu Busti to Lataguri in connection with the Duars Railway. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to the Sonthal Parganas, and a scheme was being drawn up for considerable improvements in that district, to be taken in hand in 1895-96 from a large grant which it is in contemplation to give for the purpose. In Sikkim the construction of a four-foot mule track from the Tista Bridge along the left bank of this river to the Sikkim boundary at Rangpo, and of the Lachen-Lochung Road, were approved, and Rs. 2,000 were given for the former and Rs. 10,000 for the latter.

The construction of a 60-feet span girder bridge over the Dhobi Jhora on the Matigara-Kurseong Road was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,200. Bridge No. 9 on the 4th mile of the Giridi-Dumri Road, which was damaged by floods in 1893-94, was reconstructed; and an arched culvert of 16-feet span on the Churra Imandi Chord Line, which also was injured by the same floods, was similarly renewed during the year. A special grant was allowed for repairs to the Durgauti suspension bridge, as it was found that some of the stones in the abutment were loose and required dismantling and resetting: the anchorages of this bridge were also examined for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the iron-work, and it was found to be in a very good state of preservation and free from rust or scale. The work of constructing the Rongchu Bridge in Sikkim at a cost of Rs. 4,000 was also carried out.

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1894-95:—

Statement showing the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Fund.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	...	274	236	278	236
	Bankura	...	...	272$\frac{7}{8}$	278$\frac{3}{4}$	272$\frac{7}{8}$	278$\frac{3}{4}$
	Birbhum	...	...	128$\frac{3}{4}$	379	128$\frac{3}{4}$	379
	Midnapore	113	1$\frac{1}{2}$	274$\frac{1}{4}$	404$\frac{3}{4}$	387$\frac{1}{4}$	406$\frac{1}{4}$
	Hooghly	...	...	116$\frac{1}{2}$	425$\frac{1}{2}$	116$\frac{1}{2}$	426$\frac{1}{2}$
	Howrah	18	...	14$\frac{5}{16}$	61$\frac{1}{4}$	32$\frac{5}{16}$	61$\frac{1}{4}$

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
	24-Parganas { Proper ...	...	...	226$\frac{7}{8}$	1,306$\frac{5}{8}$	226$\frac{7}{8}$	1,306$\frac{5}{8}$
	24-Parganas { Calcutta...	14$\frac{4}{5}$	...	...	...	14$\frac{4}{5}$	...
Presidency	Nadia	...	...	119$\frac{1}{2}$	628	119$\frac{1}{2}$	628
	Jessore	...	...	133$\frac{1}{2}$	910$\frac{1}{2}$	133	915$\frac{1}{2}$
	Khulna	...	...	8$\frac{1}{2}$	960$\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	963$\frac{1}{2}$
	Murshidabad ...	...	...	24$\frac{1}{2}$	519	24$\frac{1}{2}$	519
	Dinajpur	...	...	20$\frac{1}{2}$	1,073$\frac{1}{2}$	20$\frac{1}{2}$	1,073$\frac{1}{2}$
	Rajshahi	...	...	39$\frac{3}{8}$	469$\frac{1}{8}$	39$\frac{3}{8}$	458$\frac{1}{8}$
	Rangpur	...	...	11	1,353$\frac{1}{2}$	11	1,353$\frac{1}{2}$
Rajshahi ...	Bogra	...	...	...	368$\frac{1}{2}$	...	368$\frac{1}{2}$
	Pabna	...	...	7$\frac{1}{8}$	688$\frac{1}{2}$	7$\frac{1}{8}$	688$\frac{1}{2}$
	Darjeeling ...	133$\frac{1}{2}$	243$\frac{1}{2}$	...	308$\frac{1}{2}$	133$\frac{1}{2}$	612
	Jalpaiguri ...	8$\frac{1}{2}$	...	27$\frac{1}{2}$	668$\frac{1}{2}$	36$\frac{1}{2}$	668$\frac{1}{2}$
	Dacca	...	...	8$\frac{1}{2}$$\frac{1}{2}$	246$\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	246$\frac{1}{2}$
Dacca ...	Faridpur	...	...	8	138$\frac{1}{2}$	8	154$\frac{1}{2}$
	Backergunge ...	...	...	12$\frac{1}{2}$	256$\frac{1}{2}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$	266$\frac{1}{2}$
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	29$\frac{1}{2}$	616$\frac{1}{2}$	29$\frac{1}{2}$	516$\frac{1}{2}$
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	572$\frac{1}{2}$	...	572$\frac{1}{2}$
	Noakhali	...	...	5$\frac{1}{2}$	318$\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$	318$\frac{1}{2}$
Chittagong	Tippera	...	...	5$\frac{1}{2}$	340$\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$	346$\frac{1}{2}$
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	157	$\frac{1}{2}$	157
	Patna	7$\frac{1}{2}$	...	120	980$\frac{1}{2}$	127$\frac{1}{2}$	980$\frac{1}{2}$
	Gaya	67	...	131$\frac{1}{2}$	1,228	198$\frac{1}{2}$	1,228
	Shahabad	56	...	104$\frac{1}{2}$	1,679$\frac{1}{2}$	160$\frac{1}{2}$	1,673$\frac{1}{2}$
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	36$\frac{1}{2}$	1,118	36$\frac{1}{2}$	1,118
	Darbhanga	...	...	69$\frac{1}{2}$	1,838$\frac{1}{2}$	69$\frac{1}{2}$	1,838$\frac{1}{2}$
	Saran	...	...	107$\frac{3}{8}$	973$\frac{1}{8}$	107$\frac{3}{8}$	973$\frac{1}{8}$
	Champaran ...	1$\frac{3}{8}$	...	12$\frac{3}{8}$	1,341$\frac{1}{2}$	13$\frac{3}{4}$	1,341$\frac{1}{2}$
	Monghyr	...	...	73$\frac{3}{8}$	1,352$\frac{3}{8}$	73$\frac{3}{8}$	1,352$\frac{3}{8}$
	Bhagalpur	...	...	54$\frac{7}{8}$	1,653$\frac{1}{2}$	54$\frac{7}{8}$	1,653$\frac{1}{2}$
Bhagalpur	Purnea	...	...	110$\frac{1}{2}$	1,962$\frac{1}{2}$	110$\frac{1}{2}$	1,962$\frac{1}{2}$
	Malda	...	...	3$\frac{3}{8}$	538$\frac{1}{8}$	3$\frac{3}{8}$	538$\frac{1}{8}$
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	...	132$\frac{3}{8}$	657$\frac{5}{8}$	132$\frac{3}{8}$	847$\frac{5}{8}$
	Cuttack	66$\frac{3}{8}$	20	29$\frac{3}{8}$	532$\frac{1}{2}$	96$\frac{1}{2}$	552$\frac{1}{2}$
	Tributary Mahals ...	...	204	...	...	...	204
Orissa ...	Balasore	95$\frac{1}{2}$	...	39$\frac{1}{2}$	264$\frac{1}{2}$	135$\frac{1}{2}$	264$\frac{1}{2}$
	Puri	113	...	71$\frac{7}{8}$	65$\frac{1}{2}$	184$\frac{7}{8}$	65$\frac{1}{2}$
	Hazaribagh ...	204$\frac{3}{8}$	6	60$\frac{1}{2}$	659$\frac{3}{8}$	264$\frac{7}{8}$	665$\frac{3}{8}$
Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	97$\frac{4}{5}$	...	1$\frac{1}{2}$	745$\frac{1}{2}$	99	745$\frac{1}{2}$
	Palamau	...	...	...	303$\frac{1}{2}$	...	303$\frac{1}{2}$
	Singhbhum	41	...	60	370	101	370
	Manbhum	126$\frac{1}{2}$	10$\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	539$\frac{1}{2}$	134$\frac{1}{2}$	556
	Total ...	1,168$\frac{3}{4}$$\frac{1}{2}$	491$\frac{1}{2}$	3,044$\frac{1}{4}$$\frac{1}{2}$	32,171	4,212$\frac{1}{4}$$\frac{1}{2}$	32,662$\frac{1}{2}$

The following table shows the outlay upon original works and repairs on road communication during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers during 1894-95.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1894-95.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1894-95.	Total of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original works	2,43,358	...	...	10,80,795	...	...	13,24,153	...	...
Repairs ...	5,64,615	1660	340	22,53,816	35,315	64	28,18,431	36,975	76
Total ...	8,07,973	...	...	33,34,611	...	...	41,42,584	...	...

Miscellaneous public improvements.

The work of improving the river frontage of the Engineering College and workshops at Sibpur, which had been in progress for several years, and which consists in filling up and levelling the hollows and low-lying ground, was carried on with an allotment of Rs. 2,600, the sanctioned estimate being for Rs. 16,562. The investigation in regard to the encroachments of the Kosi River into the Purnea district was continued, and the survey of the existing channels carried into Nepal territory: cross-sections of the main and spill channels have been taken, and during the rains guages were set up on these and the discharges noted and recorded. The country north of the railway line affected by the floods, as well as about 70 square miles lying to the south of it, has been mapped out. From the enquiries and inspections made, the conclusion was arrived at that there is nothing to indicate that any sudden change in the course of the river is imminent.

Storms, floods and accidents.

The year 1894-95 proved to be a period of comparative freedom from mishaps resulting from stress of weather or abnormal rainfall, records of the latter showing that the quantity was below the average. The few damages that were recorded were chiefly in the hill roads, those in the Darjeeling Division suffering most. On the Lebong Road several slips occurred which caused much trouble and expense, and necessitated in some cases the building of dry rubble toe-walls; in other cases strict watch had to be kept and prompt steps taken to prevent mishaps. The Runjit Road was blocked for some time by slips and by the overflow of the Tista, and was rendered impassable for cart traffic for about a month, during which time, however, a pony track was opened to assist the traffic: at the Rangdang bridge on this road a slight subsidence occurred, which, however, was rectified without stopping traffic. Considerable damage, fortunately of a petty nature, was done to the Peshoke Road, but was speedily repaired. On the Tista Valley Road a toe-wall to the Roopu Jhora bridge was washed away and the underpinning had to be made good. Slips occurred, and the roadway at the 17th and 27th miles was blocked for two days and some lengths of breast-walls were injured along the road, a portion of which, owing to subsidence, had also to be set back. Several slips blocking it for a time occurred on the road from the Tista bridge to Rishi in June and July: also owing to a length of about 125 feet subsiding on the 3rd mile, a diversion had to be made. On the main road known as the Hill Cart Road some heavy slips took place; a small bridge on the 13th mile was carried away, and near the 20th mile-post the road had to be cut back into the hill, the mishaps being, however, promptly attended to by the Darjeeling-Himlayan Railway Company and through traffic speedily restored. Along the Sukna-Adulpore, Matigara-Naxalbari, and Tirihana-Bagdogra Roads some damages occurred; the east abutment of the Riang bridge was scoured out and the underpinning damaged; the Khali Jhora bridge on the Tista Valley Road had the toe-wall and buttress to the north abutment washed away, necessitating their renewal; while one of the wind-guys of the Tista suspension bridge was damaged in October owing to the rock to which it was anchored giving way.

At Samastipore in Tirhut the subdivisional cutcherry and police lines were severely damaged by a storm at the beginning of the year, and were repaired at a cost of Rs. 463. In Orissa some damage was done to the length of the Trunk Road between the Salandi and Byturni Rivers by a very high flood in July 1894, which breached the road in three places for 300 feet in all: these were repaired. The high flood in the Brahmini River in the same month was responsible for damages to the section of this road between the Byturni and Brahmini Rivers, the road being overtopped to a depth of 8 to 12 feet, the causeway in the 39th mile injured, and a breach of 50 feet caused in the 40th mile: all these damages were made good. In Chota Nagpur the dry rubble wing-walls of a 30-feet culvert on the 41st mile and those of a 5-feet culvert on the 61st mile of the third section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa Road were washed away by floods and the earth work slightly damaged on the unfinished portions of this road.

Administrative changes.

The most important administrative change effected during the year was the formation of the Central Circle for provincial works under the superintendence of an

Inspector of Works. Under the arrangements which were in force up to the end of last year, the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, controlled works executed by the District Boards of Nadia, Jessore, Backergunge, Faridpur, Balasore, and Midnapore, and the Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, held similar charge of the 24-Parganas and the other districts comprised within his circle. In the case of the former it was found by actual experience that it was impossible for a single officer to inspect all the roads and buildings in his charge, in addition to the canal works and embankments for which he is primarily responsible. It was therefore decided to form the new Central Circle and to include in it the following districts, viz., the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Backergunge, and Faridpur. Mr. A. Hayes was the officer selected to fill the new appointment, and he assumed charge on the 3rd November 1894.

The time spent on tours of inspection by Superintending Engineers and Inspectors of Works during 1894-95 was as follows—

Superintending Engineer, Western Circle	...	179	days out of	362.
Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle	...	130	„	„	„	365.
Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle	...	144	„	„	„	342.
Inspector of Works, Central Circle	...	69	„	„	„	149.
Inspector of Works, Bihar Division	...	173	„	„	„	365.

In 1893-94 the minimum number of days was 178, viz. in the Northern Circle, and the maximum 248 in the Western Circle, the average being 201 days out of 365. The periods for 1894-95 give an average of 160 days out of 365 spent in touring; it is to be hoped that there will be no further diminution in the future in the proportion of time given up to this very important duty.

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1894-95 are exhibited in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure to end of 1894-95.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1895.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.				
Charged against revenue	1,21,936	1,32,883	1,91,386	(—) 69,450
Net charged against revenue	26,64,063	3,50,032	23,69,217	2,94,846
Total Direct Charges ...	27,85,999	4,82,915	25,60,603	2,25,396
Indirect Charges ...	18,231	11,166	52,409	(—) 34,178
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,04,230	4,94,081	26,13,012	1,91,218
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct Charges	56,66,626	46,818	1,09,73,578	(—)2,33,345
Indirect Charges		634	2,85,415	
Total ...	56,66,626	47,452	1,12,58,993	(—)2,33,845

Revenue Account.

	Receipts.	Working expenses.		Total working expenses.	Net result.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ...	15,20,127	13,69,059	92,990	14,62,049	58,078
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	6,79,897	5,81,147	26,665	6,07,812	72,085

Under the head Agricultural the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,862, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 7,03,763, of which Rs. 10,637 were on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 20,087 was expended on embankments and drainage works during the year, as against Rs. 23,470 in 1893-94, and was charged to the suspense head "Takavi." There were no works of any magnitude, and the outlay was incurred mainly on repairs. The expenditure on the Rajapore, Ampta and Midnapore drainage projects chargeable in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans" was Rs. 24,258, against Rs. 30,680 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) *Capital outlay.*

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 6,22,88,824, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 7,02,65,470. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation works, capital expenditure.	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1894-95.	Expenditure to end of 1894-95.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against revenue—				
Orissa Canals ...	58,681	25,422	59,001	(—) 320
Midnapore Canal ...	56,323	.....	21,487	34,836
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	*	1,06,322	1,06,322	(—) 1,06,322
Sone Canals ...	6,932	1,139	4,576	2,356
Total ...	1,21,936	1,32,883	1,91,386	(—) 69,450
Not charged against revenue—				
Orissa Canals ...	19,58,356	3,12,291	17,19,078	2,39,278
Midnapore Canal ...	.....	.....	17,316	(—) 17,316
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sone Canals ...	7,05,707	37,741	6,32,823	72,884
Total ...	26,64,063	3,50,032	23,69,217	2,94,846
Total Direct Charges ...	27,85,999	4,82,915	25,60,609	2,25,396
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals ...	1,925	7,766	39,137	(—) 37,212
Midnapore Canal ...	.....	.....	441	(—) 441
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	.....	2,623	2,623	(—) 2,623
Sone Canals ...	16,306	777	10,208	6,098
Total Indirect Charges ...	18,231	11,166	52,409	(—) 34,178
GRAND TOTAL ...	28,04,230	4,94,081	26,13,012	1,91,218

* The schedule of works for remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal submitted to the Government of India has not been sanctioned yet.

The works in connection with the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, the construction estimate of which was closed on the 31st March 1894, were the supply sluice and channel at Terapakia, on which good progress was made, and some works to drain the land west of the canal. On the Midnapore Canal no work was executed under this head during the year, while on the Sone Canals the only works were the outlets on distributaries and small syphons, the cost of which is, by the orders of the Government of India, treated as capital outlay under 43—Minor Works and Navigation. The expenditure on them to the end of 1894-95 was Rs. 4,576. The capital outlay now being incurred on the Midnapore Canal and on the remodelling of the Hijili Tidal Canal, though met from Provincial Funds, is, under the orders of the Government of India, shown under Major Works.

(2) *Revenue receipts and expenditure.*

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation works for the year 1894-95, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1894-95.			1893-94.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,32,345	4,82,320	(—) 1,50,975	3,75,365	5,35,477	(—) 1,60,111
Midnapore Canal ...	2,94,423	2,24,564	69,859	2,04,769	2,08,190	96,579
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	58,525	47,426	11,099	59,196	56,501	2,695
Sone Canals ...	8,34,834	7,06,739	1,28,095	9,25,675	7,40,976	1,84,699
Total ...	15,20,127	14,62,049	58,078	16,65,005	15,41,144	1,23,861

It will be seen that the receipts on all the canals were less than those of 1893-94, the largest decrease being on the Sone Canals. This was mainly due to the favourable rainfall of the year. The total working expenses, which include a sum of Rs. 92,990 for indirect charges, show a satisfactory reduction of Rs. 79,095.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1) *Capital Outlay.*

The capital outlay including indirect charges is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1894-95.	Expenditure to end of the year 1894-95.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	3,51,079	...	6,06,075	(—) 2,54,996
Damodar project	1,43,974	(—) 1,209	1,60,180	(—) 16,206
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	1,076	53,68,522	...
Orissa Coast Canal	44,74,941	47,576	44,37,463	37,478
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,96,632	...	6,96,753	(—) 121
Total ...	56,66,626	47,452	1,12,68,993	(—) 2,33,845

The total expenditure for 1894-95, Rs. 47,452, shown in the above table, exceeds that of the previous year, which was Rs. 43,850, but is less than the expenditure in 1892-93, which was Rs. 75,561.

(2) *Revenue Account.*

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1894-95.			1893-94.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,48,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412
Orissa Coast Canal ...	65,940	87,071	(—) 21,131	96,567	93,133	(—) 1,566
Saran Canals	(—) 1,800	1,542	(—) 3,342	6,284	6,205	79
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	1,41,698	1,40,879	819	1,71,251	1,46,657	24,594
Gaighatta and Buxi khals...	820	28,307	(—) 27,487	...	...	...
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	30,200	52,738	(—) 22,538	35,909	50,340	(—) 14,431
Madhuban Canal ...	36	8,008	(—) 7,972	124	8,383	(—) 8,259
Total Revenue Account ...	6,79,897	6,07,812	72,085	7,30,676	5,93,847	1,33,829

Thus the net revenue on these works was only Rs. 72,085, as compared with Rs. 1,33,829 in the previous year. This large decrease is due—

(i) To the resumption by Government during the year of the management of the Gaighatta and Buxi khals, on the remodelling of which Rs. 28,307 was spent.

(ii) To the depression of trade, which caused a falling off of Rs. 29,553 in the receipts on the Nadia Rivers.

(iii) To the fact that the receipts on the Orissa Coast Canal were abnormally high in 1893-94 owing to the Jagannath festival at Puri in that year, which caused a large increase in the pilgrim traffic.

Agricultural Works.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	6,958	7,356
Takavi embankments under contract	4,904	4,022
Total ...	11,862	11,378
Charges.		
Government embankments ...	5,23,347	6,56,691
Takavi embankments under contract	1,69,779	1,76,736
Other works from contributions ...	10,637	19,187
Total ...	7,03,763	8,52,614

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,54,120, against Rs. 1,68,728 charged in the previous year, while for takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 67,313, against Rs. 66,014 in 1893-94. The principal 'contribution' works, *i.e.*, works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Canals,

a sluice at the 52nd mile, Champaran embankment, screw-gear shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, and clearing silt from the Kalabaria khal.

The following table exhibits the account of takavi works. No provision is made for them in the Irrigation budget, and they are for the most part works undertaken under the Drainage Act, and embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1894-95.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1894-95.	Net debit balance at the end of the year 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	20,045	3,921	23,966	20,036	3,930
Cossye	69	143	202	155	47
Balasore	663	876	1,539	596	943
Gandak	9,253	14,543	23,796	9,827	13,969
Eastern Sone	69	183	252	89	163
Collector of Bhagalpur	...	421	421	...	421
Total ...	30,089	20,087	50,176	30,703	19,473

The balance, Rs. 30,089, on the 1st April 1894, was reduced to Rs. 19,473, which is composed of items likely to be adjusted in the year 1895-96. There was some dispute about the apportionment of the outlay on the repairs to the Madaria khal, but this has been settled, and the amount outstanding will be debited to the Civil Department in 1895-96.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Towards the close of the year revised rules under the Irrigation Act were issued by the Local Government. They embodied the reforms which of late years have been gradually introduced into the system of Canal Revenue Administration in Bengal, and in some instances confirmed the procedure in force. With effect from the 1st April 1894 the Cuttack Workshops subdivision, including the head works of the Mahanadi series of canals, was transferred from the Mahanadi Division to the Brahmini-Baiturni Division. This was in consequence of the abolition of the Puri Division, the works of which have been brought under the Mahanadi Division.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1894-95 compared with that of the previous year:—

1	2	3
	1894-95.	1893-94.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	3,12,291	3,28,236
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,56,813	5,05,394
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	26,422	33,579
Orissa embankments	1,33,578	1,92,187
Total ...	9,29,104	10,54,396

The details under each class of works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

Orissa Canals.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1894-95 compared with the expenditure in 1893-94 is shown below under main heads of account:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works ...	4,023	4,600
(2) Main canal and branches ...	61,426	24,741
(3) Distributaries ...	86,479	1,52,530
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	90,532	74,487
Total works ...	2,42,460	2,56,358
II.—Establishment	50,360	50,868
III.—Tools and plant	25,427	16,057
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—) 5,920	(—) 15
Grand Total ...	3,12,327	3,23,268
Less receipts on Capital account	36	32
Net total ...	3,12,291	3,23,236

The budget grant for works under capital, which originally stood at Rs. 1,84,000, was increased to Rs. 2,23,239.

The following table shows the expenditure on "works" and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure—		Balance on current sanction.
		During 1894-95.	To end of 1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanadi series ...	1,75,73,075	...	...	...
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series	54,71,734	...	...	...
I.—Grand total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	2,42,460	1,85,91,015	1,35,278
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	50,360	46,26,782	90,207
III.—Tools and plant	23,79,528	25,427	20,65,399	(—) 7,985
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	(—) 5,920	1,40,379	21,413
Loss by exchange	2,94,089	...	2,68,070	...
Total ...	3,15,04,780	3,12,327	2,56,91,645	2,38,913
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account ...	1,08,560	36	86,237	(—) 365
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	3,12,291	2,56,05,408	2,39,278

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the capital account of the project, were carried out :—

Mahanadi Series.

The recently remodelled banks of the Taldanda Canal were raised to true section where settlement had occurred and where damaged by the cyclone of 1893, and quarters were built for the Zilladar at Manijunga. Eleven distributaries and a few small drainage cuts were completed. The banks of the Machgong Canal extension were raised between Barera and Nawada, and quarters for a Sectional Officer at Gopalpur and for the Zilladar of Jagatpur were built. Twenty distributaries were finished off, and an extension made to No. 10E. Two regulators were constructed, and several drainage protective works were completed, including the refuge mounds at Sankari Sahi Island. Good progress was made with the work of raising the right or flood bank on the extension of the Kendrapara Canal, and at the close of the year it was nearly complete. Quarters for Sectional Officers were built at Marsaghai, and were in progress at Baraburia and Poobhans. A new office was built at Kendupatna and is used by the Subdivisional Officer, the Zilladar obtaining the old subdivisional office for his staff, and the old Zilladar's office being now used as quarters for the sectional officer. A village channel No. 15 and a drainage cut bearing the same number were completed during the year. On the Gobri Canal nine distributaries were completed, and an office for the Zilladar at Kendrapara nearly finished, while for the Gobri Extension Canal six distributaries were completed. On the Pattamundi Canal quarters were built for the Sectional Officer at Nurtang and fifteen distributaries constructed. A syphon under distributary No. 14 and a culvert under the Indpore road were built and finished, and two more syphons under distributaries No. 8 and No. 7A were in progress at the close of the year. A combined office and quarters for the zilladar was built at Janapore on the High Level Canal, Range I.

Brahmini-Baiturni Series.

An office building for the Zilladar at Akhoyapada was constructed, and was practically completed within the year. The Sukindapat drainage scheme at the head of Range II, High Level Canal, was completed, as were the works remaining on the Jonadi drainage cut in Range III. A syphon was constructed under No. 3 distributary of Range III and a cut made to lead off the water from it. The Dasruthpore inspection bungalow on the Jajpur Canal and quarters for Sectional Officers at Dasruthpore and Orai were finished, and the thirteen distributaries were practically completed. The work on the latter was delayed by the breaching of the Khursua embankment, which was topped by a very high flood on the 10th July 1894 in the 9th and 10th miles; the embankment has therefore been raised for the first 12 miles. The flood in the Brahmini was the highest on record, and in the Baiturni very nearly a maximum. The embankments on the Baiturni and Burra rivers were practically completed. Several syphons were built, and under Extensions and Improvements several petty works were executed.

Working expenses.—The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1894-95 compared with that for the previous year is shown below :—

Sub-head.		1894-95. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs	...	2,34,799	2,55,717
II.—Establishment	...	1,96,482	2,14,876
III.—Tools and plant	...	24,532	34,801
Total	...	4,55,813	5,05,394

As the revised estimate for the year under the head of revenue repairs was Rs. 4,63,000, the total outlay under working expenses fell short of it by Rs. 7,187. The year on the whole was one of normal expenditure.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1894-95 and the areas which are protected from flood, commanded, and provided with distributaries, as compared with the previous year :—

Name of Canal.	1894-95.						1893-94.					
	Length of canal open—		Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command of canal.	Area provided with distributaries.	Length of canal open—		Lengths of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command of canal.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,406	39	...	374½	129,421	101,110	97,406
Gobri with extension ...	24	...	37¾	27,251	53,290	16,805	24	...	35½	27,251	53,290	16,805
Pattamundi ...	...	47	110½	65,600	51,250	43,159	...	47	103¾	65,600	51,250	43,159
Kendrapara Extension ...	15	...	...	8,980	7,000	...	15	...	...	8,980	7,000	...
Taldunda ...	51½	...	99½	75,278	76,278	24,755	51½	...	99½	75,278	76,278	24,755
Machgong ...	4	28	210¾	97,057	97,057	73,716	4	28	200½	97,057	97,057	73,716
High Level Canal, Range I	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815
Ditto, „ II	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...	12½	...	...	...	10,000	...
Ditto „ III	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047	19	...	49½	...	57,500	44,047
Jajpur Canal ...	6½	...	70½	60,000	70,000	36,987	6½	...	86	60,000	70,000	36,987
Total ...	204½	75	1,093½	5,43,695	571,300	386,233	204½	75	1,085½	543,695	571,300	385,690

There has been an increase of 7⅞ miles of distributaries during the year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1894-95 was well distributed and amounted to 49·75 inches against an average for the last 30 years of 57·12 inches.

The areas leased in the year 1894-95 as compared with those of the previous year are shown in detail below :—

Name of Canal.	1894-95.				1893-94.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	48,208	2,547	37	50,892	46,626	1,806	25	48,457
Gobri	2,283	68	...	2,351	2,243	40	...	2,283
Do. Extension	1,643	...	...	1,643	1,204	9	...	1,213
Pattamundi	11,073	...	...	11,073	10,166	11	...	10,177
Taldunda	9,342	145	9	9,496	6,564	113	...	6,677
Machgong	15,475	249	66	15,790	5,526	...	10	5,536
High Level, Range I ...	13,065	909	...	13,974	10,698	23	1	10,722
Ditto, „ II ...	2,466	128	...	2,594	2,042	52	...	2,094
Ditto, „ III ...	15,039	80	232	15,342	15,848	1	180	16,029
Jajpur	2,872	...	...	2,872	1,040	...	...	1,040
Total ...	121,057	4,126	344	125,527	101,957	2,055	216	104,228

The increase in the area leased is satisfactory, as the rainfall of the year was very favourable to cultivation.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and collected during the five years ending with 1894-95:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	1,76,762	2,69,650	4,46,412	2,09,806	38,242	1,98,364
1891-92	1,98,364	2,32,880	4,31,244	2,17,256	30,283	2,33,705
1892-93	2,33,705	2,61,023	4,94,728	3,52,369	52,543	89,816
1893-94	89,816	1,90,324	2,80,840	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140

The reduction of the balance of outstanding water-rates from Rs. 63,350 to Rs. 32,140 is satisfactory.

The traffic on the canals was somewhat below the normal, as shown by the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	314,249	86,21,551	1,11,709
1891-92	332,520	96,03,417	1,18,427
1892-93	297,109	84,69,728	1,00,377
1893-94	309,748	71,69,437	1,16,967
1894-95	267,910	61,72,772	98,556

The periods during which the several canals were closed for annual repairs are shown by the dates given below:—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed for traffic.	Date when re-opened for traffic.
1	2	3
Machgong Canal	15th May 1894	18th June 1894.
Taldunda ,, ...	15th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,
High Level Canal, Range I		14th ,, ,,
Ditto, ,, II		10th ,, ,,
Ditto, ,, III	5th April ,,	29th May ,,
Branch Canal to Bhadrak		29th ,, ,,
Jajpur Canal		29th ,, ,,
Kendrapara Canal		5th ,, ,,
Gobri Canal		5th ,, ,,
Kendrapara Extension Canal	8th March ,,	20th ,, ,,
Pattamundi Canal		4th ,, ,,
Gobri Extension Canal		4th ,, ,,

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are tabulated below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	2,09,806	2,17,256	3,52,369	2,09,542	1,93,550
Navigation ...	1,21,498	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911	1,15,201
Miscellaneous ...	13,708	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321
Total ...	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,97,658	3,76,575	3,33,072
Less refunds of revenue	76	79	283	1,210	727
Total receipts ...	3,44,936	3,70,922	4,97,375	3,76,365	3,32,345
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	4,39,383	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813
Indirect charges ...	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,607
Total working expenses	4,67,603	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320
Balance net revenue ...	(—)1,23,067	(—) 52,164	(—) 8,132	(—)1,60,112	(—) 1,50,975

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which both Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

The cost of constructing an additional head sluice and supply channel for the Kendrapara Canal, though properly a major work, has been charged to this head. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 59,001 against the estimate of Rs. 58,681.

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	124	(—)777
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,02,935	1,06,471
Establishment	42,723	39,002
Tools and plant	3,818	37,789
Suspense accounts	(—)14,022	9,702
Total ...	1,35,578	1,92,187

The total length of embankments maintained by Government in Orissa was stated in the Administration Report of 1893-94 to be 969 miles. During the year, however, a re-classification was made. Of the total length of 969 mile 248 miles were abandoned and 45 miles were shown to belong properly to the South-Western Circle.

The 676 miles retained are classed as follows:—

		Miles.
Class I.	Repairs charged to Capital account, Orissa Canals ...	168
Do. II.	Repairs charged under Agricultural	254
Do. III.	Ditto ditto ditto	141
Do. IV.	Ditto ditto ditto	113
	Total ...	676

The embankments in Classes III and IV will probably eventually be abandoned.

Eleven retired lines of embankment were completed or were in progress during the year, of which three were sanctioned during the year. These are chiefly in the Puri district, where every flood, of even a moderate height, causes breaches in many places.

The flood in the Mahanadi was a moderately high one. There was a very high flood in the Brahmini river, but this did not affect the agricultural embankments to any great extent.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

GENERAL.

An important administrative change during the year consisted in the transference to the Inspector of Works, Central Circle, of the work of inspecting the District Board Works of Jessore, Khulna, Nadia and Murshidabad. This formerly formed part of the charge of the Superintending Engineer, but it was recognised that his combined duties were more than could be efficiently performed by a single officer. The local works in the Balasore and Midnapore districts are, however, inspected by the Superintending Engineer as before.

The expenditure in this circle during the year 1894-95, compared with that of the year 1893-94, is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Capital expenditure (Provincial).	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore Canal	...	2,606
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	1,06,322	(—)8,279
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,16,045	2,01,057
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	45,479	64,217
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damodar project	(—)1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,076	(—) 424
Orissa Coast Canal	46,942	44,123
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,75,923	2,73,941
Orissa Coast Canal	83,346	94,132
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	1,32,385	1,38,435
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	27,269	...
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	52,738	50,340
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,61,454	1,55,627
Other Government embankments in the circle	1,88,651	2,37,911
Takavi embankments under contract	70,635	73,983
Howrah drainage works (local loans) ...	...	8,365
Rajapore and Barajala drainage project (ditto)... ...	21,944	22,132
Dancuni ditto (ditto)... ...	...	...
Ampta drainage basin ... ... (ditto)... ...	733	183
Midnapore drainage project (local loans) ...	1,681	...
Shutters, silt clearance, &c., (contribution)	4,736	4,866
Embankments (takavi)	3,655	4,012
Balliaghye drainage channel	...	20,010
Total ...	14,39,723	13,76,037

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The direct charges under capital outlay as compared with the sanctioned estimates are shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn).	Expenditure against construction estimates sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Fresh sanctions by Governments of India and Bengal.	EXPENDITURE ON FRESH SANCTIONS.		Unspent balance of current estimates.
				1894-95.	To end of 1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	54,09,001	53,42,663	15,887	...	11,246	4,641
II.—Establishment ...	19,09,096	19,22,355	3,553	...	2,964	589
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,55,904	8,93,489	36,783	...	25,358	11,425
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange ...	67,768	94,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83,41,769	82,53,307	56,323	...	39,568	16,755
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	30,793	...	...	765	(—)765
Net total ...	83,16,768	82,22,514	56,323	...	38,803	17,520

The working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

		1894-95.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs	1,14,997	1,07,962
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	598	3,354
II.—	Establishment	60,851	50,953
III.—	Tools and plant	39,599	38,788
	Total ...	2,16,045	2,01,057

The cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura was higher than that of the previous year, owing to scouring in front of the under sluices at Mohunpur. The amount of silt clearance by manual labour was rather less than in 1893-94, but there was a considerable increase in the amount dredged. The cost of dredging, however, was only Rs. 4·9 9 per 1,000 cubic feet, compared with Rs. 5-6-3 of the previous year. Besides the ordinary repairs to locks and weirs, a pair of new gates was provided for the sub-lock at Dainan.

Rainfall.—The rainfall registered at Midnapore was 57·81, against 66·31 inches in the previous year. It was seasonable and everywhere sufficient to produce good crops. A large amount fell late in the season.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 70,116 acres, as compared with 88,879 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 18,763 acres. The Superintending Engineer explains that this decrease was mainly due to the lapsing of the lease of a large area on the 31st March 1894 and to its non-renewal on account of the seasonable and heavy rainfall.

The water-rates account of the Midnapore Canal for 1894-95 and the four preceding years is given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	50,644	1,30,595	1,81,239	1,16,438	834	64,967
1891-92	64,067	1,29,822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,862	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	6,021	7,027
1894-95	7,027	1,36,016	1,42,043	1,36,682	612	4,549

The further reduction of the outstanding balance to Rs. 4,549 is satisfactory.

The traffic returns for the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	417,903	1,48,33,391	1,23,059
1891-92	411,892	1,26,65,724	1,25,098
1892-93	410,003	1,27,59,164	1,14,916
1893-94	369,691	1,22,50,436	1,19,416
1894-95	420,996	1,26,21,819	1,31,078

The increase was mainly due to the good outturn of the crops throughout the district, and consequent large exports, and in a less degree to the large quantity of rubble boated down to the lower reaches of the canal for revetting the slopes.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,15,488	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,630	1,36,882
Navigation ...	1,10,830	1,32,672	1,14,141	1,14,994	1,35,492
Miscellaneous ...	10,928	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308
Total ...	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682
Less refunds of revenue ...	205	3	176	174	259
Total receipts ...	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,423
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,057	2,16,045
Indirect charges ...	9,811	9,002	9,149	7,133	8,519
Total ...	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564
Balance net revenue ...	28,131	18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859

Hijili Tidal Canal.

The sanctioned estimate for the remodelling of this canal provided amongst other works for a new lock at Kalinagar and for an iron pipe across

the Russulpur river to connect the two ranges of the canal. It was, however, finally decided to abandon both these works on account of the rapidity with which the river continued to silt up. Instead of building a new lock at Kalinagar the existing lock is to be enlarged, and in the place of the iron supply pipe a new sluice and channel have been substituted to feed Range II. The remodelling estimate having expired on the 31st March 1894, a schedule of works required to complete the project, and providing for an outlay of Rs. 3,01,894, was submitted to the Government of India in March 1895. During the year good progress was made on the new supply sluice and channel. The foundation for the sluice was found to be excellent, and by the end of the year the masonry had been built up to floor level. For the lock enlargement materials were collected, and the work will soon be undertaken. Some works were also carried out to drain the land west of the canal.

The total expenditure on these works during the year was as follows:—

			Rs.
Works	...	...	81,583
Establishment	...	...	16,739
Tools and plant	...	...	6,000
	Total	...	1,06,322

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.			Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1			2	3	4
			Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	...	...	91,114	20,78,972	26,810
1891-92	...	...	133,576	34,97,725	37,287
1892-93	...	...	168,239	50,54,814	52,576
1893-94	...	...	178,049	42,37,485	57,540
1894-95	...	...	193,245	44,91,464	57,493

The year 1893-94 was an exceptional one on account of the Jagannath festival at Puri, which attracted a very large number of pilgrims to the canal route, and it is therefore encouraging to observe that during the year under review, when there was no such abnormal stimulus to traffic, the gross tonnage actually exceeded that of the previous year.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	27,145	36,348	52,180	58,209	57,089
Miscellaneous	899	567	1,282	987	1,436
Total ...	28,044	36,915	53,462	59,196	58,525
Less refunds of revenue	...	...	72	...	...
Total receipts ...	28,044	36,915	53,390	59,196	58,525
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	61,968	48,669	31,704	54,217	45,479
Indirect charges ...	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,284	1,947
Total ...	63,574	50,683	33,089	56,501	47,426
Balance net revenue ...	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2,695	11,099

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The following is an account of the direct charges under capital outlay on this canal compared with the sanctioned estimate :—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of revised estimate.	EXPENDITURE.	
		1894-95.	Total to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	33,36,609	19,634	33,34,374
II.—Establishment	7,36,203	4,528	7,44,566
III.—Tools and plant	2,24,061	20,823	2,26,916
IV.—Suspense accounts	....	1,907	29,961
Total ...	43,46,873	46,942	43,35,817
Less receipts on capital account ...	...	...	3,293
Total ...	43,46,873	46,942	43,32,524

During the year the Panchpali dock in Range IVA was finished; new bungalows were constructed at Charbatia and Baighur; a new escape was completed in the 109th mile, Range V, in place of the one closed in the 108th mile; the revetment of the escapes at Panchpali, Jamka, Gumai, and Atilabad was begun; and the remodelling of the Jamka sluice was taken in hand. The revised toll tariff was introduced on the 1st January 1895, through tickets being issued at half the former rates.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, and a schedule of works remaining to be constructed on that date was submitted to the Government of India on the 1st March 1895.

The traffic on the canal during the year, compared with that in 1893-94, is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
1893-94	174,848	37,67,976	94,864
1894-95	151,442	31,27,901	62,232

The tolls show a steady increase on the average of the last nine years, viz., Rs. 55,461, although considerably below the amount collected in 1893-94. In that year, however, as has already been stated, the Jagannath festival at Puri caused an abnormal increase in the pilgrim traffic.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233	64,094
Miscellaneous	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937
Total ...	65,630	62,123	64,981	97,710	66,031
Less refunds of revenue	44	66	47	1,143	91
Total receipts ...	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567	65,940
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	73,766	75,296	76,275	94,132	83,346
Indirect charges ...	2,932	2,253	3,377	4,001	3,725
Total ...	76,708	78,549	79,652	98,133	87,071
Balance net revenue ...	(—) 11,212	(—)16,492	(—) 14,718	(—) 1,566	(—) 21,131

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1894-95 is shown in the following statement :—

	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	834	20,80,383
II.—Establishment	...	3,94,819
III.—Tools and plant	...	3,68,463
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	242	15,061
Total ...	1,076	53,50,585
VI.—Less receipts on capital account ...	...	54,467
Total charges ...	1,076	52,96,118

There were no original works in progress during the year, and the sum of Rs. 834 represents the expenditure incurred after 31st March 1894, the date on which the construction estimate of these canals was closed, to complete land acquisition proceedings.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canals for the past five years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	5,19,065	5,15,125	4,64,718	4,07,696	4,30,769
Miscellaneous	6,081	10,218	15,528	13,129	12,688
Total ...	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824	4,43,457
Less refunds of revenue	61	124	130	283	454
Total receipts ...	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	3,09,623	3,28,463	2,39,021	2,73,941	2,75,922
Indirect charges ...	14,334	14,936	12,556	13,188	13,345
Total ...	3,23,957	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267
Balance net revenue ...	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736

The traffic on the canals during the year 1894-95 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	1,055,741	1,190,723	Rs. 6,10,61,246	Rs. 5,79,41,924	Rs. 4,25,257	Rs. 4,01,367

The excess is ascribed to the unusually large rice and jute crops in Eastern Bengal.

NADIA RIVERS.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	2,00,508	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,166	1,41,419
Miscellaneous ...	136	247	158	86	279
Total ...	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698
Less refunds of revenue ...	162	228	18	1	...
Total receipts ...	2,00,482	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054	1,38,435	1,32,385
Indirect charges ...	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222	8,494
Total ...	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,657	1,40,879
Balance net revenue ...	90,588	79,463	35,245	24,594	819

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1894-95 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia rivers	668,245	739,862	3,13,24,536	3,97,04,550	1,41,419	1,71,166

The falling off is stated to be due to the general dulness in trade.

Gaighatta and Buxi Khal.

This channel, 7½ miles in length, was formerly an important trade route connecting the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers. After the opening of the Midnapore Canal, however, its traffic diminished, and it was placed under the management of the District Road Cess Committee, Hooghly; but for want of funds and proper engineering supervision it was allowed to silt up to such an extent that the Gaighatta portion became impassable for even small boats during the greater part of the year. It was subsequently made over to the District Board of Howrah, and its value was then taken at Rs. 2,810 per annum; but as it continued to deteriorate, and its income in consequence to diminish, Government was asked to resume the management. It was accordingly taken over by the Public Works Department on the 1st April 1894, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 31,471 sanctioned for its re-excavation, of which Rs. 19,854 were spent during the year. The right of collection of tolls for 1895-96 has been farmed out for Rs. 5,100.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 52,738, against Rs. 50,340 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-head.			1894-95.	1893-94.
			Rs.	Rs.
Works	...	...	12,554	515
Maintenance and repairs	...	...	25,303	35,619
Establishment	...	...	14,129	13,474
Tools and plant	...	...	752	732
	Total	...	52,738	50,340

The remodelling of the existing irrigation channel from Halara above the Kana Damodar stop dam to Kalna was completed during the year, and the project was also carried out of bringing the Rankini Doho, an old blind channel in the Burdwan district, into connection with the Eden Canal System by channels connecting it with the Kana Damodar and Kana Nadi. The estimated cost of the scheme, including land, was Rs. 5,169, of which Government contributed Rs. 4,469 on condition that all the land required should be made over to Government, free of cost, by the promoters of the scheme. Water was admitted through the sluice into the Rankini Doho on the 25th October 1894.

The total length of the excavated channels of the Eden Canal is 27½ miles, as detailed below:—

Joojooty sluice channels (Nos. 1 and 2) ...	2	miles.
Eden Canal Proper	19½	„
Kana Damodar junction cut	2½	„
Saraswati junction cut	2½	„
Channal between Rankini Doho and Kana Damodar	½	„
Ditto ditto Kana Nadi ...	½	„
Total ...	27½	

Besides the above, the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, Banka Nala, North and South Saraswati, are included in the Eden Canal system.

During the year the following new works were carried out and charged against the maintenance grant:—

1. Stop dam at the mouth of Joojooty channel No. 2 at a cost of Rs. 7,791.
2. Connecting channel between the Behula and Gangoor Nadis at a cost of Rs. 734.

3. Remodelling existing channel from regulating sluice No. 3 at Chanchai to feed the Dhusi Nadi costing Rs. 716.

The Eden Canal system was efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 25,303, compared with Rs. 35,619 of the previous year. The decrease was due to the small amount of silt in the canals owing to the season 1893-94 being one of favourable rainfall. As usual the cold-weather supply of the canal was kept up by a sand dam across the Damodar at Joojooty at a cost of Rs. 4,004. The area irrigated during the year was 20,390 acres, consisting of 17,982 acres in the Burdwan and 2,408 acres in the Hooghly district, as compared with 10,656 acres in the former and 945 acres in the latter district during the previous year. The increase was due to the scanty rainfall during the past irrigation season. The receipts from water-rates during the year amounted to Rs. 29,674, against Rs. 35,943 in the preceding year. This decrease was due to non-registration of leases, owing to which the certificate procedure could not be applied to them,; to the cancelling of a number of leases bordering the Banka Nala, the full length of which has not been brought under the operation of the Irrigation Act; and to the failure of a number of certificate cases.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Balliaghye drainage channel.—Silt was cleared from a portion of the main and from the whole length of the branch channels, which were closed from the 3rd February to 31st March for this purpose. The bed of the main channel is scouring, and this action was assisted by a dredger during the year. During the year 1,608 boats used the channel and paid tolls amounting to Rs. 2,536.

Schedule drainage khals.—A sum of Rs. 5,569 was expended in these khals, which were kept in fair order. Hand-dredging was substituted for steam-dredging in the Kalaberia khal, which has improved very much, due, no doubt, to the dredging, and also to the improvement in the Russalpur river and Sadar khal.

The Mugra drainage cut consists of a small cut 2 miles long leading into the Amirabad khal, in order to afford relief to a small tract of country north of the Contai-Kedgri road. *The Lallakuri diversion drainage* gave no trouble; only petty repairs were required for the weir and temporary bridges.

Embankments.

The embankments in this Circle were maintained in an efficient state during the year. The Bhagirathi embankment was not damaged by the flood in that river, which rose to within 8¼ inches of the highest recorded level, but at Laltakuri there was considerable percolation, and a breach was only averted by the adoption of prompt protective measures. At the 58th mile near Baligram the river encroached to within 100 feet of the toe of the embankment, and a ring bund was made pending a decision on the larger question of a retired line, which is now under the consideration of Government.

In the Balasore Division a large expenditure was incurred in repairing the sea-dyke, which had been badly damaged during the cyclone of May 1893, and in renovating the Ghoomghur embankment. The Jamcoonda and Boras embankments were cut to let the surplus water out of the Salsa pat. It is becoming a question for consideration whether these embankments should not be abandoned.

Regarding the Damodar floods the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"There were eight floods in the Damodar during the year, and the height of water on the Edilpore gauge on the 8th July was only 11 inches lower than the highest recorded flood in August 1888. Below the Begua breach the gauge readings, compared with the highest flood, would seem to show that the Damodar was deserting its channel, which is a serious question.

The effect of the floods on the right bank of the Damodar was disastrous. The spur across the Bangacha breach was broken in several places, and those across the breach at Lakra were outflanked on both sides, where new breaches occurred in the natural ground. The spurs across these breaches were partially renewed before the rains at a cost of Rs. 6,476 and Rs. 6,359, respectively. The crops of a large area of country were submerged by flood-water, and more or less destroyed by it; but it is satisfactory to note that the area reported as permanently damaged in previous years by deposit of sand is gradually becoming more fitted for the cultivation of rabi crops."

Takavi embankments.

The takavi embankments under contract in this circle are all in the Midnapore district. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 70,635, against Rs. 73,983 in the previous year.

The following are the agricultural works constructed from loan funds under the provisions of the Drainage Act:—

Dankuni drainage works were maintained efficiently throughout the year at a cost of Rs. 829.

Howrah drainage works were maintained in good order at an expenditure of Rs. 1,265. The scheme is now included under the head of Provincial Agricultural Works. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 6,894, was sanctioned in January 1895, for extending branch channel No. 1 and for building a sluice at the mouth of Raimoni khal, with the object of improving the drainage of a portion of the assessed area. Rupees 4,000 were expended on these works during the year.

The Rajapore drainage works were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,561. After their completion it was found that the drainage of some of the lands at the upper end of the basin was very defective. For the better drainage of these lands two schemes, viz., the re-excavation of the Matia and Kamarnalla khals, and the construction of some narrow detached channels, were sanctioned in June 1894. The works were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,654 and Rs. 513 respectively.

The Barajala drainage works were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 716.

The Churrial khal drainage works were efficiently maintained at a cost of Rs. 737.

Two new sluices were sanctioned as takavi works during the year:—

1. A drainage sluice at Tangrabichi between 74th and 76th miles of the embankment on the left of the Hooghly river (schedule D, No. 73) in the 24-Parganas district.
2. A single-vented sluice at Alumpore in miles 15 and 16 of the above embankment, schedule D, No. 61.

Both these works will be taken up and completed during 1895-96.

SONE CIRCLE.

General.

The water-rate rules for the Sone Canals were amended during the year, and a few changes introduced which experience had shown to be desirable. Some important changes were also made in the details of the system under which the water-rates are collected from the cultivators. Several large frauds had been detected, and two of the perpetrators were brought to trial and convicted. The improvements in the system have tended to check such practices.

Some important rules were approved by the Local Government during the year, with the object of restricting the amount of irrigation effected in favourably situated villages on the Sone Canals, so that water might be available for other villages not so favourably situated which at present obtain none at all.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1894-95, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	37,741	1,63,368
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	6,51,722	6,86,889
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Monohurpore drainage scheme and certain permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal	1,139	3,437
Saran Canals (Revenue account)	1,479	5,962
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhuban Canal	8,008	8,383
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract	31,842	28,593
Tirhut ditto ditto	42,101	28,880
Champaran ditto ditto	21,536	31,268
Village channels, Sone Canals (contribution)... ...	5,322	4,768
Weir and road on Turki embankment (contribution) ...	...	9,553
Sluice in Champaran Embankment	679	...
Total ...	8,01,469	9,81,101

Under the head Major Works only very small works were carried out during the year, chiefly outlets on distributaries and small syphons.

The following statement shows the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1894-95, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	.....	1,635
(2) Main canal and branches ...	1,439	7,600
(3) Distributaries	21,780	35,956
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	7	4,130
Total works ...	23,276	49,321
II.—Establishment	5,341	11,218
III.—Tools and plant	30,029	96,037
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...(—) 20,905	6,792
Grand Total ...	37,741	1,63,368
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	...
Net total ...	37,741	1,63,368

The expenditure on the Monohurpore drainage scheme and the permanent outlets on the Chowsa Branch Canal during the year was Rs. 1,139.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follows:—

Division.	Name of Canal.	1894-95. Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Eastern Sone ...	Eastern Main	7¼	...	9
	Patna	79	...	341¼
		86¼	...	350¼
Arrah	Arrah	65¼	...	208
	Dumraon Branch	...	40½	149
	Bihia Branch	...	31	113
		65¼	71½	470
Dehri Workshops ...	Western Main	9	...	...
Buxar	Western Main	12½	...	46½
	Gurra Chowbey Branch ...	...	38	56½
	Buxar	45½	...	196½
	Chowsa Branch	...	39½	111½
		57½	77½	408½
	Total Sone Canals ...	218½	148½	1,228½

The lengths remained the same as in the previous year with the exception of an increase of 20¾ miles of distributaries.

The area irrigated during the year 1894-95, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five-year leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894-95	24,605	11,430	...	263,990	17,109	317,134
1893-94	26,013	29,227	...	291,746	19,790	366,776

The Superintending Engineer gives the following explanation of the decrease:—

"The decrease in both classes of irrigation was partly due to the favourable rainfall of the year, and perhaps quite as much—so far as the long leases were concerned—to the favourable rainfall of the previous year, which encouraged the applicants for long leases to hold off as long as possible, a policy which was successful; for the favourable rainfall of 1894-95 enabled many of them to mature their crops without irrigation at all."

The rainfall registered during the year and the preceding one was as under:—

	1894-95. Inches.	1893-94. Inches.
Arrah Division, five stations	53·99	46·70
Buxar ditto, four ditto	66·72	43·13
Eastern Sone Division, three stations ...	60·54	52·05

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1894-95, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

		1894-95.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.—	Extensions and improvements ...	10,972	7,419
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	2,20,227	2,65,928
	Transport service ...	...	...
IC.—	Compensation ...	...	...
II.—	Establishment ...	3,92,980	3,86,336
III.—	Tools and plant ...	27,543	27,206
	Total ...	6,51,722	6,86,889

The expenditure on "Extensions and Improvements" was Rs. 10,972 as compared with Rs. 7,419 in the previous year. The works included a surface supply inlet at Dehri which was about half finished; the completion of a regulator on the Gurra Chowbey Branch Canal; the renewal of some of the roofs of khalasies' sheds at the locks with Allahabad tiles; a zilladar's quarters at Ramnagar; screw shutters for some distributary head sluices, and some other small works.

The Eastern Main Series of canals were closed for repairs from the 21st April until the 20th June 1894, and the Western Series from the 13th to the 25th May 1894.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	2,81,782	6,29,124	9,10,906	6,44,718	21,460	2,44,728
1891-92	2,44,728	7,81,252	10,25,980	8,11,750	15,220	1,99,010
1892-93	1,99,010	8,91,632	10,90,642	9,68,070	10,423	1,12,149
1893-94	1,12,149	8,82,715	9,94,864	8,42,309	4,832	1,47,723
1894-95	1,47,723	6,67,054	8,04,777	7,43,243	4,091	57,443

The decrease is due to the falling off of the irrigated area. The small outstanding balance at the end of the year is satisfactory.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	114,996	65,25,714	56,704
1891-92 ...	129,147	70,06,595	57,291
1892-93 ...	98,626	57,32,866	50,030
1893-94 ...	98,551	61,10,288	50,430
1894-95 ...	85,579	49,20,404	49,299

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	6,44,713	8,11,750	9,68,070	8,42,309	7,43,243
Navigation	65,829	66,517	69,089	60,025	58,898
Miscellaneous	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,620
Total ...	7,36,475	9,10,094	10,66,373	9,31,912	8,37,761
Less refunds of revenue ...	7,305	4,020	3,792	6,237	2,927
Total receipts ...	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,62,581	9,25,675	8,34,834
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	6,53,286	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722
Indirect charges	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087	55,017
Total charges ...	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739
Balance net revenue ...	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.

Independently of certain minor improvements to the Sone Canals, the only works of this class in the circle are the Saran Canals, in connection with which no original works were constructed during the year. They remained closed throughout the year, as no one came forward under the new rules, which provided that they should only be reopened on payment in advance of fixed sums for their use. The revenue account of the Saran Canals for the year 1894-95 is given below:—

Heads of Account.	Receipts—		Heads of Account.	Charges—	
	During 1894-95.	To end of 1894-95.		During 1894-95.	To end of 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	938	2,36,943	Maintenance and repairs ...	1,037	2,67,824
Miscellaneous and other receipts	444	8,561	Establishment ...	447	86,561
			Tools and plant ...	(—) 5	(—) 5,824
			Total ...	1,479	3,49,061
			Indirect charges ...	63	12,831
			Total charges ...	1,542	3,61,892
Total ...	1,382	2,45,504	Balance net revenue ...	(—) 3,342	(—) 1,20,100
Less refunds of revenue ...	3,182	3,712			
Total receipts ...	(—)1,800	2,41,792	Total ...	(—) 1,800	2,41,792

The charges for maintenance were incurred in making dams across the heads of the channels and in some establishment retained for the supervision of sluices and plantations.

As the canals were closed there was of course no irrigation effected.

Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The Madhuban canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. During the year under review Rs. 1,136 were spent on the maintenance

and repairs of the canal, and Rs. 4,431 on repairing the damages to the weir which were caused by the floods of 1893. Very little damage was caused by the floods of 1894.

The total area irrigated was 5,518 acres, as compared with 5,795 in the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Irrigation Works.—Certain petty works were executed under this head at a cost of Rs. 603, and Rs. 222 were spent on repairs to demarcation pillars of the Seramawan pyne in the Gaya district.

Embankments under contract.

(*a*) The Saran embankment on the right bank of the Gandak river.
(*b*) The Champaran embankment on the left bank of the Gandak river.
(*c*) The Tirhut embankment ditto ditto.

A sluice across the channel leading from the Gandak river to the Bya Nala was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 10,833, of which Rs. 4,866 were spent during the year.

The encroachment of the river in several places on the Saran bank and in one place on the Champaran side has rendered retired lines necessary. The cost of repairs to the Tirhut embankment was larger than usual on account of the damage done to the protective works by the floods of 1893. A beginning was made in the collection of rubble stone, which is to be used to make a permanent spur at Ramdowli in the place of the large existing one of piles and bamboos, the annual upkeep of which is very costly. The total expenditure on these three embankments in 1894-95 was Rs. 95,479, as compared with Rs. 98,743 in the previous year.

Embankments not under contract.

There are three embankments under this head :—

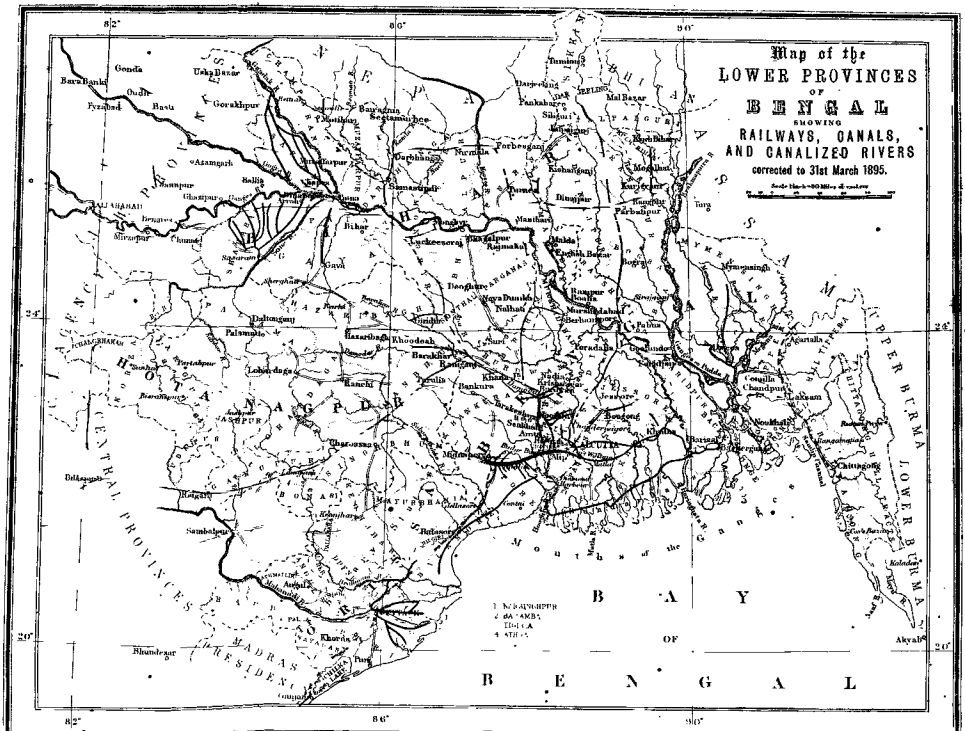
(*i*) The Turki embankment.
(*ii*) The Bazitpur and Monghyr embankment.
(*iii*) The Sukri bund in the Gaya district.

The Superintending Engineer writes of them :—

"The Turki embankment was kept in good repair during the year. There was no attempt made to cut it, perhaps on account of the fact that there were no high floods in the Bagmati. The extension of the embankment along the Tetaria road was raised and strengthened in 1894-95: it had been badly breached in the previous year. The Turki weir was undermined on the eastern end: this was repaired.

The Bazitpur and Monghyr embankment extends along the *left* bank of the Ganges. It needs but little repair: only Rs. 2,100 were spent on it during the year. The Bya Nala, which is close to the embankment, has widened considerably near Bazitpur owing to the increased discharge which has been thrown into it through a channel which has formed about 12 miles above Bazitpur.

The Sukri bund was repaired at a cost of Rs. 183."


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1895.
Reg. No. 90 I. of 1895-96.
REFERENCES.
Railways open.....shown thus
Do.....under construction.....
Canals and Canalized Rivers.....
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
HOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
Mouths of the Ganges
Darjeeling
Calcutta
Chittagong
Akyab
Dacca
Patna
Gaya
Ranchi
Cuttack
Berhampur
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Gorakhpur
Benares
Allahabad
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Agra
Delhi
Meerut
Simla
Jumna
Ganges
Brahmaputra
Hooghly
Damodar
Mahanadi
Godavari
Irrawaddy
Sittang
Kaladan
Naf
Arakan
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Manipur
Cachar
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Sikkim
Nepal
Tibet
Bhutan
Darjeeling
Kishanganj
Purnea
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Ghazipur
Jaunpur
Mirzapur
Rewah
Jubbulpore
Nagpur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Chanda
Wardha
Hyderabad
Vizagapatam
Ganjam
Puri
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Bankura
Birbhum
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge
Faridpur
Rajshahi
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Malda
Purnea
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Saharsa
Bhagalpur
Santal Parganas
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Sambalpur
Chota Nagpur
Orissa
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Madras
Pondicherry
Salem
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Travancore
Cochin
Mysore
Bangalore
Hyderabad
Berar
Nagpur
Wardha
Chanda
Bilaspur
Raipur
Jubbulpore
Mirzapur
Rewah
Allahabad
Benares
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Oudh
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Rae Bareli
Unao
Cawnpore
Fatehpur
Banda
Hamirpur
Jalaun
Etawah
Mainpuri
Etah
Farrukhabad
Mathura
Aligarh
Bulandshahr
Meerut
Muzaffarnagar
Saharanpur
Ambala
Karnal
Rohtak
Hissar
Gurgaon
Delhi
Simla
Kangra
Dharmsala
Jullundur
Ludhiana
Ferozepore
Lahore
Amritsar
Gurdaspur
Sialkot
Gujranwala
Rawalpindi
Jhelum
Shahpur
Multan
Jhang
Montgomery
Lyallpur
Muzaffargarh
Dera Ghazi Khan
Dera Ismail Khan
Bannu
Kohat
Peshawar
Hazara
Abbottabad
Mardan
Swat
Chitral
Gilgit
Kashmir
Jammu
Ladakh
Baltistan
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Aksai Chin
Tibet
Nepal
Sikkim
Bhutan
Assam
Shillong
Cherrapunji
Sylhet
Cachar
Manipur
Naga Hills
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Arakan
Akyab
Sandoway
Thayetmyo
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Rangoon
Pegu
Tharrawaddy
Toungoo
Mergui
Tavoy
Amherst
Moulmein
Thaton
Salween
Sittang
Irrawaddy
Kaladan
Naf
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Port Blair
Diamond Island
Interview Island
Ritchie's Archipelago
Cinque Islands
Barren Island
Narcondam
Little Andaman
Great Andaman
Middle Andaman
North Andaman
South Andaman
Nicobar
Car Nicobar
Chowra
Teressa
Bompoka
Katchall
Trinkat
Kamorta
Nancowry
Camorta
Pulo Milo
Pulo Penang
Malacca
Singapore
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Philippines
Australia
New Guinea
Timor
Flores
Sumbawa
Lombok
Bali
Java Sea
Malacca Strait
Andaman Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
Meridian of Greenwich
80°
85°
90°
95°
25°
20°
15°
10°
5°

Provincial Railways.

THE open lines of railways and tramways administered by this Government are—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghar Railway.
(3) Tarkessur Railway.
(4) Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—There have been no additions to the mileage of this line during 1894-95, the mileage on 31st March 1895 being 51 miles. Between Siliguri and Sukna, a distance of about four miles, the line has been ballasted; and a short length of new line at the lower Pagla Jhora (26th mile), which was necessitated owing to the sinking of the road, was relaid and opened for public traffic. Four "C" class engines were sold to the North-Western Railway, as they were not powerful enough for present traffic.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1894, inclusive of 'suspense,' was Rs. 31,77,536, and Rs. 30,64,676 exclusive of 'suspense.'

Works in progress.—Alterations to sidings at Siliguri have been sanctioned and will be taken in hand at an early date. The works completed or in progress during the year ended 31st March 1895 were as follows:—Completion of the extra siding for spare rolling stock at Sukna; quarters for the station-master at Runtong (a proposal is also under consideration to extend the goods shed of this station in expectation of increase in traffic promised by tea gardens); completion, and opening on the 30th August 1894, of a new station at Teendaria; three sidings for upward and two for downward goods; completion of new station building at Gyabari; construction of a covered way for loading tea, and slight lengthening of siding; completion at Kurseong of the new bungalow for the plate-layer; additional quarters for the menial staff at Sonada; extension of siding at Ghoom and erection of additional quarters for the menial staff; additional sidings at the passenger station and goods shed at Darjeeling.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1893	31,72,223	Nil	51	141,024	2,31,638	3,93,637	Nil	8,905	6,34,180	3,51,387	2,82,793	55·41	8·91
1894	31,77,536	Nil	51	135,023	2,45,847	3,81,240	Nil	9,196	6,36,283	3,79,716	2,56,567	59·68	8·07

Traffic working.—As compared with the previous year there was an increase in the gross earnings of Rs. 2,103, while the working expenses rose by Rs. 28,329, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 26,226 in the net earnings as compared with

the figures of 1893. This large increase in the working expenses was due to the charging off the difference between the prime cost and selling price of the four "C" class engines. The increase during 1894 in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings therefrom amounted to 5,528 and Rs. 18,476 respectively. The tonnage of goods carried fell from 28,469 tons in 1893 to 27,475 tons in 1894, and the earnings from Rs. 3,93,637 to Rs. 3,81,240. Under 'General merchandise' there occurred a noticeable decrease in the traffic in rice and all other articles of merchandise, the decrease in the quantity carried and in the earnings being 2,152 tons and Rs. 27,226 and 1,047 tons and Rs. 18,323 respectively. The decrease in rice was due to a less quantity being brought over the line owing to high rates prevailing at Dinajpur and other local marts. The decrease under head 'All other articles of merchandise' was due to potatoes and flour and attah having been transferred to sub-heads of XVIII (3) 'Provisions,' whereby this latter head is increased to 1,384 tons and in earnings to Rs. 21,690. In working expenses there was an increase of Rs. 13,390, Rs. 17,187, Rs. 4,041 and Rs. 6,262 under the heads 'Maintenance of way, works and stations,' 'Locomotive engines,' 'Carriage and wagon expenses' and 'General charges' respectively, and of Rs. 2,995 and Rs. 9,292 under the heads 'Traffic expenses' and 'Special and miscellaneous expenses' respectively. The increase under 'Maintenance of way and works was mainly due to the cost of repairing bridges, stations, buildings and staff quarters. The increase under 'Locomotive engines' was principally due to the difference between the prime cost and selling price of four "C" class locomotive engines having been charged off during the year; and the increase under 'Carriage and wagon expenses' was consequent upon a large number of old goods vehicles having been rebuilt.

Stores and rolling stock.—The value of stores at the end of the year was Rs. 1,12,860-4-5, made up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
General stores	74,944	9	8
Coal	9,200	0	0
Engineering	28,715	10	9
	1,12,860	4	5

The receipts and issues of stores during the year amounted to Rs. 71,253-1-9 and Rs. 71,884-4 respectively. None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes; while the coaching carriages and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends.

Fares and rates.—On and from 1st December 1894 the fares for school children travelling under concession were raised to single third class fare in place of half third class; and from 1st January 1894 the rates for parcels were, as an experimental measure, reduced from one anna to nine pies per maund per mile, and in the same proportion for half and quarter parcel rates. In upward booking the rate for firewood was reduced from Re. 1-4 to annas 10 per hundred maunds per mile, subject to a minimum of one hundred maunds and four miles. The rate in downward booking was also reduced to 8 annas per hundred maunds per mile, but subject to the same restrictions as in upward booking.

Fuel.—The coal used during the year was obtained from the Barakar Coal Company, Limited, delivered in wagons at Barakar at Rs. 3-4 per ton.

Flood and damages.—On 25th June 1894 a small bridge at 12¼ mile was carried away by a landslip from the watercourse above. This necessitated the transhipment of passengers until through communication was restored in time for passing the down mail train of the 27th idem. On 25th August owing to a slip on to the line at 14¼ mile, passengers were transhipped at that point until through communication was restored on the 28th idem.

Accidents.—The only casualty resulting in loss of life was caused to a drunken hill-man who, whilst riding in front of a down goods train on the 26th January, was thrown off his horse and had his head injured. He died whilst being conveyed to the Darjeeling hospital.

DEOGHAR RAILWAY.

General.—The mean mileage open for traffic during the year was 4·79.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1894 on final heads, exclusive of 'suspense,' was Rs. 2,86,180, and inclusive of 'suspense' Rs. 2,87,526.

Works in progress.—There were no extensions nor any important works taken in hand during the year, and nothing of unusual consequence occurred.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1893 :—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross Earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1893	2,87,384	Nil	4·79	14,022	24,782	5,022	Nil	Nil	37,809	18,706	19,102	49·44	6·64
1894	2,87,526	Nil	4·79	13,992	25,922	3,407	Nil	Nil	29,425	19,766	9,658	67·17	3·36

Traffic working.—The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 37,809 in 1893 to Rs. 29,425 in 1894, or by Rs. 8,384, while the working expenses increased by Rs. 1,060; so that the net earnings showed a decrease of Rs. 9,444, having been reduced from Rs. 19,102 to Rs. 9,658. The decrease in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 82,016 and Rs. 8,864 respectively: this decrease is owing to the revenue earned in 1893 being abnormally high in consequence of the large number of pilgrims who visited the shrine at Baidyanath during that year. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 9,093 tons to 11,383 tons and earnings therefrom from Rs. 2,891 to Rs. 3,407.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were increases of Rs. 715, Rs. 572, Rs. 1,403 and Rs. 118 under 'Maintenance, Way, Works and Stations,' 'Traffic expenses,' 'Carriage and wagon expenses' and 'General charges' respectively, and decreases of Rs. 1,668 under 'Locomotive charges.' The increase under 'Maintenance, Way, Works and Stations' was due to more sleepers being changed than in 1893; the increase under 'Traffic expenses' was owing to the construction of a new tiled goods shed to replace the thatched one which was past repairing; the increase under 'Carriage and wagon expenses' was caused by thorough repair to the carriages and wagons; and the increase under 'General charges' was due to more income-tax having been paid on the greater profit of 1893. The decrease under 'Locomotive expenses' was owing to the abnormal expenditure of 1893.

Stores and rolling stock.—There are no automatic vacuum brakes to the rolling stock.

Fares and rates.—No change was made in rates and fares during the year.

Fuel.—The coal used during the year was purchased from the Bengal Coal Company, Limited.

Flood damages.—No damage to this line was caused by flood.

Accidents.—No accident occurred to rolling stock or to any passenger or to any servant of the Company.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year 1894 was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,47,840.

Financial results.—The following are the financial results of the year's working of this line which is managed by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings. Passengers.	Goods.	Stock-boat.	Miscellaneous, including sale-proceeds.	Total.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1893	17,47,290	Nil	22·23	51,318½	2,63,182	18,767	Nil	1,142	2,83,051	1,33,631	1,49,420	47·22	8·55
1894	17,47,840	Nil	22·23	57,975	2,76,363	28,347	Nil	1,459	3,06,169	1,49,891	1,56,280	48·96	8·94

TARKESSUR-MAGRA TRAMWAY.

General.—This line is on the 2′ 6″ gauge, and its length is 31¼ miles. A length of 12½ miles from Tarkessur to Basua was opened on the 7th November 1894, and the remaining portion of 18⅝ miles from Basua to Magra was opened on 8th March 1895. This tramway is worked by the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1894 on final heads, inclusive of 'suspense,' was Rs. 3,34,468, and Rs. 2,35,341, exclusive of 'suspense.'

Works in progress.—The tramway was opened with six inches or more of sand ballast underneath the sleepers, but boxing up with brick ballast was commenced. The survey of a projected extension from the Magra terminus, where the tramway joins the East Indian Railway, to Tribeni ghat, a distance of about 3 miles, has been taken up.

Fares and rates.—The fares and rates in force on the tramway during the year 1894 were as follows:—

Passenger fares per mile—

First class	...	...	27 pies.
Second ,,	...	...	13½ ,,
Third ,,	...	...	4½ ,,

Goods rate—

One anna per maund for the whole distance of 12½ miles opened for all classes of goods.

Fuel.—Barakar coal was used during the year, supplied by the Bengal Coal Company.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Land acquisition proceedings in connection with this line have been completed, and there is every likelihood of an early opening of a portion of the railway from Chittagong upwards.

PROPOSED LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

The proposals in connection with the construction of feeder lines and extensions of existing railways in Bengal which were under the consideration of Government during the year are as follows:—

I.—Proposed feeder railway, 17 miles long, from Segowli Station on the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway to Raksaul on the Nepal frontier.—A concession on branch line terms for this feeder line has been applied for by Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E. The terms have been settled under which running powers have been granted over a portion of the Segowli-Raksaul road; but the orders of the Government of India on the application for the construction of the line have been deferred until a definite understanding has been arrived at between Sir W. B. Hudson and the Bengal and North-Western Railway

Company in regard to the initial cost and the terms under which that Company would be willing to work the feeder line when constructed.

II.—Proposed branch Railway from Hili Station on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Brahmaputra viâ *Kaliganj.*—Messrs. Sanderson & Co.'s proposals to construct this branch line on behalf of the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, of London were placed before the Government of India; and in accordance with a suggestion from that Government an application for a concession in the prescribed form has recently been submitted by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., and forwarded to the Supreme Government. In the meantime the Government of India have been pleased to sanction a detailed survey of this route, which is being carried out under the direction of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Representations regarding an alternative route to connect the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway with the Brahmaputra, taking off at Sultanpur and running through Bogra and Kaliganj, have since been made to the Local Government; and this is considered a more convenient and profitable route than the one which takes off at Hili. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considers this alternative route preferable on the ground of administrative convenience, and as being more likely to prove a financial success. He has therefore urged its adoption upon the Government of India in place of the Hili-Kaliganj route. That Government has called for a careful report on the subject from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with a view to a definite decision being arrived at on the merits of the two routes. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. have in the meantime asked that, in the event of the Government of India being inclined to favour the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj route in place of the proposed line from Hili to Kaliganj, their clients may be allowed to take up its construction: their representation is now before the Government of India.

III.—Northern Bengal-Assam connection.—A reconnaissance survey of a line to connect the Northern Bengal Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway with the Assam-Bengal Railway has been ordered by the Government of India, and is now in hand under the supervision of the Manager of the former line.

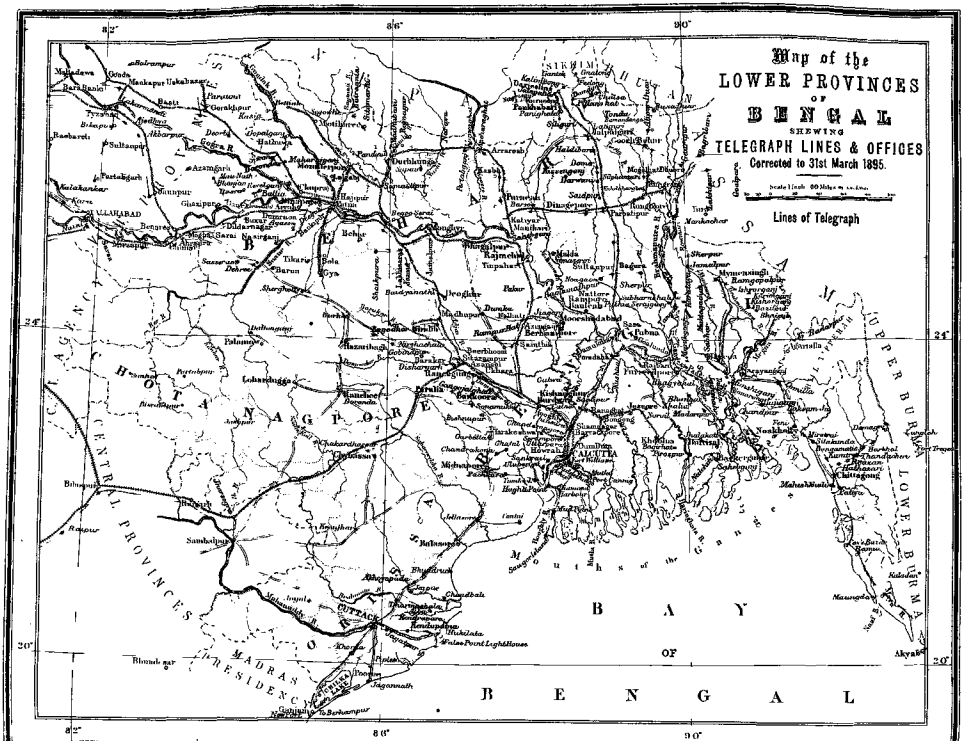
IV.—Branch line from Siliguri to the Daling Coal-fields.—No decision has yet been come to on the rival claims of Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. and the Duars Railway Company for a concession to connect the Daling coal-fields with Siliguri. Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. on behalf of the Duars Railway have now come forward with proposals for extending their line from its present terminus at Dam-Dim to Siliguri *viâ* Daling, it being understood that they have come to terms with Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. in regard to a branch line to the coal-fields. They propose to take the portion of the extension from Sivok to Siliguri over the Government road between these places, with a branch line to the Tista suspension bridge from Sivok also over the Government road. In placing these proposals before the Government of India, Sir Charles Elliott has expressed his willingness to allow Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., if they make the line from Sivok to Siliguri, the use of the Government road, provided a sufficient width is left for cart traffic; and to grant them the average sum annually expended on the up-keep of this section of the road, provided they make satisfactory provision as to maintaining it for carts and foot passengers in accommodation equal to the present; while in the event of Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. being the selected applicants for this extension, similar privileges would be extended to them. Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. have since applied for sanction to survey the above line, and also one from Mal Bazar to Nagrakata. Permission has been accorded to the carrying out of these surveys on the understanding that the sanction to survey for the Dam-Dim to Siliguri extension does not bind the Government to the grant of any concession or privilege for its construction in favour of the Bengal-Duars Railway Company. As regards the branch to the Tista bridge from Sivok along the Tista Valley road, it is doubtful whether the existing road, which is extremely narrow in places, can be adapted for a railway.

V.—Proposed extension of the Bengal Central Railway from Singhia through Lohagara and Madaripur to the Meghna river opposite Chandpur on the Assam-Bengal Railway.—Fresh investigations were carried out last year under the orders of the Director-General of Railways to determine more clearly the practicability or otherwise of making this extension. On account of the heavy expenditure that

would have to be incurred in carrying a railway provided with high level bridges so contrived as not to interfere with the passage of large vessels over the combined outflow of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers between Chandpur and Madaripur in their constantly shifting channels. The conclusion arrived at is unfavourable: nor do these investigations hold out any prospect of the extension yielding a better or even equal return to that of the Bengal Central Railway. These conclusions were not, however, accepted by the Directors of the Bengal Central Railway, who strongly urged that the question be reconsidered, on the grounds that the cost of the extension had been overstated, and that the traffic to be secured locally had been underestimated. A further enquiry into the matter has been ordered by the Secretary of State. The Government of India having asked to be favoured with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the proposed extensions, and also in regard to an alternative proposal put forward by the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway for doubling that railway between Ranaghat and Poradah, His Honour has replied that there is nothing in the further correspondence which would lead him to modify the views expressed in 1892, except that the estimate of the cost of the proposed extension to Madaripur has been raised from 78 to 111 lakhs, though the Company contests this. His Honour's views, expressed in 1892 and communicated by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, were that the extension to Lohagara should certainly be made; that the extension on to Madaripur would be expensive but desirable, and impossible beyond Madaripur; and that such extension up to Madaripur, and still more so up to Lohagara only, will not steal traffic from the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Goalundo. In view of this opinion Sir Charles Elliott does not consider that the doubling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line to Poradah stands or falls with the refusal or concession of the extension under discussion; and as far as Narayanganj is concerned, or any traffic which must come past Narayanganj, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see why a terminus at Madaripur should be more tempting than one at Goalundo, while a terminus at Lohagara would at any rate not be so.

Proposed branch Railway 8·52 miles long from Nilphamari Station on the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Joygunge.—An application for the construction on branch line terms of this short feeder line was received from Babu Parvati Sankar Roy and forwarded to the Government of India for consideration and orders.

Tramways.—The two schemes put forward by Messrs. Martin & Co., successors to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co., for (1) a steam tramway from Howrah westwards *viâ* Jagatballabpur to Amta on the Damodar river, and (2) for a steam tramway *viâ* Jonai to Sheakhalla in a north-westerly direction, have been sanctioned, and measures are now in progress for the early commencement of work on these two routes.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 1895.
Lines of Telegraph
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
Akyab
Chittagong
Sambalpur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Gaya
Patna
Benares
Allahabad
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Agra
Delhi
Meerut
Simla
Ambala
Umballa
Saharanpur
Roorkee
Dehra
Almora
Naini Tal
Bareilly
Moradabad
Rampur
Shahjahanpur
Fyzabad
Gorakhpur
Basti
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Mirzapur
Jubbulpore
Nagpore
Chanda
Chhindwara
Betul
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Saugor
Damoh
Jhansi
Gwalior
Indore
Mhow
Neemuch
Ajmere
Nusseerabad
Jeypore
Alwar
Bhurtpore
Dholpur
Kotah
Bundi
Jodhpore
Pali
Erinpura
Abu
Deesa
Palanpore
Mount Aboo
Ahmedabad
Baroda
Cambay
Surat
Broach
Rajpipla
Dhulia
Nasik
Bombay
Poona
Satara
Sholapur
Ahmednagar
Aurungabad
Jalna
Hyderabad
Secunderabad
Warangal
Nagpur
Chanda
Raipur
Sambalpur
Cuttack
Puri
Jagannath
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Bankura
Birbhum
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rungpore
Dinajpore
Purneah
Maldah
Rajmehal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Arrah
Chapra
Sarun
Gorakhpur
Basti
Gonda
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Fatehpur
Cawnpore
Etawah
Mainpuri
Etah
Farrukhabad
Shahjahanpur
Bareilly
Pilibhit
Moradabad
Bijnor
Meerut
Muzaffarnagar
Saharanpur
Roorkee
Dehra
Mussoorie
Simla
Kalka
Ambala
Umballa
Kaithal
Karnal
Panipat
Rohtak
Hissar
Sirsa
Bhatinda
Ferozepore
Lahore
Amritsar
Gurdaspur
Sialkot
Jammu
Kashmir
Srinagar
Leh
Rawalpindi
Peshawar
Kohat
Bannu
Dera Ismail Khan
Dera Ghazi Khan
Multan
Jhang
Montgomery
Lyallpur
Sheikhupura
Gujranwala
Gujrat
Jhelum
Shahpur
Mianwali
Attock
Hazara
Abbottabad
Murree
Kangra
Dharmsala
Chamba
Suket
Mandi
Kulu
Spiti
Lahul
Ladakh
Kishtwar
Poonch
Rajauri
Bhimber
Kotli
Mirpur
Jammu
Sialkot
Gurdaspur
Amritsar
Lahore
Ferozepore
Bhatinda
Sirsa
Hissar
Rohtak
Karnal
Panipat
Kaithal
Ambala
Umballa
Simla
Kalka
Mussoorie
Roorkee
Saharanpur
Meerut
Muzaffarnagar
Bijnor
Moradabad
Rampur
Bareilly
Pilibhit
Shahjahanpur
Fyzabad
Sultanpur
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Fatehpur
Cawnpore
Etawah
Mainpuri
Etah
Farrukhabad
Gonda
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS, 1894-95.

At the close of the year 1893-94 the mileage of telegraph lines in Bengal was 6,526, to which were added 246 miles during the year under report, thus making a total of 6,772 miles at the end of the year 1894-95. The mileage of wires at the close of 1894-95 was 23,970, being an increase of 509 miles over that of the previous year.

The number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices was 743,303, which represents an increase of 44,583 messages over the figures of 1893-94. The Indian share of the proceeds amounted to Rs. 10,78,739-9-6.

The number of telegraph offices open at the end of 1893-94 and the number opened and closed during 1894-95 are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of the previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	248	28	3	273
Railway and canal offices ...	364	9	1	372
Offices not open for paid messages	166	65	2	229
Total ...	778	102	6	874

The names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year are given below:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

1. Bamandanga.
2. Bazitpur.
3. Bhagyakal.
4. Bhairub.
5. Chandpur.
6. Dacca Chak Bazar.
7. Hajiganj.
8. Karimganj.
9. Katihar.
10. Khalia.
11. Madanganj.
12. Mirkadim.
13. Mirserai.
14. Nagrakata.
15. Nagrispur.
16. Narail.
17. Nilphamari.
18. Nimaserai.
19. Ranaghat.
20. Roserha.
21. Sahebganj (Barisal).
22. Shamnagar.
23. Sivalaya.
24. Sitakunda.
25. Sonarong.
26. Subarnkhali.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

1. Bohar.
2. Ramsaihat.
3. Satgachi.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

1. Radhanagar—Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
2. Basua ... } Bengal Provincial Railway.
3. Bhastara ... } Bengal Provincial Railway.
4. Magra ... } Bengal Provincial Railway.
5. Tarkessur ... } Bengal Provincial Railway.
6. Khatrasgarh ... } East Indian Railway.
7. Toposi ... } East Indian Railway.
8. Gitalda Ghat—Kuch Bihar Railway.
9. Dock Junction No. 2—Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway.

RAILWAY OFFICES CLOSED.

1. Sanctoria—Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines in operation at the close of the year.

POST-OFFICES, &c.

Number of Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dâk Funds and contributions of Native States:—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal	1893-94	1,427	4,424	2,049	411
	1894-95	1,467	4,526	2,076	419
Bihar	1893-94	562	614	698	216
	1894-95	570	619	697	218
Eastern Bengal...	1893-94	403	1,036	506	111
	1894-95	419	1,043	532	99
Total ...	1893-94	2,392	6,074	3,253	738
	1894-95	2,456	6,153	3,305	736

Postal lines.

In the year 1894-95 26,816 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial post-office and district dâk revenues, as compared with 26,736 miles in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 80 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

YEAR.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners and boats.	Steamers.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893-94	2,488	122	19,952	4,174	26,736
1894-95	2,510	122	20,010	4,174	26,816

Amount of correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1894-95 was 87,796,358, as compared with 82,104,308 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,692,050 articles, or nearly 7 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the fees and commission realised:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commission.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	60,455	1,49,40,350	39,430
Value-payable ...	715,881	77,90,189	1,43,315

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 30,066 insured for Rs. 90,71,464 were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted 653,287, valued at Rs. 72,45,070, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1893-94	3,212,716	5,76,87,451	7,73,732	3,333,232	5,98,82,955	6,545,948	11,75,70,406	
1894-95	3,445,610	6,16,95,133	8,28,681	3,637,156	6,44,41,268	7,082,766	12,61,36,401	
Difference ..	+232,894	+40,07,682	+54,949	+303,924	+45,58,313	+556,818	+85,65,995	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 188,195 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,24,602 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 189,942 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 16,40,422 received for payment during the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 1,747, or slightly less than one per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 15,820 in the value of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 91,231 official money-orders, *i.e.*, money-orders for Government dues other than Land Revenue, Road and Public Works Cesses, and District Post Cess, aggregating in value Rs. 18,57,627, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 74,465, aggregating in value Rs. 14,16,888, received during 1893-94. There was thus an increase of 16,766, or over 22 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 4,40,739, or over 31 per cent., in the value of official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

Forty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight rent money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,69,378, were issued during the year under report, against 48,042 money-orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,40,716, issued during the previous year. There was thus a decrease of 1,074 in the number, and an increase of Rs. 28,662 in the value, of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 10,627, as compared with Rs. 10,474 in the previous year.

The following statement gives for the past five years the percentages of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders:—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1890-91	8,953	33	76,794	28
1891-92	14,192	35	1,39,399	26
1892-93	14,894	33	1,41,414	24
1893-94	17,261	36	1,68,411	26
1894-95	15,830	33	1,68,209	25

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1894-95 was 4,604, as compared with 4,853 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20*s.* 10*s.* and 5*s.*

Savings Banks.

The following figures show the transactions of Postal Savings Banks in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened		39,650
Number of accounts closed		25,997
Number of deposits		265,948
Amount of deposits	Rs.	1,00,58,240
Number of withdrawals		163,363
Amount of withdrawals	Rs.	86,47,050
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...		194,901
Value of accounts open at the close of the year ...	Rs.	2,18,48,018

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Controller-General for safe custody is given below:—

	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Purchased	171	1,01,900
Sold	7	4,600
Deposited	26	13,900

Postal life insurance.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 53, amounting in value to Rs. 51,300, against 57 of the aggregate value of Rs. 49,300 in the previous year. Three policies of the total value of Rs. 3,000 were paid.

A classification of the servants of the post-office whose lives were insured is given below:—

Superintendent.	Sub-Postmaster.	Branch Postmaster.	Clerk.	Signaller.	Paid probationer.	Overseer.	Postman.	Letter-box peon.	Total.
Nil	8	3	24	6	4	2	5	1	53

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1894-95 was 23, amounting to Rs. 30,400, as compared with 18, aggregating Rs. 31,500 in the previous year. One policy of the value of Rs. 1,000

was paid during the year. A classification of the servants of the Telegraph Department whose lives were insured is given below:—

Telegraph Master.	Signaller.	Clerk.	Lineman.	Total.
3	7	12	1	23

Privileged newspapers.

One hundred and twenty newspapers adopted during the year the system of cash prepayment of postage known as the privileged publication system, and 66 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 177.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

On the 1st of April 1894 there were 206 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces, 28 more combined offices were opened, and 3 were closed during the year; so that there were 231 postal telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1895. The number of messages sent was 226,205, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 2,35,777. The cost of local establishment and contingencies was Rs. 58,982, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,76,795, against Rs. 1,52,812 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 243,618 and 88,939 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 55 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 31 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 45 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1895 the value of the permanent advance of quinine held by post-offices in the Lower Provinces was Rs. 9,726; and the value of the quinine sold in five-grain packets at one pice each during the year was Rs. 27,618, against Rs. 20,756 in the previous year, showing an increase of 33 per cent.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year 1894-95 there were 319 post-offices in the Lower Provinces, maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these offices 197 were in Bengal, 91 in Bihar, and 31 in Eastern Bengal postal circle. During the year 10 new offices were opened and 17 closed, leaving 312 offices open at the close of the year. There were 434 district dâk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, and 22 letter-boxes were opened and 35 withdrawn in the year. There were thus 421 letter-boxes at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dâk runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,673, against 12,787 in 1893-94.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,867,856, against 5,595,698, or an increase of 272,158 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 111,434, against 108,548 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1894-95 *as compared with those of* 1893-94.

Major heads.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	3,01,88,614	3,03,55,507	1,66,893	...
II.—Opium	4,56,82,872	5,38,32,745	51,60,373	...
III.—Salt	2,36,63,963	2,44,40,900	7,76,938	...
IV.—Stamps	39,94,177	41,75,287	1,81,110	...
V.—Excise	91,11,124	94,21,762	3,10,638	...
VII.—Customs	53,49,761	1,07,82,719	54,32,958	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	21,75,207	22,81,621	1,06,414	...
IX.—Forest	4,00,806	3,97,836	...	2,970
X.—Registration	6,94,568	6,78,252	...	16,316
XII.—Interest	16,53,389	13,60,320	...	2,93,069
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,81,713	1,87,857	6,144	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	45,163	58,313	13,150	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	92,345	62,158	...	30,187
Total ...	12,62,33,201	13,79,35,277	1,21,44,618	4,42,542

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to better collections.

Opium.—The increase was due to higher average price per chest obtained at the sales during the year, viz., Rs. 1,338 as against Rs. 1,110 in 1893-94.

Salt.—The increase was due to larger importation and clearance of salt from bond. The disturbed state of exchange and currency in the year 1893-94 led to a large falling off in the realizations of that year.

Stamps.—The improvement was attributable to the increase in the number of civil suits instituted during the year, to larger receipts on account of probate duty, and to general development of business.

Excise.—The increase occurred under the heads license and distillery fees, and was attributable to the favourable settlement of excise shops.

Customs.—The increase was due to the reimposition of import duties on cotton goods, oils, and other manufactured articles.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was chiefly under the head "ordinary collections," and was due to revision of assessment.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The increase was chiefly under receipts from subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger receipts from sale of stationery to State Railways.

DECREASE.

Forest.—The decrease was due to smaller receipts from "timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers."

Registration.—The reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 from annas 12 to annas 8 resulted in a falling off in the receipts for 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Interest.—The decrease was due to the postponement by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, till November 1896 of payment of interest due on account of the Kidderpore Docks.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was due to the discontinuance under order of Comptroller-General of the adjustment on account of percentage on Europe stores in the Bengal books. The actuals for the year 1893-94 included the recoveries on that account in the first two months.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1894-95 *as compared with that of* 1893-94.

MAJOR HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	4,85,145	4,71,825	...	13,320
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,32,696	1,31,304	...	2,393
3. Land Revenue	11,85,718	12,13,089	17,362	...
4. Opium	1,87,06,503	1,60,96,297	...	26,10,206
6. Stamps	1,57,927	1,62,799	4,872	...
7. Excise	4,86,406	4,75,751	...	10,655
10. Assessed Taxes	89,394	90,536	1,141	...
11. Forests	2,01,965	1,98,697	...	3,268
12. Registration	3,92,748	4,02,680	9,932	...
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,35,277	1,09,438	...	25,839
18. General Administration	2,95,794	2,96,344	550	...
23. Ecclesiastical	1,79,862	2,09,320	29,458	...
26. Political	51,600	25,173	...	26,427
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	40,510	22,376	...	18,134
27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	11,24,609	11,12,024	...	12,585
28. Civil Furlough	281	450	169	...
29. Superannuation allowances and Pensions	1,12,866	1,22,726	9,768	...
30. Stationery and Printing	19,71,045	18,18,584	...	1,52,461
32. Miscellaneous	20,176	27,146	6,970	...
Total ...	2,57,81,614	2,29,87,549	80,222	28,74,287

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease :—

INCREASE.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to larger outlay on Bihar survey and settlement operations.

Stamps.—The increase was attributable to the larger supplies of paper taken out to be impressed with stamps and for use with adhesive stamps.

Registration.—The increase was due to the progressive increase in the expenditure for commission to Special and Rural Sub-Registrars.

Ecclesiastical.—The increase was due to larger expenditure on account of salaries and allowances of chaplains.

Superannuation, &c.—The increase was due to larger payments of pensions from the Military and Military Orphan funds.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was due to larger payments on account of remittance charges consequent on the orders of the Comptroller-General directing that the charges for inter-provincial remittances should be adjusted finally in the local accounts.

DECREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The decrease was due chiefly to the fact that a special payment was made in 1893-94 to Messrs. Carew & Co. for refund of extra duty on rum imported into Bengal.

Opium.—The decrease was due to smaller outlay for payments for cultivation in the Bihar Agency consequent on the smaller outturn of crop during the year.

Excise.—The decrease was due to smaller payments of rewards and smaller expenditure on establishment.

Interest on other obligations.—The decrease was due to smaller payments of interest on Saving Bank deposits.

Political.—The actuals for 1893-94 included payment for salaries and establishment charges of officers on special duty.

Scientific and other minor departments.—The decrease was due to the payment of Rs. 21,000 made in 1893-94 to the Calcutta Municipality on account of Imperial census charges.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The decrease occurred chiefly in the pensions of the Oudh family.

Stationery and Printing.—The decrease was due to smaller purchases for Central Stores.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes in the Bengal treasuries during the year. The figures shown do not include the transactions with the public of the Bank of Bengal, or of its branches at Dacca and Patna. The transactions between the Bank and Reserve and other treasuries are, however, included:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from—	Issues to—
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Bank of Bengal	30,33,900	80,77,855
(2) Reserve Treasury	...	1,03,05,480
(3) Other treasuries	1,60,900	1,60,900
(4) Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home Circle, Rs. 2,67,89,390	2,69,91,450	1,26,65,340
Foreign do., „ 2,02,060		
(5) Public in exchange for silver	84,05,490	65,47,225
(6) Ditto ditto for notes of other values	7,41,715	7,41,715
Total ...	3,93,33,455	3,84,98,515
Opening balance ...	33,26,515	.....
Closing do. ...	.....	41,61,455
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,26,59,970	4,26,59,970

It will be observed that the balance or stock of currency notes in the treasuries, rose from Rs. 33,26,515 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 41,61,455 at the close, or by Rs. 8,34,940.

The following remarks are made in explanation of the several entries in the table above:—

(1) *Bank of Bengal.*—The receipts from the Bank of Bengal represent the value of notes supplied to district treasuries to meet local requirements. They consist chiefly of notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and downwards. The treasuries to which the larger supplies were chiefly made in 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94 were Bankura, Backergunge, Chittagong, Cuttack, Noakhali, Tippera, and Saran.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal represent the amounts remitted to it by the Calcutta, 24-Parganas, and Howrah Collectorates. Under standing orders, the surplus of the treasuries named is remitted to the Bank, unless specially ordered to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta. The remittances from these treasuries to the Bank aggregated in 1894-95 Rs. 80,77,855 as against Rs. 69,53,065 in the preceding year.

The larger receipts by the Calcutta and Howrah treasuries, in payment of Government dues, account for about one-half of the increased remittances to the Bank. The remaining half is in consequence of the major portion of the surplus in notes of the 24-Parganas treasury having been remitted to the Bank in the year under report, instead of to the Reserve Treasury as in the preceding year.

(2) *Reserve Treasury.*—The issues to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, represent the remittance of surplus notes, chiefly of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards, made by the district treasuries, except those named above, and form part of the process by which the cash surplus of the province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances made in the year, amounting to Rs. 1,03,05,480, show a decrease of Rs. 37,61,305 as compared with those of the preceding year, Rs. 1,40,66,785. This falling off in the remittances was mainly due to the following causes:—

(*a*) to the smaller balance in notes in the treasuries at the beginning of the year;
(*b*) to the smaller receipts from the public in payment of Government dues;
(*c*) to the larger remittances to the Bank of Bengal;
(*d*) to larger payments to the public.

(3) *Other Treasuries.*—The transactions under this head comprise only the remittances to and from the Sunderbans and 24-Parganas treasuries.

Transactions with the Public.—The figures representing the transactions with the public for the five years, 1890-91 to 1894-95, are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues.	2,46,81,995	2,90,01,185	2,97,00,675	2,73,85,045	2,69,91,450
From the public in exchange for silver.	89,57,140	96,76,165	92,05,495	85,63,240	84,06,490
From the public in exchange for notes of other values.	8,20,635	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715
Total ...	3,44,59,770	3,95,40,385	3,98,19,610	3,67,76,340	3,61,38,655
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of claims ...	1,09,29,215	1,20,11,010	1,26,68,925	1,23,74,410	1,26,66,340
Ditto in exchange for silver...	66,48,815	62,54,035	70,13,940	70,23,730	65,4,235
Ditto in exchange for notes of other values.	8,20,635	8,63,035	9,13,440	8,28,055	7,41,715
Total ...	1,83,98,666	1,91,28,070	2,05,96,305	2,02,25,195	1,99,64,280

Notes received in payment of Government dues.—The total value of notes received from the public rose from Rs. 2,46,81,995 in 1890-91 to

Rs. 2,97,00,675 in 1892-93. There was a heavy falling off of Rs. 23,15,630 in the receipts in 1893-94; and those of the year under report show a further decrease of Rs. 3,93,595. This is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Shahabad, and Purnea.

Notes issued to the public in payment of claims.—In the year under report the issues of notes to the public in payment of claims amounted to Rs. 1,26,65,340, and closely approximate to those of 1892-93 (Rs. 1,26,68,925), which are the highest on record. The increase of Rs. 2,90,930 in the issues, as compared with those of the preceding year, is noticeable chiefly in the district of Muzaffarpur, where they were abnormally high.

Exchange of notes for silver.—The receipts in notes from the public in exchange for silver were highest in 1891-92, amounting to Rs. 96,76,165, but show a steady decline since that year to Rs. 84,05,490 in 1894-95. The transactions of the year show a decrease of Rs. 1,57,750 in comparison with those of 1893-94 (Rs. 85,63,240). The treasuries at which the largest amounts were received in exchange for silver were—Backergunge (over nine lakhs), Muzaffarpur and Dinajpur (over seven lakhs each), Hooghly (over six lakhs), and Burdwan and Manbhum (over five and four lakhs each, respectively). The districts which showed the smallest transactions were—Jalpaiguri (Rs. 12,855), Monghyr (Rs. 14,485), Bankura (Rs. 15,820), Balasore (Rs. 16,795), Shahabad (Rs. 18,390), and Noakhali (Rs. 18,925).

Issues of notes for silver.—The notes issued to the public in exchange for silver were highest in 1893-94 (Rs. 70,22,730). In 1894-95 they fell to Rs. 65,47,225, or by Rs. 4,75,505, in comparison with those of 1893-94. The treasuries which issued the largest amounts for silver were Muzaffarpur (over six lakhs), Gaya (over five lakhs), Midnapore (over four lakhs), Burdwan (over three lakhs), and Murshidabad, Backergunge, Dumka, and Hazaribagh (over two lakhs each), while the other treasuries issued less than two lakhs each. The smallest transactions were in Noakhali, Monghyr, and Bogra (Rs. 9,380, Rs. 16,755, and Rs. 22,020 respectively).

Exchange of notes for those of other values.—The values of notes issued in exchange for those of other values were highest in 1892-93, viz. Rs. 9,13,440. They fell to Rs. 8,28,055 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 7,41,715 in the year under report. The largest transactions noticeable in 1894-95 were at the treasuries at Darjeeling, Hooghly, and Muzaffarpur, while the treasuries at Mymensingh, Monghyr, and Singhbhum had no transactions at all.

Aggregate transactions.—The aggregate transactions in receipts, both in payments of Government dues and in exchanges, were the largest in Burdwan, where the value was upwards of 23 lakhs. Muzaffarpur and Hooghly stand next, the values of the notes received being over 21 and 19 lakhs respectively. Backergunge received over 16 lakhs, Dinajpur and Midnapore over 13 lakhs each, Murshidabad over 12 lakhs, and Darjeeling and Purnea over 10 lakhs each. At all the other treasuries the value of the transactions ranged from 2 to 10 lakhs.

The value of the aggregate issues to the public on all accounts was also greatest at Burdwan, where it amounted to upwards of 23 lakhs; Muzaffarpur, Hooghly, Backergunge, Dinajpur, and Midnapore issued over 20, 18, 15, 14, and 12 lakhs, respectively; Murshidabad, Darjeeling, and Purnea over 10 lakhs each, and Manbhum over 9 lakhs. At other treasuries the value of the notes issued ranged from one-half to over 8 lakhs.

The annexed statement shows the proportion between the note receipts and issues and the cash transactions of each district of the province. The transactions of the Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Sunderbans, and Howrah treasuries are influenced by the proximity of the Currency Office, Calcutta. Excluding these, the treasury which received the largest percentage in notes was Darjeeling 45, Manbhum 35, Murshidabad 31, Jalpaiguri and Muzaffarpur 28 each, Palamau 26, Nadia 25, Purnea 24, and Birbhum 23. The other treasuries received less than 20 per cent. each. The smallest percentages were received as usual by Tippera and Noakhali, viz. ·75 and ·007, respectively.

As regards issues, the percentage of issues of notes to total issues was largest at Purnea, being 32 per cent., at Hooghly 28, at Muzaffarpur 26, at Midnapore 21, and at Bhagalpur and Manbhum 20 each. In other treasuries the value of the notes issued was below 20 per cent. of the total issues.

Statement showing cash and notes received from and issued to the public, and percentage of receipts and issues during the year 1894-95.

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Backergunge	42,29,587	5,40,340	11·1	24,79,560	1,03,985	7·25
Balasore	18,03,559	45,360	2·21	15,35,495	1,94,060	6·25
Bankura	15,99,622	2,33,400	12·73	14,33,683	2,86,000	16·61
Birbhum	16,95,029	5,10,075	23·13	6,64,943	1,56,315	18·93
Bhagalpur	27,21,902	2,58,350	9·35	19,26,272	5,23,850	20·83
Bogra	16,27,107	94,155	5·47	4,42,605	62,070	13·4
Burdwan	68,38,540	17,15,390	19·94	50,57,909	3,45,630	6·36
Calcutta	59,47,224	71,25,880	64·35	2,86,648		
Chittagong	41,24,811	3,81,425	8·46	51,26,451	4,16,580	7·51
Champaran	19,07,646	2,09,215	9·5	17,36,336	1,42,100	7·56
Cuttack	36,92,049	1,57,895	4·1	33,74,714	3,34,935	7·7
Dacca	31,59,403	26,220	·82	38,35,578	18,680	·48
Darjeeling	9,12,154	7,58,910	45·41	22,21,688	3,38,385	13·21
Dinajpur	22,26,925	6,81,355	16·7	14,43,359	1,23,895	8·9
Dumka	15,27,775	1,37,560	9·79	8,37,246	1,71,995	17·28
Darbhanga	25,13,597	3,75,925	13·01	11,92,961	1,86,210	13·51
Faridpur	17,53,588	1,69,125	8·36	15,58,765	1,05,155	5·87
Gaya	45,26,623	1,53,140	3·92	40,36,923	1,06,493	2·5
Hazaribagh	11,10,430	1,06,435	15·03	12,23,720	1,11,985	8·38
Hooghly	32,65,224	11,15,700	25·43	26,23,531	2,98,000	28·84
Howrah	5,12,772	2,97,325	43·69	1,01,342	1,15,490	41·3
Jessore	23,91,615	1,00,365	4·07	14,07,883	2,34,615	14·28
Jalpaiguri	20,56,465	2,24,585	9·83	20,16,960	2,27,950	7·03
Khulna	27,34,094	2,81,480	9·34	12,16,418	2,59,950	17·58
Lohardaga	16,29,139	1,45,670	8·68	11,08,929	1,84,126	14·3
Malda	12,62,053	1,61,700	11·36	4,41,753	72,540	14·09
Manbhum	8,83,343	4,92,100	35·83	10,28,499	2,62,055	20·07
Midnapore	48,03,748	8,97,480	15·74	29,64,384	6,95,855	21·65
Monghyr	25,72,919	5,15,895	18·5	17,96,537	4,00,655	19·01
Murshidabad	21,47,956	5,99,875	21·76	25,13,258	4,84,230	16·15
Muzaffarpur	29,75,966	11,76,085	28·32	22,99,837	10,26,405	29·14
Mymensingh	24,61,717	4,55,135	7·69	42,15,766	2,01,240	4·56
Noakhali	25,56,146	200	·007	12,31,594	1,56,670	10·89
Nadia	16,75,116	5,84,960	25·88	17,77,590	3,50,256	16·46
Palamau	4,54,516	1,68,575	26·33	4,17,074	55,500	12·78
Patna	45,26,469	22,225	·25	50,90,900	14,105	·28
Puri	13,60,845	28,980	2·09	12,54,122	77,970	5·85
Pabna	19,02,920	79,750	4·02	24,24,993	1,27,645	5·27
Purnea	28,72,470	9,29,645	24·37	10,28,130	4,92,490	32·39
Rajshahi	24,87,223	2,83,860	10·32	14,50,036	1,28,660	16·97
Rangpur	25,55,215	5,71,755	14·96	25,56,931	1,76,825	6·45
Saran	39,28,663	2,80,360	6·47	42,31,102	3,22,685	6·89
Shahabad	43,35,731	2,17,830	4·8	43,21,756	3,37,970	7·05
Singhbhum	6,38,188	1,28,280	16·19	4,53,587	90,600	16·61
Sundarbans	39,883	1,91,185	42·74	2,05,923	21,125	9·32
Tippera	44,27,296	33,450	·75	21,91,478	1,82,475	5·4
24-Parganas	36,61,987	21,60,970	37·38	25,39,764	14,01,910	·35

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for 1894-95 as compared with those of 1893-94 :—

RECEIPTS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	EXPENDITURE.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	22,56,173	26,24,033	Direct demand on the Revenues—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—			1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,57,788	1,54,780
			3. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,38,819	1,37,448
			5. Land Revenue	35,21,503	35,86,460
			6. Salt	54,883	52,229
			8. Stamps	4,75,781	4,85,337
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,00,33,453	1,00,90,421	7. Excise	1,02,136	1,05,284
{ Adjustments	−16,56,418	−16,33,873	8. Provincial Rates	4,97,711	5,05,941
III.—Salt	77,273	1,41,271	9. Customs	5,45,405	6,06,749
IV.—Stamps	1,19,85,533	1,20,50,970	10. Assessed Taxes	87,378	90,535
V.—Excise	23,37,041	21,40,567	11. Forests	2,61,765	1,26,697
VI.—Provincial Rates	46,13,661	45,91,154	13. Registration	2,99,749	4,92,639
VII.—Customs	58,830	73,380			
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	51,75,307	52,51,831	Total ...	61,63,959	59,98,821
IX.—Forests	4,00,506	3,07,736			
X.—Registration	5,04,520	6,78,252			
			13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,45,750	1,00,255
Total ...	3,16,13,455	3,21,05,649			
			Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
XII.—Interest	1,39,187	2,06,435	15. Post-office	9,717	9,247
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—			Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
XIII.—Post-office	3,991	4,402	18. General Administration	17,04,763	17,39,220
			19. Law and Jus- { Courts of Law ...	8,16,830	83,00,448
			tice. { Jails ...	29,17,403	30,27,228
Receipts by Civil Department—					
XVI.—Law and Justice—			20. Police	55,02,976	59,74,331
Courts of Law	8,90,695	8,77,850	21. Marine	9,41,130	8,93,093
Jails	8,08,117	8,12,402	22. Education	28,72,004	26,17,605
XVII.—Police	2,43,402	2,35,577	24. Medical	17,15,197	16,13,984
XVIII.—Marine	2,55,753	2,35,473	25. Political	10,231	30,295
XIX.—Education	5,69,344	5,79,034	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,51,078	4,22,806
XX.—Medical	1,90,078	2,05,128			
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,82,883	2,04,045	Total ...	2,38,88,231	2,47,44,534
Total ...	38,24,541	38,74,079	Miscellaneous—		
			29. Superannuation, &c.	17,39,023	17,40,482
Miscellaneous—			31. Stationery and Printing ...	12,60,333	11,29,792
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	73,047	75,639	32. Miscellaneous	2,49,779	2,20,170
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,23,573	1,30,541	Total ...	32,88,135	31,30,274
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,03,066	10,15,463			
Total ...	10,07,686	12,15,682	Railways (Revenue accounts)—		
			40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	2,685	353
Railways—			41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	1,307	...
XXVI.—State Railways (net earnings)	35,54,841	45,32,924	Total ...	3,992	353
Irrigation—			Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts)	16,72,626	15,24,040	42. Major Works—		
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation—			Working expenses	14,85,178	13,72,972
			Interest on debt	24,61,474	24,61,507
By Public Works Department ...	7,44,667	6,55,013	43. Minor Works and Navigation— By Public Works Department	14,81,075	14,61,828
By Civil Department ...	1,24,071	1,81,347	By Civil Department	1,971	4,063
Total ...	25,45,356	24,01,900	Total ...	53,79,698	52,95,060
Buildings and Roads—			Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—			45. Civil Works— By Public Works Department	23,59,450	24,30,918
By Public Works Department ...	3,07,299	2,35,306	By Civil Department... ...	1,81,516	2,86,719
By Civil Department ...	2,38,009	2,42,161	Total ...	25,51,066	27,26,637
Total ...	5,45,309	4,77,469	Contributions	13,56,129	12,49,917
Contributions	...	11,500	Total ...	4,29,60,450	4,30,21,278
Total ...	4,33,76,325	4,46,29,450	Closing balance	26,24,033	43,32,189
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,55,33,607	4,72,13,458	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,55,84,483	4,72,53,458
			Provincial surplus	3,03,866	17,08,143

Receipts.—The increase under *Land Revenue* was principally due to the abnormally high realisations from the sale of waste lands in the Sundarbans. The *Adjustments* between Imperial and Provincial revenues resulted in a net deduction of Rs. 15,35,873, which included an extraordinary contribution of 3 lakhs levied by the Government of India. Under *Salt* the receipts rose from Rs. 77,373 to Rs. 1,41,291, the large increase being due chiefly to the greater importations during the year, and partly to the substitution of steamers for sailing ships. The revenue under *Stamps* continued to develop, showing an increase of nearly 5½ lakhs over the figures for the preceding year. This improvement occurred almost wholly under the sub-head "Court-fee stamps," and was attributable to an increase in the number of civil and rent suits instituted during the year, and to the sale of high value stamps for probate duties and for certificates of administration. The increase under *Excise* occurred chiefly in the receipts from license fees, and is attributed to more favourable settlement of shops. Under *Provincial Rates* the decrease shown is a nominal one, and is due to the fact that, owing to a change in the mode of adjusting the cost, no credit was taken in the Provincial accounts for "Recoveries of the proportionate cost of establishment for collecting Road Cess;" the cost being debited, from the 1st April 1894, direct to the District Funds in the Local Funds budget, instead of being passed through both sides of the Provincial accounts. The landing charges for passengers' luggage, transhipment fees, and confiscations and penalties showed an increase owing to the re-imposition of the import duties, and the receipts under *Customs* rose in consequence from Rs. 58,830 to Rs. 73,380. Under *Assessed Taxes* the increase is chiefly noticeable under the head "Ordinary collections," and is owing to a revision of assessment. The decrease under *Forests* was due to smaller receipts under the head "Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers." The reduction in the minimum *ad valorem* fee on documents not exceeding Rs. 50 in value from annas 12 to annas 8 resulted in a falling off in the receipts under *Registration* both in 1893-94 and 1894-95. The rise under *Interest* was due to increased receipts on loans granted by Government in pursuance of the policy of encouraging mufassal municipalities to borrow money for the provision of a filtered water-supply and for schemes of improved drainage.

The decrease under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* was in general fees, fines, and forfeitures. Larger supplies to the Military and Opium Departments led to an increase under *Jail* manufactures. The decrease under *Police* was due to smaller realisations of fees and fines by the Presidency Police. Under *Medical* the increase was partly under Medical College and school fees, and partly under hospital receipts, owing to the enhancement of the rate of recovery from the Hospital Port Dues Fund for charges on account of seamen sent to hospital. The increase under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* accrued partly from the sale of cinchona alkaloids, and partly from emigration fees. *Stationery and Printing* and *Miscellaneous* both show an increase, due in the case of the former to a larger sale of the Indian Law Reports and Calcutta Gazette, and in the case of the latter to increased receipts under "Unclaimed deposits."

The Provincial share of the net earnings from *State Railways* rose from Rs. 35,34,841 to Rs. 43,32,224, and was due chiefly to increased passenger and jute traffic and to the opening of the Barsoi-Kishanganj branch. The receipts from *Irrigation Major Works* amounted to Rs. 15,24,040 against Rs. 16,72,626 in 1893-94. The receipts of 1893-94 included larger recoveries from previous years' assessments. The heavy pilgrim traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal in 1893-94 caused an increase in the receipts under *Irrigation Minor Works* in that year. In the year under report there was a falling off in the receipts from the Nadia rivers, owing to the bad state of these rivers and dulness of trade. There was an unusual receipt of Rs. 77,000 on account of capitalised maintenance charges of the Howrah Drainage Scheme, against a falling off under fixed recoveries on account of lands benefited by embankments. The receipts under *Irrigation Minor Works in charge of the Civil Department* aggregated Rs. 1,81,347 against Rs. 1,28,071 in 1893-94. The Government share of the profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company for three years was paid in 1893-94, and hence the receipts under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* were high in that year.

Expenditure.—The increase under *Refunds and Drawbacks* was under the heads Stamps and Assessed Taxes, while the decrease under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to smaller payments of Málikána in the districts of Patna and Midnapore. The increase under *Land Revenue* was caused mainly by the charges for additional establishment for the Certificate Department; by increased charges for process-serving, and for the Partition establishment; and by the payment to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of the local allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The increase under *Salt* was due to the hiring of two sheds at the Kidderpore Docks for the storage of the unusually large imports of salt, to the temporary establishment entertained in connection therewith, to the erection of a kutcha shed with mat walls in the Sulkea Salt Golahs, in order to provide further accommodation for the storage of salt, and also to the adjustment under this head of Rs. 11,106, being the cost of the deputation of Mr. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, to enquire into the extent of illicit manufacture of salt on the sea-coast of Bengal. The increase under *Stamps* was attributable to the larger supplies of stamp paper from the central stores. The decrease under *Provincial Rates* was, as explained above, nominal. The increase under *Customs* was due to larger expenditure for additional establishment entertained in consequence of the introduction of the new Tariff Act, while that under *Registration* was on account of Special and Rural Sub-Registrars' commission, a charge which continues to increase yearly. The charges for *Interest*, payable to the Imperial Government, rose from Rs. 1,43,259 to Rs. 1,69,235, and was due to larger outstanding balances in the Provincial Loan and Advance Account.

The increase under *General Administration* was partly due to payments on account of privilege leave absences, and partly to the salaries of the Chief Commissioners of Assam and Burma having been paid in this Presidency. The increased charges under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* were chiefly due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance, the expenditure on account of which amounted to Rs. 3,02,000 in 1894-95 against Rs. 1,60,000 in 1893-94. The decrease under *Jails* was due to the exceptionally small outlay on the purchase of raw materials. The additional expenditure incurred in carrying out the reforms recommended by the Police Commission and larger payments on account of exchange compensation allowance led to an increase under *Police*. Under *Marine* no expenditure was incurred in the year for the purchase and hire of ships and vessels, while a sum of Rs. 1,26,318 was paid in 1893-94 on that account. The increase under *Education* was partly for the payment of the salary and allowance of the Director of Public Instruction, Burma, when on leave in this Presidency, partly for increased payments on account of exchange compensation allowance, and partly for larger grants to local colleges and schools, and to primary schools. The increase under *Medical* was chiefly under salaries of district medical officers and reserve medical subordinates, but is to some extent also due to larger payments on account of exchange compensation allowance and of travelling allowance to the vaccine establishment. The expenditure under the head "Darbar Presents" was unusually low in 1893-94, and this accounts for the comparatively high expenditure under Political in 1894-95. The decrease under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was due to the non-recurrence of the two special payments, of Rs. 16,000 to Messrs. Kilburn and Company for the purchase of quinine, and of Rs. 10,000 for exhibiting Indian Tea at the Chicago Exhibition, made in 1893-94.

The expenditure under *Superannuation* continued to increase, these charges amounting to Rs. 17,80,482 against Rs. 17,39,629 in 1893-94. The reduction in expenditure under *Stationery and Printing* from Rs. 12,60,355 to Rs. 11,20,622 was due to the steps taken by Government to prevent the introduction of new forms, unless absolutely required, and to the substitution of country-made for imported articles. In 1893-94 a special payment of Rs. 30,517 was made to Omra Begum Shahazada Mohomed for the maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anwar Sahib, and hence the charges under *Miscellaneous* in that year were high.

The decrease under *Irrigation Major Works* occurred under the maintenance charges of the Sone and Orissa Canals. The expenditure under *Agricultural*

works in 1894-95 was Rs. 6,93,176 against Rs. 8,33,429 in 1893-94, while the expenditure for the remodelling of the Hijli Tidal Canal amounted to Rs. 1,06,322 against Rs. 8,279 in 1893-94. Under *Civil Works* less outlay was incurred on original works by the Public Works Department, while in the Civil Department the special payments (1) of Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of land for a recreation ground in Marcus Square, Calcutta, (2) of Rs. 30,575 for improvements at Hastings, and (3) of Rs. 50,000 for additions to the Sibpur Engineering College buildings and workshops, led to an increase under that head.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS for the year 1894-95 :—

NAME OF THE FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	1,33,003	2,60,826	3,93,829	2,77,316	1,16,513
District Road Account	56,701	1,32,190	1,88,891	1,56,709	32,182
District Fund	25,06,519	80,76,612	1,05,83,031	80,66,122	25,16,909
District Post Fund	3,59,103	3,98,537	7,57,640	3,70,544	3,87,096
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	.....	23,645	23,645	23,645	.....
Steam-boiler Inspection Fund ...	10,619	29,121	39,740	26,639	13,101
Village Chaukidari Fund ...	18,336	2,03,031	2,21,367	1,86,619	34,748
Road Patrol Fund	9,038	31,054	40,092	33,795	6,297
Total ...	30,93,319	91,54,916	1,22,48,235	91,11,389	31,36,846

The fund in the district of Singhbhum was transferred by the Accountant-General during the year under report from the Category of District Road Account to that of District Road Fund. The Cess Act of 1880 was only in force in one of the parganas of Singhbhum, viz. Dalbhum. The receipts and charges of the District Road Fund were—

DISTRICT.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	43,798	67,208	1,11,006	74,435	36,561
Lohardaga	17,434	59,728	77,162	51,980	25,182
Palamau	38,670	32,052	65,622	41,505	24,117
Manbhum	18,706	52,873	71,579	54,901	16,678
Darjeeling	15,229	31,784	47,013	35,753	11,260
Singhbhum	4,266	17,091	21,357	18,742	2,615
Total ...	1,33,003	2,60,826	3,93,829	2,77,316	1,16,513

As the fund in Singhbhum was transferred to the head "District Road Fund," there were only two funds under the head District Road Account, in the Sonthal Parganas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to which neither the Cess Act nor the Local Self-Government Act had been extended. The funds were kept solvent by grants from Provincial Revenues, amounting to Rs. 70,865-15, in the Sonthal Parganas, and Rs. 36,256-8 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The District Board of Dinajpur drew the last instalment of Rs. 40,000 out of the loan of two lakhs sanctioned in 1890-91, and the Chittagong District Board obtained a loan of Rs. 30,000 from certain wards' estates for constructing a general hospital at Chittagong.

The total payments made in Bengal for the "Inland Labour Transport Fund" amounted to Rs. 23,645, while the actual receipts were Rs. 14,764. The difference, Rs. 8,881, was, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, debited to Assam.

The transactions of the EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS were as follows:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Cantonment Funds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	257	3,822	4,079	3,950	129
Patna, Dinapore	5,450	38,901	44,351	34,586	9,765
Cuttack	2,140	4,433	6,573	4,669	1,904
Alipore	327	2,262	2,589	2,413	166
Barrackpore	311	26,159	26,470	23,808	2,662
Dum-Dum	797	17,375	18,172	18,141	31
Doranda	282	1,916	2,198	1,895	303
Total ...	9,564	94,858	1,04,422	89,462	14,960
2.—Police Funds.					
Railway Police Clothing ...	480	3,812	4,292	390	3,902
Foundling Asylum	5	4,026	4,031	3,706	325
Fire Brigade	—20,392	93,135	72,743	63,699	9,044
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation ...	14,463	27,230	41,693	33,143	8,550
Total ...	—5,444	1,28,203	1,22,759	1,00,938	21,821
3.—Marine Funds.					
Hospital Port Dues	95,383	69,444	1,64,827	83,641	81,186
Balasore Port	—11,498	18,364	6,856	17,109	—10,253
Cuttack do.	—2,130	8,808	6,678	7,890	—1,212
Puri do.	4,960	1,628	6,588	912	5,676
Total ...	86,715	98,234	1,84,940	1,09,552	75,397
4.—Education Funds.					
Hindu College	1,978	5,997	7,975	4,925	3,050
Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship ...	...	3,006	3,006	3,006	...
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	1,050	...	1,050	921	129
Jagiara	720	1,000	1,720	945	775
Jadu Nath Mookerjee's Scholarship	1,130	9	1,139	351	788
Total ...	4,878	10,012	14,890	10,148	4,742
5.—Medical and Charitable Funds.					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	25,235	42,467	67,702	37,748	29,954
Balasore Pilgrims' Hospital ...	56	1,091	1,147	931	216
Cuttack Unascheiter	506	6,256	6,762	6,290	472
Choonee Lal Sesl's Endowment ...	406	2,244	2,650	2,211	439
Cantonment Hospital	1,396	5,512	6,908	6,619	289
Total ...	27,599	57,570	85,169	53,799	31,370
6.—Public Works Funds.					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	5,686	28,551	34,137	25,625	8,512
Khond Mahal Road	6,530	4,917	11,547	1,685	9,862
Total ...	12,216	33,468	45,684	27,310	18,374
7.—Miscellaneous Funds.					
Zoological Garden	4,912	41,533	46,445	41,671	4,774
Mohsin Endowment	9,262	1,45,811	1,55,073	1,33,610	21,463
Christian Burial Board ...	8,774	14,172	22,946	8,672	14,274
Muhammadan Burial Board ...	632	1,000	1,632	1,313	319
Western Duars Market ...	10,001	15,093	25,094	13,163	11,931
Total ...	33,581	2,17,609	2,51,190	1,98,429	52,761
8.—Municipalities and Unions.					
Municipalities	3,72,665	22,22,244	25,94,909	22,35,837	3,59,072
Unions	890	...	890	773	117
Total ...	3,73,555	22,22,244	25,95,799	22,36,610	3,59,189
9.—Port Trust Fund	55,192	99,928	1,55,120	85,206	69,914
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,97,356	29,62,126	35,59,982	29,11,454	6,48,528

The Cantonment Fund at Dum-Dum overdrew its balance at the treasury to the extent of Rs. 1,000, subject to adjustment within the year. The fund at Buxa in Jalpaiguri keeps its money outside the civil treasury. This fund opened the year with a balance of Rs. 161; the receipts were Rs. 1,878 and the payments, Rs. 2,031, so that it closed the year with a balance of Rs. 8.

A very large amount of expenditure on account of clothing which was due within the year was not drawn until May 1895, and the "Railway Police Clothing Fund" therefore closed the year 1894-95 with a balance of Rs. 3,902. Out of the surplus balance at credit of the "Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Fund" Municipal debentures for Rs. 4,500 were bought during the year, and the balance was reduced from Rs. 14,463 to Rs. 8,550.

A contribution of Rs. 15,000 was made to the "Balasore Port Fund" from the Provincial Revenues, but this was barely sufficient to meet the deficit of the year. The fund closed the year with a deficit balance of Rs. 10,253.

The incomes of both the Hindu College Fund and the Durga Charan Laha's Fund have diminished owing to the reduction of the rate of interest on Government securities. A contribution of Rs. 726 was made to the latter from Provincial Revenues to meet the excess of expenditure over the receipts of the fund. There were no receipts of the "Vizianagram Scholarship Fund," as the Maharaja of Vizianagram, who created the fund, had long discontinued his donations. The payments for scholarships were made from the surplus balance. Out of the surplus balance of Rs. 5,918, which was in the hands of the Collector of Darbhanga on account of the Jagiara village, Rs. 5,500 were remitted to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for investment. Out of this amount Government securities for Rs. 5,200 were purchased at an expense of Rs. 5,460 and Rs. 40 were refunded to the Collector. These transactions did not pass through the accounts of the "Jagiara Fund." The sum of Rs. 1,000 shown as receipts was the amount paid out of the surplus collections of the estate to meet the charges payable from it.

The Puri Lodging-house Act, IV of 1871, as amended by Acts II of 1879 and I of 1884, was extended to Nabadwipa in Nadia with effect from 1st November 1891, but no account of the fund was opened in the treasury. The fees and fines which were realised under the Act were paid partly to the local Municipality and partly to Government. This practice was stopped during the year 1894-95, and the transactions of the fund are now shown in Government account. The accounts of the Sitakund Fund in Chittagong were kept in the Post Office Savings Bank. This account was closed during the year, and the balance was withdrawn and credited to the fund in the treasury. The transactions of the funds included under the head "Cantonment Hospital Funds" were:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna, Dinapore	55	1,474	1,529	1,529	...
Darjeeling	691	678	1,369	1,269	...
24-Parganas, Barrackpore ...	431	1,026	1,457	1,227	230
Ditto, Dum-Dum ...	319	2,334	2,653	2,594	59
Total ...	1,396	5,512	6,908	6,619	289

The hospital at Dinapore was closed under orders of the Government of India, Military Department; and the balance at credit of the fund was refunded, in accordance with instructions received from the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, to the local Cantonment Fund, by contributions from which the Cantonment Hospital had been maintained. The Cantonment Hospital Fund at Darjeeling was also closed, and its balance was transferred to the Military Department.

There were no local receipts of the "Muhammadan Burial Board Fund." The amount credited to it was the grant from Provincial Revenues. The

expenditure exceeded the grant, and the excess was met from the unspent balance at credit of the fund.

There were 148 Municipalities in Bengal, including Calcutta, out of which 11 kept their money in the Bank of Bengal or in its branches, outside the Government treasuries, and the remaining 137 in the treasuries. The figures shown in the table above represented the transactions of the 137 municipalities. None of the municipalities overdrew their accounts in the treasuries during the year under report. The Daudnagar Municipality in Gaya spent, however, almost the whole of its balance, leaving Re. 1 only in the treasury on the 31st March 1895. The Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality drew cheques in March 1895 in excess of its balance, and its account for that month closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 153. The Chapra Municipality also spent nearly the whole of its balance, leaving only Rs. 81 in the treasury at the end of the year.

The Unions have long been abolished. There were therefore no receipts. The sum of Rs. 773 shown as payments was paid from the balance at credit of Patroshair Union. The balance outstanding was Rs. 117, viz., Re. 1 at credit of Jeypore, Rs. 48 at credit of Kotalpur, and Rs. 68 at credit of Patroshair, all in the district of Bankura.

Road and Public Works Cess.

With one exception the Road and Public Works Cess was levied during the year at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in all the districts in which the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, is in force. The exception was Backergunge, where $\frac{3}{4}$ of an anna in the rupee was the rate; and the new District Board has decided to increase this to the full anna during the year 1895-96.

The following statement exhibits the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the past two years:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Current demand	82,35,859	83,21,993
2.	Arrear ,, ...	15,02,319	14,85,984
3.	Total ,, ...	97,38,178	98,07,977
4.	Deduct advance collections made in previous year	2,82,139	2,76,640
5.	Net demand	94,56,039	95,31,337
6.	Total collections	82,12,800	82,58,755
7.	Remissions	30,404	27,571
8.	Net balance (*a*)	14,82,876	15,17,286
9.	Percentage of total collections on current demand	99·6	99·2
10.	Percentage of current collections on current demand	84·6	84·8
11.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	80·4	77·9
12.	Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	2,16,865	2,22,130
13.	Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	1,84,753	1,58,042
14.	Number of tenures assessed ...	13,24,266	13,48,052
15.	Number of recorded shareholders in estates	13,70,023	13,94,559
16.	Number of recorded shareholders in tenures	23,90,237	24,17,364
17.	Current demand of land revenue ...	3,81,14,964	3,81,98,931

The initial arrear demand for the year under review as given above is larger than the net closing balance shown for the previous year by Rs. 3,108, the difference being due to adjustment and correction of accounts, revaluation of rent-free lands with retrospective effect, revision of assessments, and transfers of estates. The total collections show an increase of Rs. 45,955 over the figures of the previous year; but owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 34,410.

(*a*) Excluding advance collections made during the year on account of future years.

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1895.

District.	Cess.	Arrear balance standing from last years.	Demand—For the year.	Demand—For the previous year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in during the present year.	Net demand (columns 6 — 7).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of demand made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (col. umns 5 — 9).	Current balance (columns 4 — columns 10).	Gross balance (columns 13 + 14).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 15 —16).	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand (column 9 on column 5).	Percentage of current collection on current years demand (column 10 on columns 4—7).	Percentage of total collection on total demand (column 18 on column 4).	Current demand of land revenue.	Total valuation or gross rental.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	Road Cess ...	36,954	1,80,573	1,79,965	3,16,827	3,445	2,13,382	15,787	1,59,295	3,758	1,78,847	28,257	20,258	48,990	...	48,990	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	36,425	1,80,573	1,79,965	3,16,828	3,445	2,13,383	15,787	1,59,296	3,758	1,78,847	28,257	20,258	48,971	...	48,971	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	73,109	3,61,146	...	6,33,655	6,890	4,26,765	31,574	3,18,591	7,516	3,57,694	40,515	35,009	76,181	...	76,181	43·2	89·9	90·0	30,46,261	50,76,878
	Total of previous year	85,428	3,59,130	3,59,130	6,44,558	6,304	4,32,254	47,976	3,15,295	6,862	3,70,373	37,482	38,231	75,683	3,606	71,957	56·1	89·7	103·1	30,46,261	55,80,878
Birbhum ...	Road Cess ...	3,563	70,609	57,373	73,463	1,086	72,318	2,268	64,615	2,805	68,971	355	4,638	4,993	3	4,990					
	Public Works Cess ...	3,363	70,609	57,373	73,463	1,086	72,318	2,280	64,615	2,807	68,972	353	4,638	4,991	1	4,990					
	Total ...	6,926	1,40,198	...	1,46,804	2,172	1,44,636	5,000	1,29,030	4,613	1,37,943	706	9,276	10,702	3	10,699	69·3	92·7	92·3	10,93,689	37,43,974
	Total of previous year	6,148	1,14,757	4,14,757	1,20,905	2,865	1,18,067	5,822	1,05,315	2,173	1,14,139	326	5,594	5,920	...	5,919	95·1	95·9	99·0	10,03,684	23,36,930
Bankura ...	Road Cess ...	18,355	46,376	46,373	64,725	295	64,430	9,905	37,995	764	48,764	8,361	8,003	16,364	2,397	13,989	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	18,355	46,371	46,373	64,725	295	64,430	9,992	37,932	764	48,708	8,361	8,064	16,367	2,398	13,989	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	36,710	92,747	...	1,29,451	790	1,28,861	19,884	75,904	1,528	97,416	16,722	16,067	32,773	4,795	27,978	54·4	86·5	85·9	4,87,903	18,31,463
	Total of previous year	32,513	92,746	92,746	1,25,259	850	1,24,398	16,741	71,856	891	88,488	16,771	20,939	36,801	1,111	35,690	48·3	78·2	83·4	4,87,967	18,31,543
Midnapore ...	Road Cess ...	37,572	1,41,293	1,41,285	1,72,975	2,639	1,70,445	58,554	3,45,386	5,724	1,42,824	8,636	23,305	26,945	393	25,845	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	37,573	1,41,283	1,41,284	1,72,975	2,639	1,70,445	58,555	1,15,388	3,722	1,02,820	3,038	23,305	26,343	393	25,344	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	75,745	2,82,465	...	3,58,158	5,250	3,52,890	69,660	2,30,858	5,462	2,64,647	6,676	46,609	52,685	786	51,889	91·9	83·1	105·2	23,66,106	59,15,647
	Total of previous year	94,331	2,82,569	2,82,569	3,76,899	6,304	3,72,499	83,923	2,13,013	4,098	3,01,125	19,319	48,505	75,876	...	75,876	82·0	76·4	100·5	23,65,643	59,20,615
Hooghly ...	Road Cess ...	87,126	1,13,449	1,05,366	1,50,577	3,254	1,47,323	20,920	79,314	4,142	1,03,426	10,159	37,831	48,040	...	48,040	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	87,129	1,13,449	1,05,366	1,50,578	3,254	1,47,324	20,920	79,324	4,142	1,03,426	10,159	37,831	48,040	...	48,040	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	74,257	2,26,898	...	3,01,155	6,508	2,94,647	83,839	1,64,638	8,285	9,06,852	20,318	75,662	96,080	...	96,080	72·6	65·6	91·1	13,50,787	44,49,849
	Total of previous year	82,357	2,10,618	2,10,612	1,92,590	6,093	2,86,971	68,677	1,64,333	6,508	2,10,717	13,619	60,525	73,702	1,538	72,254	83·6	70·5	104·3	13,49,505	39,97,180
24-Parganas ...	Road Cess ...	16,079	1,18,603	1,18,940	1,35,848	2,415	1,33,427	15,547	97,917	2,582	1,16,046	1,432	15,531	19,963	35	19,928	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	16,230	1,18,582	1,18,940	1,35,842	2,414	1,33,428	15,548	97,916	2,583	1,16,047	1,432	15,533	19,964	35	19,929	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,309	2,37,185	...	2,71,684	4,829	2,66,856	31,095	1,95,833	5,165	2,32,093	2,864	37,063	39,927	70	39,857	92·5	84·0	97·6	16,13,822	24,50,039
	Total of previous year	37,258	2,37,880	2,37,880	2,75,138	5,659	2,70,460	34,339	2,01,181	4,042	2,40,212	3,199	31,040	34,239	785	33,454	91·5	85·4	100·9	16,12,358	24,47,693
Nadia ...	Road Cess ...	7,814	77,417	78,373	83,231	2,143	81,088	7,566	70,375	2,226	80,557	324	4,860	5,184	22	5,162	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,815	77,416	78,373	83,231	2,142	81,089	7,566	70,375	2,227	80,557	324	4,859	5,184	22	5,162	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,629	1,54,833	...	1,70,462	4,285	1,66,177	15,132	1,40,750	5,184	1,61,114	649	9,726	10,347	43	10,304	97·1	93·4	104·9	9,01,023	29,65,574
	Total of previous year	8,203	1,57,145	1,57,145	1,65,348	4,227	1,61,121	7,339	1,37,143	4,209	1,48,662	674	15,175	15,849	220	15,629	91·7	90·6	105·4	8,97,784	29,56,888
Murshidabad	Road Cess ...	16,901	72,208	73,050	89,959	2,935	87,024	10,295	60,028	2,643	73,566	6,095	9,423	15,518	2,664	12,854	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	16,901	72,208	73,051	89,967	2,935	87,032	10,295	60,028	2,644	73,567	6,095	9,423	15,518	2,664	12,854	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,802	1,44,391	...	1,79,915	5,870	1,74,043	20,590	1,20,056	5,287	1,47,133	12,332	18,865	30,197	5,328	24,889	69·4	88·5	100·7	19,60,836	39,48,717
	Total of previous year	31,110	1,46,101	1,46,101	1,77,211	4,850	1,72,361	16,786	1,26,856	5,021	1,43,671	14,315	20,725	35,041	1,018	34,023	53·9	83·3	98·2	19,57,462	39,45,944

Division.	Cess.	Arrear balance out-standing from last year.	Demand— For the year.	For the previous years.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Remittances paid in advance during the year.	Collected on account of current demand.	Collection on account of arrears of previous years during the year.	Collected on account of future demand within the year.	Total Collection.	Arrear balance (columns 5 — 8).	Current balance (columns 7 + 10).	Interest.	Gross balance (columns 15 + 16).	Percentage of arrear demand collected on total demand (column 9 on column 5).	Percentage of current demand collected on total demand (column 10 on column 6).	Percentage of current demand collected on net demand (column 10 on columns 6—7).	Percentage of total collection on net demand (columns 9 + 10 on columns 5—7).	Net cess demand.	Total valuation of cess roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jessore ...	Road Cess ...	Rs. 27,461	Rs. 97,021	Rs. 31,271	Rs. 1,15,537	Rs. 8,075	Rs. 81,128	Rs. 3,475	Rs. 76,801	Rs. 1,00,558	Rs. 1,15,037	Rs. 1,00,558	Rs. 13,906	Rs. 14,479	Rs. 1,15,037	Rs. 13,101	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	18,941	1,08,941	39,243	1,48,184	8,196	1,08,941	3,475	76,801	1,89,417	1,48,184	1,89,417	23,326	23,326	1,48,184	20,285	68·2	77·6	101·4	8,58,710	34,35,000
	Total ...	46,402	2,05,962	70,514	2,63,721	16,271	1,90,069	6,950	1,53,602	2,89,975	2,63,221	2,89,975	37,232	37,805	2,63,221	33,386	64·5	77·6	101·4	8,58,710	34,35,000
	Total of previous year	46,529	1,59,541	3,34,339	4,93,880	6,685	3,25,004	49,985	1,35,305	5,10,294	4,87,289	5,10,294	2,86,5	2,86,5	4,87,289	46,870	82·9	77·5	101·4	8,58,710	34,35,000
Khulna ...	Road Cess ...	7,984	78,876	71,169	86,795	1,484	85,311	7,204	70,072	1,62,587	1,68,783	1,62,587	780	780	1,68,783	7,380	15·7	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,083	79,805	71,169	86,785	1,484	85,301	7,204	70,072	1,62,577	1,68,773	1,62,577	6,746	6,746	1,68,773	7,380	15·7	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,067	1,57,681	...	1,73,571	2,968	1,70,603	14,408	1,41,144	3,25,164	3,37,556	3,25,164	7,526	7,526	3,37,556	14,776	30·2	91·2	100·7	6,46,190	29,70,602
	Total of previous year	10,443	1,49,209	1,61,710	3,10,919	2,664	1,67,779	16,028	1,80,102	3,63,909	3,43,947	3,63,909	2,815	19,184	3,43,947	16,979	30·5	90·5	102·1	6,46,518	30,30,902
Baghabat ...	Road Cess ...	13,021	84,788	77,605	98,447	876	97,570	13,253	73,367	1,84,190	1,97,468	1,84,190	403	10,821	1,97,468	11,284	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	13,021	84,788	77,605	98,447	876	97,570	13,253	73,367	1,84,190	1,97,468	1,84,190	403	10,821	1,97,468	11,284	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	26,042	1,69,576	...	1,96,894	1,752	1,95,140	26,506	1,46,734	3,68,380	3,94,936	3,68,380	806	21,642	3,94,936	22,568	57·0	87·1	102·5	8,58,730	34,35,615
	Total of previous year	20,732	1,55,005	1,55,005	3,10,010	3,144	3,06,866	26,510	1,46,734	4,80,110	4,83,244	4,80,110	3,235	34,130	4,83,244	22,568	57·0	88·1	101·6	8,58,730	34,35,615
Dinajpur ...	Road Cess ...	6,412	63,638	63,638	83,288	1,784	81,504	7,256	77,695	1,66,455	1,73,867	1,66,455	17	6,123	1,73,867	6,135	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,415	63,638	63,638	83,288	1,785	81,503	7,256	77,695	1,66,454	1,73,869	1,66,454	16	6,126	1,73,869	6,134	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,827	1,27,276	1,27,276	1,66,576	3,569	1,63,007	14,512	1,55,390	3,32,909	3,47,736	3,32,909	33	12,249	3,47,736	12,269	57·1	87·7	100·5	16,40,360	33,05,052
	Total of previous year	13,098	1,70,657	1,70,657	3,40,755	5,154	3,35,601	13,040	1,64,748	5,13,389	5,18,543	5,13,389	48	13,774	5,18,543	13,822	57·6	87·6	100·5	16,40,360	33,44,181
Jalpaiguri ...	Road Cess ...	2,717	49,174	49,174	51,891	6,033	45,858	3,717	43,885	93,460	96,177	93,460	78	2,639	96,177	2,717	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	2,717	49,174	49,174	51,891	6,033	45,858	3,717	43,885	93,460	96,177	93,460	78	2,639	96,177	2,717	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,435	98,348	98,348	1,03,782	12,066	91,716	7,434	87,770	1,86,920	1,92,354	1,86,920	156	5,278	1,92,354	5,434	100·0	92·6	94·7	6,56,438	17,45,338
	Total of previous year	460	98,348	98,348	98,808	8,419	90,389	905	81,411	1,72,705	1,73,165	1,72,705	460	7,812	1,73,165	7,816	100·0	92·6	95·3	6,56,438	17,45,338
Darjeeling ...	Road Cess ...	1	17,685	17,603	17,686	1,460	16,465	1,645	15,012	32,122	32,123	32,122	1	89	32,123	89	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1	17,685	17,603	17,686	1,461	16,465	1,645	15,011	32,121	32,122	32,121	1	88	32,122	89	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	35,370	...	35,372	2,921	32,931	3	30,023	64,243	64,245	64,243	2	177	64,245	178	100·0	100·0	100·7	1,36,343	6,90,907
	Total of previous year	56	34,104	34,104	34,160	5,476	31,684	90	31,658	63,432	63,488	63,432	56	2	63,488	58	100·0	99·9	101·2	1,33,664	6,82,880
Rangpur ...	Road Cess ...	9,307	1,39,169	1,39,364	1,48,497	1,891	1,46,606	8,810	1,19,674	2,74,290	2,83,597	2,74,290	497	8,675	2,83,597	9,172	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,307	1,39,169	1,39,364	1,48,497	1,891	1,46,606	8,810	1,19,674	2,74,290	2,83,597	2,74,290	497	8,675	2,83,597	9,172	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,614	2,78,338	2,78,728	2,96,994	3,782	2,93,212	17,620	2,39,348	5,48,580	5,67,194	5,48,580	994	17,349	5,67,194	18,344	94·8	95·03	99·8	10,15,918	44,87,880
	Total of previous year	17,864	2,68,738	2,68,738	2,86,602	6,648	2,79,954	18,144	2,39,007	5,37,105	5,55,969	5,37,105	830	17,513	5,55,969	18,343	94·9	95·9	99·0	10,15,915	44,70,929
Bogra ...	Road Cess ...	7,039	69,107	46,507	83,778	1,091	81,680	8,969	46,485	1,37,134	1,44,173	1,37,134	...	3,023	1,44,173	3,023	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,039	69,107	46,507	83,778	1,091	81,680	8,969	46,485	1,37,134	1,44,173	1,37,134	...	3,023	1,44,173	3,023	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,078	1,38,214	93,014	1,67,556	2,182	1,65,374	17,938	92,970	2,74,268	2,88,346	2,74,268	...	6,046	2,88,346	6,046	100·	94·7	102·3	4,58,358	17,09,851
	Total of previous year	4,664	93,723	93,723	97,387	1,739	95,648	4,863	85,664	1,86,175	1,90,839	1,86,175	...	7,339	1,90,839	7,339	100·0	91·9	97·6	4,58,358	15,81,589

Pabna ...	Road Cess	7,364	57,044	57,044	64,408	2,293	62,116	62,116	6,586	47,330	2,043	55,890	564	7,462	8,026	450	7,576	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,364	57,043	57,044	64,407	2,294	62,116	62,116	6,469	47,351	2,060	55,896	565	7,461	8,026	451	7,575	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,728	114,087	...	128,815	4,587	124,232	124,232	13,055	94,701	4,099	111,786	1,129	14,923	16,052	901	15,151	88·2	90·4	97·9	8,95,571	21,28,020	
	Total of previous year	10,448	114,588	114,588	125,036	3,933	121,284	9,954	96,633	3,73	110,292	514	14,253	14,767	84	14,713	95·0	87·1	96·0	3,95,110	21,38,778		
Dacca ...	Road Cess	9,164	74,749	74,895	83,553	4,660	79,754	8,419	64,049	5,227	77,755	685	6,661	7,346	4	7,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	9,429	75,018	75,050	84,147	4,660	80,448	8,449	64,294	5,304	78,042	685	6,625	7,310	5	7,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	18,593	149,767	...	168,000	9,195	160,202	16,868	128,343	10,531	155,807	1,370	13,286	14,656	9	14,587	92·4	90·6	104·0	6,90,502	27,50,012		
	Total of previous year	14,569	149,925	149,925	164,487	9,121	155,366	13,164	132,298	9,587	145,479	1,308	17,576	18,884	1,091	18,333	90·4	87·3	97·0	4,97,777	27,56,410		
Mymensingh ...	Road Cess	11,020	1,70,538	1,70,319	1,82,506	5,229	1,76,579	11,548	1,52,907	6,709	1,72,245	372	10,662	11,034	51	10,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	11,021	1,70,537	1,70,319	1,82,508	5,228	1,76,580	11,549	1,52,907	6,709	1,72,245	372	10,662	11,034	51	10,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,041	3,41,175	...	3,65,014	11,457	3,53,159	23,097	3,05,814	13,419	3,44,491	744	21,324	22,068	102	21,966	96·8	93·5	100·9	8,87,880	60,76,734		
	Total of previous year	27,594	3,40,638	3,40,638	3,68,232	8,480	3,59,746	26,307	3,09,406	9,661	3,45,554	1,197	23,656	23,853	12	23,841	95·6	93·1	101·4	8,67,343	60,50,385		
Faridpur ...	Road Cess	14,442	62,544	59,835	83,092	2,122	80,964	13,556	49,582	2,260	65,071	849	16,934	17,783	713	17,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,436	60,349	59,235	83,957	2,139	81,818	13,754	50,906	2,307	66,727	854	17,144	17,998	715	17,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,866	1,37,925	...	1,67,049	4,267	1,62,782	27,333	99,648	4,797	1,32,798	1,703	34,078	35,781	1,428	34,353	94·1	74·5	99·2	5,71,503	23,65,852		
	Total of previous year	27,714	1,18,870	1,18,870	1,46,584	4,777	1,41,807	23,905	86,274	4,351	1,14,510	3,809	27,219	31,028	2,096	28,932	86·2	76·0	96·8	5,69,246	22,78,868		
Backergunge ...	Road Cess	21,444	99,313	1,47,510	1,20,756	1,703	3,18,923	21,357	83,321	2,320	1,06,978	87	14,183	14,255	224	14,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	23,576	1,96,588	1,96,588	2,24,164	5,533	2,30,570	23,849	1,63,845	2,289	1,94,983	127	28,168	28,295	411	27,874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	50,629	2,94,900	...	3,44,920	5,578	3,39,542	49,206	2,47,166	4,539	3,01,961	214	42,336	42,540	635	41,905	98·5	85·3	102·2	15,85,492	69,89,329		
	Total of previous year	37,039	3,43,178	3,43,178	3,80,217	15,803	3,64,415	36,967	2,76,849	5,497	3,19,163	138	50,537	50,675	645	50,014	99·6	84·5	93·0	16,63,030	69,44,436		
Tippera ...	Road Cess	18,864	1,66,755	1,65,832	1,87,619	832	1,86,787	17,073	90,722	838	1,13,633	1,701	13,550	15,991	1	13,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	18,865	1,66,754	1,65,832	1,87,619	832	1,86,787	17,074	90,722	838	1,13,633	1,701	13,550	15,991	1	13,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	37,729	3,17,509	...	3,55,238	1,664	3,53,574	34,147	1,81,446	1,677	2,27,270	3,402	24,100	27,981	2	27,979	99·5	83·6	104·4	16,45,921	38,06,413		
	Total of previous year	37,778	2,17,154	2,17,154	2,54,932	2,964	2,51,968	15,620	1,79,491	1,623	1,96,734	2,158	25,607	27,765	37	27,728	97·8	83·4	99·5	10,57,561	38,32,746		
Noakhali ...	Road Cess	6,664	71,996	69,353	78,809	230	78,579	6,852	66,290	511	73,353	553	4,776	5,328	5	5,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	6,673	75,664	69,677	79,317	230	79,087	6,819	67,466	511	74,259	454	4,915	5,369	6	5,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,377	1,46,649	...	1,57,917	460	1,57,457	13,271	1,33,439	1,022	1,47,612	1,006	9,691	10,697	11	10,686	99·3	93·3	102·1	6,35,230	30,99,611		
	Total of previous year	8,371	1,39,039	1,39,039	1,47,410	602	1,41,798	9,350	1,22,768	460	1,32,687	812	12,659	13,171	2	13,169	84·2	90·8	92·8	6,26,877	27,05,855		
Chittagong ...	Road Cess	7,622	88,508	88,335	96,112	2,919	93,193	7,488	79,135	3,185	89,753	84	6,836	6,920	...	6,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	7,621	88,500	88,335	96,112	2,919	93,193	7,488	79,134	3,185	89,757	84	6,537	6,621	...	6,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,044	1,77,139	...	1,92,224	5,838	1,86,386	14,976	1,58,269	6,370	1,79,515	168	13,073	13,541	...	13,241	99·8	92·3	101·3	9,63,472	33,69,626		
	Total of previous year	15,730	1,76,679	1,76,679	1,92,409	5,796	1,86,614	15,195	1,56,355	6,012	1,77,572	535	14,599	15,044	...	15,044	96·0	91·5	100·5	9,44,599	32,90,731		
Patna ...	Road Cess	32,908	1,78,955	1,78,840	2,15,653	8,815	2,06,848	33,261	1,35,110	9,877	1,78,248	3,737	34,740	38,477	213	38,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	36,998	1,78,955	1,78,840	2,15,653	8,815	2,06,848	33,261	1,35,110	9,878	1,78,249	3,737	34,740	38,477	215	38,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	73,996	3,57,930	...	4,31,326	17,630	4,13,696	66,522	2,70,220	19,755	3,56,497	7,474	69,480	76,954	428	76,526	99·8	72·5	99·7	14,99,366	64,59,377		
	Total of previous year	84,972	3,57,630	3,57,630	4,42,602	12,056	4,30,546	72,933	2,73,065	12,393	3,58,391	5,629	72,899	77,528	3,642	73,886	94·9	72·9	102·1	14,98,315	64,55,977		
Gaya ...	Road Cess	54,333	2,24,154	2,24,309	3,02,457	9,599	2,92,858	46,284	1,66,031	10,068	2,28,253	38,049	46,284	86,333	848	85,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	54,333	2,24,154	2,24,309	3,06,456	9,599	2,96,857	46,283	1,66,031	10,069	2,28,253	38,049	46,284	86,333	848	85,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,08,666	4,49,346	...	6,08,913	19,618	5,89,295	92,567	3,32,062	21,877	4,56,506	76,098	92,568	1,73,666	1,696	1,70,970	54·8	77·4	99·6	14,74,457	78,83,551		
	Total of previous year	1,44,119	4,46,797	4,46,797	5,93,916	20,155	5,72,813	76,463	3,24,765	21,262	4,22,490	67,657	1,03,920	1,71,586	1,698	1,69,888	53·0	75·7	94·1	14,75,429	78,99,377		
Shahabad ...	Road Cess	24,471	1,81,349	1,81,450	2,05,820	6,616	1,99,204	19,757	1,56,586	1,366	1,76,649	11,714	15,247	29,961	...	29,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	24,471	1,81,349	1,81,450	2,05,820	6,616	1,99,204	19,756	1,56,587	1,366	1,76,645	11,715	15,246	29,961	...	29,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	48,942	3,62,698	...	4,11,640	13,232	3,98,408	39,513	3,13,173	2,731	3,41,297	23,429	30,493	59,922	...	59,922	52·1	89·5	94·0	17,06,376	67,11,921		
	Total of previous year	34,939	3,62,910	3,62,910	3,97,888	12,043	3,85,815	23,683	3,13,095	2,291	3,39,551	11,304	37,781	49,085	143	48,943	67·6	89·2	93·5	16,96,854	67,15,457		

District.	Cess.	Demand.			Gross demand (column 3 + 4).	Previously held in remit from	Net demand after deducting remissions.	Collected on account of current year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total Collections.	Arrear balance (col. 13 minus 5 + 9).	Current balance (col. 14 minus 4 − 10).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remissions.	Net balance (columns 15 − 16).	Percentage of arrear balance on arrear demand (column 5 + 9).	Percentage of current balance on current demand (column 4 − 10).	Percentage of total collection on total demand (column 12 on column 3).	Certified demand of land revenue.	Total valuation of estate sold.
		Arrear demand from last year.	Demand for the year.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Saran ...	Road Cess ...	97,726	1,81,975	2,79,701	2,84,177	4,625	2,79,552	1,65,340	1,65,340	1,65,340	18,236	68,004	86,240	...	86,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	97,726	1,81,975	2,79,701	2,84,177	4,625	2,79,552	1,65,340	1,65,340	1,65,340	18,236	68,004	86,240	...	86,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,95,451	3,63,950	...	5,68,354	9,250	5,59,104	3,30,680	3,30,680	3,30,680	36,472	1,36,008	1,72,480	...	1,72,480	18·5	37·3	58·1	12,64,206	20,45,440
	Total of previous year	1,95,451	3,63,950	5,59,401	5,68,354	9,250	5,59,104	3,30,680	3,30,680	3,30,680	36,472	1,36,008	1,72,480	...	1,72,480	18·5	37·3	58·1	12,64,206	20,45,440
Champaran ...	Road Cess ...	12,454	87,023	99,477	1,00,323	846	99,477	52,845	52,845	52,845	257	15,807	16,064	...	16,064	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	12,454	87,023	99,477	1,00,323	846	99,477	52,845	52,845	52,845	257	15,807	16,064	...	16,064	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24,908	1,74,046	...	2,00,646	1,692	1,98,954	1,05,690	1,05,690	1,05,690	514	31,614	32,128	...	32,128	2·0	18·1	52·6	5,15,883	39,46,605
	Total of previous year	24,908	1,74,046	1,98,954	2,00,646	1,692	1,98,954	1,05,690	1,05,690	1,05,690	514	31,614	32,128	...	32,128	2·0	18·1	52·6	5,15,883	39,46,605
Muzaffarpur ...	Road Cess ...	61,023	2,63,333	3,24,356	3,55,106	13,994	3,41,112	1,65,729	1,65,729	1,65,729	13,310	50,574	63,884	912	62,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	61,023	2,63,333	3,24,356	3,55,106	13,994	3,41,112	1,65,729	1,65,729	1,65,729	13,310	50,574	63,884	912	62,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,22,046	5,26,666	...	7,10,212	27,988	6,82,224	3,31,458	3,31,458	3,31,458	26,620	1,01,148	1,27,768	1,824	1,25,944	23·5	19·2	46·6	10,31,766	79,13,206
	Total of previous year	1,22,046	5,26,666	6,48,712	7,10,212	27,988	6,82,224	3,31,458	3,31,458	3,31,458	26,620	1,01,148	1,27,768	1,824	1,25,944	23·5	19·2	46·6	10,31,766	79,13,206
Darbhanga ...	Road Cess ...	52,809	3,05,683	3,58,492	3,79,609	13,957	3,65,652	2,02,201	2,02,201	2,02,201	20,754	59,346	80,100	1,461	78,639	15·7	16·6	55·3	7,05,384	76,15,004
	Public Works Cess ...	52,809	3,05,683	3,58,492	3,79,609	13,957	3,65,652	2,02,201	2,02,201	2,02,201	20,754	59,346	80,100	1,461	78,639	15·7	16·6	55·3	7,05,384	76,15,004
	Total ...	1,05,618	6,11,366	...	7,59,218	27,914	7,31,304	4,04,402	4,04,402	4,04,402	41,508	1,18,692	1,60,200	2,922	1,57,278	15·7	16·6	55·3	14,10,768	1,52,30,008
	Total of previous year	1,05,618	6,11,366	7,16,984	7,59,218	27,914	7,31,304	4,04,402	4,04,402	4,04,402	41,508	1,18,692	1,60,200	2,922	1,57,278	15·7	16·6	55·3	14,10,768	1,52,30,008
Monghyr ...	Road Cess ...	23,465	1,54,854	1,78,319	1,80,540	4,801	1,75,739	91,025	91,025	91,025	8,288	1,23,353	4,410	14	55,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	23,465	1,54,854	1,78,319	1,80,540	4,801	1,75,739	91,025	91,025	91,025	8,288	1,23,353	4,410	14	55,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	46,930	3,09,707	...	3,61,080	9,602	3,51,478	1,82,050	1,82,050	1,82,050	16,576	2,46,706	8,820	28	1,10,800	17·0	4·5	51·7	14,05,912	44,20,230
	Total of previous year	44,784	3,09,706	3,54,490	3,54,490	6,967	3,07,523	1,66,702	1,66,702	1,66,702	7,057	2,53,484	14,007	61,098	183	60,020	37·1	5·3	52·5	5,71,153	44,20,230
Bhagalpur ...	Road Cess ...	17,660	1,47,254	1,64,914	1,67,373	7,413	1,59,960	1,00,229	1,00,229	1,00,229	6,415	1,03,459	1,09,874	1,035	108,839	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	17,661	1,47,253	1,64,914	1,67,373	7,413	1,59,960	1,00,229	1,00,229	1,00,229	6,415	1,03,459	1,09,874	1,035	108,839	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,321	2,94,507	...	3,34,286	14,826	3,19,920	2,00,458	2,00,458	2,00,458	12,830	2,06,918	2,19,748	2,070	217,678	17·3	5·4	62·7	5,63,338	59,78,776
	Total of previous year	29,647	2,95,707	3,25,354	3,25,354	10,395	3,04,145	1,65,506	1,65,506	1,65,506	14,446	2,53,606	5,781	29,799	85,599	125	20·7	50·8	6,81,546	59,78,451
Purnea ...	Road Cess ...	14,063	1,01,429	1,15,492	1,15,951	859	1,14,972	10,313	69,459	69,459	1,681	1,01,383	3,772	11,398	14,170	3,037	12,133	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,063	1,01,429	1,15,492	1,15,951	859	1,14,972	10,313	69,459	69,459	1,681	1,01,383	3,772	11,398	14,170	3,037	12,133	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	28,126	2,02,858	...	2,31,121	1,718	2,29,943	20,626	1,38,918	1,38,918	3,362	2,02,766	7,543	22,797	28,340	6,075	24,266	23·9	18·7	13,78,380	89,06,052
	Total of previous year	28,073	2,01,395	2,29,468	2,31,121	1,718	2,29,403	20,626	1,38,720	1,37,694	1,447	2,17,801	348	27,850	28,191	13	18·1	12·1	13,78,380	89,06,052
Maldá ...	Road Cess ...	823	32,451	33,274	33,284	747	32,537	815	30,115	30,115	531	21,464	1,419	1,064	355	1	1,063	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	823	32,450	33,273	33,284	747	32,537	815	30,115	30,115	531	21,464	1,419	1,064	355	1	1,063	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,646	64,901	...	66,567	1,495	65,074	1,630	60,230	60,230	1,062	42,927	2,838	2,128	710	2	2,127	64·5	64·8	4,54,861	24,40,640
	Total of previous year	4,653	64,554	69,207	70,561	1,495	69,066	2,669	62,264	61,972	1,972	69,466	15	5,620	8	5,607	99·7	97·4	3,69·9	4,37,015	24,40,640

Cuttack ...	Road Cess ...	14,694	64,613	64,725	79,179	1,466	77,771	19,077	97,994	934	66,455	9,497	9,664	13,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	14,693	64,613	64,725	79,179	1,464	77,771	19,077	97,994	934	66,455	9,497	9,664	13,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29,127	1,29,225	...	1,58,358	2,930	1,55,542	38,154	1,93,988	1,868	1,32,910	18,994	19,328	26,212	...	96,290	84·9	109·8	3,85,351	3,85,351	3,85,351	33,57,897
	Total of previous year	34,460	1,23,471	1,29,471	1,52,930	3,336	1,49,595	39,205	1,88,800	2,444	1,35,461	6,694	20,484	22,198	...	95,158	82·3	82·3	3,67,284	5,67,284	5,67,284	33,57,897
Balasore ...	Road Cess ...	2,931	36,214	30,343	36,083	888	37,781	1,861	39,674	511	30,722	463	2,496	3,633	17	2,946	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	2,934	36,214	30,343	36,083	888	37,781	1,861	39,674	511	30,722	463	2,496	3,633	17	2,946	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,865	72,787	...	77,977	1,776	75,561	3,784	79,149	1,022	61,444	926	4,992	7,266	34	5,891	92·1	95·3	4,17,851	4,17,851	4,17,851	33,05,365
	Total of previous year	6,870	72,656	72,656	77,257	2,054	75,542	3,471	67,013	1,897	72,705	1,385	3,161	4,569	39	4,570	71·5	89·4	4,16,033	4,16,033	4,16,033	33,05,154
Puri ...	Road Cess ...	972	34,512	31,289	35,073	49	35,044	703	35,811	64	34,365	83	657	740	4	726	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	977	34,573	34,330	35,094	50	35,044	703	35,810	67	34,369	84	657	741	6	732	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,949	69,084	...	70,167	99	70,088	1,406	71,621	130	68,737	167	1,314	1,481	10	1,471	99·4	99·4	1,07·6	1,07·6	1,07·6	13,77,881
	Total of previous year	2,040	68,478	68,478	70,518	102	70,416	1,200	69,946	89	66,993	140	1,450	1,679	38	1,632	93·1	97·9	1,06·6	1,06·6	1,06·6	13,78,386
Khurdah ...	Road Cess ...	1,994	31,139	30,691	33,144	1,745	31,493	1,791	48,178	1,775	31,914	...	1,263	1,263	...	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,994	31,131	30,691	33,144	1,742	31,492	1,791	48,178	1,775	31,914	...	1,263	1,263	...	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,988	1,04,261	...	1,06,289	3,487	1,02,984	3,583	96,356	3,550	1,03,828	...	2,526	2,526	...	2,526*	100*	97·44	1,01·4	1,01·4	1,01·4	13,81,911
	Total of previous year	3,744	1,01,503	1,01,363	1,05,107	2,547	1,02,560	3,767	94,04	3,407	1,01,833	11	2,915	2,926	...	2,926	98·7	98·9	1,00·4	1,00·4	1,00·4	13,81,907
Lohardaga ...	Road Cess ...	8,329	47,954	47,284	55,613	2	55,611	8,339	80,975	2	43,304	...	7,300	7,300	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	8,330	47,954	47,284	55,614	2	55,612	8,339	80,975	2	43,305	...	7,310	7,312	...	7,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	16,659	94,908	...	1,11,227	4	1,11,224	16,678	1,61,950	4	86,609	...	14,610	14,612	...	14,610	100·0	84·6	1,02·3	1,02·3	1,02·3	13,82,006
	Total of previous year	10,808	94,905	94,905	1,05,713	1	1,05,165	10,988	77,808	3	86,560	...	15,000	15,003	...	15,459	100·0	89·5	97·5	97·5	97·5	13,82,000
Palamau ...	Road Cess ...	1,395	18,270	18,488	20,507	788	19,497	1,383	19,277	872	18,529	...	2,107	2,107	...	2,107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	1,395	18,271	18,488	20,507	788	19,495	1,383	19,278	879	18,534	...	2,107	2,107	...	2,107	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,790	36,541	...	40,507	1,576	38,992	2,766	38,555	1,751	36,473	...	4,214	4,214	200*	4,214	95·0	69·2	69,392	69,392	69,392	6,34,416
	Total of previous year	4,665	37,779	37,779	42,344	1,264	41,180	4,650	33,794	1,564	39,818	5	5,761	5,769	...	5,760	69·0	69·4	1,05·6	1,05·6	1,05·6	6,34,350
Manbhum ...	Road Cess ...	3,413	47,282	46,629	59,024	...	59,024	3,843	82,184	3	35,564	47	11,693	11,743	283	11,726	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	3,413	47,282	46,629	59,024	...	59,024	3,844	82,184	3	35,564	48	11,693	11,745	283	11,726	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,826	94,564	...	1,01,688	...	1,01,388	6,719	64,368	6	71,128	95	23,386	23,488	566	23,452	69·96	73·2	1,18,464	1,18,464	1,18,464	13,82,396
	Total of previous year	34,257	93,586	93,926	1,13,846	10	1,13,538	34,145	76,943	3	1,13,988	144	6,406	6,550	47	6,503	99·5	99·4	1,12·5	1,12·5	1,12·5	14,04,326
Singhbhum ...	Road Cess ...	88	4,738	4,740	4,826	...	4,826	111	4,937	...	4,792	78	41	119	69	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess ...	89	4,738	4,740	4,826	...	4,826	111	4,937	...	4,792	78	41	119	69	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	177	9,476	...	9,652	...	9,652	222	9,874	...	9,584	156	82	238	138	100	17·69	99·4	99·3	99·3	99·3	1,40,775
	Total of previous year	342	9,480	9,480	9,744	...	9,744	358	9,813	...	9,450	156	82	237	137	100	17·69	99·4	99·3	99·3	99·3	1,40,775
Total of all districts.	Road Cess ...	27,926	412,161	401,452	480,599	6,731	473,868	43,778	642,353	6,752	374,319	1,383	100,454	108,589	1,016	101,716	72·6	84·8	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	1,36,75,3
	Public Works Cess ...	27,926	412,161	401,452	480,599	6,731	473,868	43,778	642,353	6,752	374,319	1,383	100,454	108,589	1,016	101,716	72·6	84·8	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	1,36,75,3
	Total ...	55,852	824,322	802,904	961,198	13,462	947,736	87,556	1,284,706	13,504	748,638	2,766	200,908	217,178	2,032	203,432	72·6	84·8	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	2,73,50,6
	Total of previous year	86,485	820,185	820,185	907,487	8,145,280	899,207	1,42,268	1,14,760	13,017	1,42,268	2,765	12,480	15,245	1,000	14,245	93·4	93·4	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	2,73,50,6
	GRAND TOTALS.	1,42,337	1,644,507	1,623,089	1,941,797	21,793	1,919,004	2,30,334	2,927,059	20,256	1,123,957	4,149	301,362	325,767	3,048	305,148	72·6	84·8	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	4,10,25,9
		1,42,337	1,644,507	1,623,089	1,941,797	21,793	1,919,004	2,30,334	2,927,059	20,256	1,123,957	4,149	301,362	325,767	3,048	305,148	93·4	93·4	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	4,10,25,9
		1,70,189	2,468,829	2,425,541	2,903,395	35,255	2,868,140	3,17,890	4,211,765	33,760	1,872,276	6,915	502,270	543,035	5,080	508,580	82·7	89·1	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	6,83,76,5
		1,70,189	2,468,829	2,425,541	2,903,395	35,255	2,868,140	3,17,890	4,211,765	33,760	1,872,276	6,915	502,270	543,035	5,080	508,580	93·4	93·4	9,73,3	9,73,3	9,73,3	6,83,76,5

* Corrected figures.

Review of demands and collections.

The percentages of current collections are specially low in the first three districts. The short collections in Manbhum are adequately accounted for by the arrears of the Pachet Raja, whose property is being taken over as an encumbered estate. In Faridpur it is explained that the order to assess at the increased rate fixed at the revaluation was received too late to permit of the realization of the increased demand in time. Both in this district and in Backergunge there was distress from the floods of 1893, and this must have affected the collections. It is observed, however, that Backergunge shows an improvement over the previous year. In explanation of the short collections in Patna, it is stated that the opium weighments began after the close of the year, and thus the raiyats who pay their rents from what they get for their opium, were unable to meet their landlords' dues within the year. This is an instance of the fallacy of using a general cause to explain a particular effect; and in any case it does not excuse the zamindars for delay in paying their cesses. The poor results in Champaran are attributed to default by some of the principal land-holders and zamindars; in Monghyr to floods, and to the fact that a large sum (Rs. 7,474) collected on the 31st March could not be credited in the treasury, that day being a Sunday; in Jessore, which shows an improvement as compared with the previous two years, to the non-payment by certain Rajas, and the difficulty in realising cesses due from rent-free tenures; in the 24-Parganas, Pabna, and Rajshahi to the effect of the 15 days' grace allowed for payments; and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no coercive measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. These two latter excuses apply to all districts in all years, and afford no explanation of default in any particular year. It was observed last year that by a simple arrangement the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace might be eliminated from the returns, and a test of efficiency laid down, to which no exception could be taken, and the Board undertake to give effect to this in the current year.

The districts in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed were Saran, Hooghly, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Bankura, Cuttack, Murshidabad, Darbhanga, Purnea, Shahabad and Burdwan. Except for two years in Saran, Hooghly and Purnea, and one year in Cuttack, in the case of arrear collections, and for one year in Shahabad, in the case of current collections, all these districts have fallen short of the standards prescribed by Government during the last three years. No specific reason is assigned for the poor collections in Saran; those in Hooghly are attributed, among other causes, to the fact that at the recent revaluation, rent-free holdings paying cess up to Re. 1 per annum were included in the estates within which they were situated, and the holders were ordered not to pay cesses direct; but the zamindars did not receive notice in regard to these holdings, and were not aware what additional cess they had to collect and pay on account of them. The reasons ascribed for the poor results in Muzaffarpur are (*a*) that owing to the cadastral survey the raiyats attempted to reduce their rents and the proprietors refused to accept the diminished rent offered; and (*b*) that the money-lenders after a favourable harvest tried to recover from the raiyats sums lent in previous years: the reference to the cadastral survey can scarcely be correct, as the collections in this district have all along been bad. In Gaya the failure of the seven-anna share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year, the confusion in the cess accounts, and the tendency of the people to defer payment in consequence of the legal opinion that three years is the outside limit within which arrears of cess can be recovered, are said to have affected the collections. The collections suffered in Bankura, as a large number of petty rent-free tenures could not be traced. The reasons assigned for the bad collections in Murshidabad are the difficulty in tracing owners of rent-free tenures and their property, and the impracticability of taking coercive measures during the year. In Darbhanga and Burdwan it is explained that the majority of proprietors are not inclined to pay till their property is in imminent danger of sale for arrears. In Shahabad the poor results are ascribed to a late and deficient harvest and to the non-payment of cesses within the year by certain large zamindars; the last excuse indicates a want of activity in the Collector's establishment. The falling off in arrear collections

in Cuttack was due to the fact that the Collector misunderstood the order of the Board of Revenue that certificates for petty demands should be issued once in two or three years only. The Collector of Mymensingh appears to have abstained from issuing certificates under a similar erroneous impression.

Arrears to the extent of Rs. 27,772 became barred by limitation in 10 districts, Gaya heading the list with Rs. 23,453, followed by Darbhanga (Rs. 1,628) and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,442). The omission to realize was due in Gaya partly to confusion in the cess accounts, dating from 1889, which ought to have been detected long before this, and partly to lax supervision in the cess collection office; and in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur apparently, to the neglect to file certificates in time.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	39,294	36,672
Filed during the year	76,034	85,914
Total for disposal	1,15,328	1,22,586
Cancelled on objection	1,409	1,042
Struck off	4,115	6,496
Fully discharged	73,158	74,521
Pending at close of year	36,646	40,617
Sales effected	1,087	1,105
Sales set aside	62	32

The number of cases for disposal was larger than in the previous year; the number disposed of was also greater; but as disposals did not keep pace with institutions, the number pending at the close of the year was larger than in the preceding year.

The only district in which a complete revaluation was brought to a close during the year was Burdwan. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr and Puri. The revaluation operations in Burdwan, which had extended over six years, resulted in a valuation of Rs. 66,37,823, against Rs. 62,47,486 at the previous valuation, giving an increase of 6 per cent., or nearly Rs. 19,000, in the annual demand. The increase in the year under review was, however, only Rs. 2,000, as the revaluation was not finished till November 1894. The total cost of the revaluation amounted to Rs. 63,730, or 3½ years' purchase of the increase obtained in the annual demand. The only districts in which the revaluation resulted in a decrease were Chittagong and Saran. Valuation or revaluation work was in progress in 18 districts when the year closed.

The following figures compare the gross rental at first assessment, with the gross rental in 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	15,11,74,604
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	15,36,83,959

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,25,15,527, or 17·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1894-95 as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

Land Revenue.

Standards of collections.

DURING the year 1894-95 certain districts came up to the standards prescribed for collection of the land revenue in various classes of estates, and other districts fell more or less grievously short of them. The Board was desired to lay more stress on the personal responsibility of those Collectors who fail to attain the minimum percentages required.

Financial results.

The current demand on account of the land revenue of the Lower Provinces for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,91,318	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,65,896	3,22,61,833
II.—Temporarily ditto ...	26,91,601	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,713	28,21,620
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	31,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777	34,84,498
Total ...	3,81,67,697	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,386	3,85,67,851

The current demand, which is the real test whether the land revenue of a province is progressing, was higher than in the year 1893-94 by Rs. 82,465. The increase in four years amounted to three lakhs of rupees in Class III (estates held direct by Government), and was derived from resettlements of Government estates, the revision of khas mahal rent rolls, and the transfer of estates to this class.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same period of five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	3,81,67,697	22,46,426	4,04,14,123	3,67,33,458	18,24,435	3,85,85,893	43,068	14,39,552	3,54,312	17,85,164	95·47	101·3	96·2
1891-92 ...	3,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,60,87,633	13,32,760	3,83,40,403	50,166	11,67,048	3,14,473	14,81,518	96·15	100·46	96·92
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,733	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,556	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,21,500	95·71	99·46	96·48
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,948	4,00,97,034	3,72,05,596	12,30,748	3,84,45,253	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,07,258	15,32,376	95·87	99·89	96·93
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·95	99·84	96·48

Collections, balances, and remissions.

While the current demand increased by Rs. 82,465 over that of 1893-94, the current collections rose by only Rs. 6,742, so that the percentage of current collections on current demand receded from 96·66 to 96·48 (the same percentage as in 1892-93). The average percentage of column 14 of this

statement for five years is nearly 96·55. This is a considerable improvement over the percentages of the years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90, which were 95·37, 92·97, and 95·02 respectively. The collection of arrears increased by nearly Rs. 60,000, so that the total collections were about Rs. 66,000 higher than in 1893-94. The current balances are higher by Rs. 62,344, while the arrear balances were diminished by Rs. 56,840, so that the total balances are about Rs. 5,500 higher. As in four years the balances have been reduced by 2½ lakhs, there is no discredit in the fall in the percentage recorded in column 13. The remissions were Rs. 86,741, of which over Rs. 80,000 were in Class III. The remissions of grace were Rs. 40,769, granted, as usual, on account of failure of crops and local causes, chiefly in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore.

Permanently-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in Class I was Rs. 3,29,57,552, of which Rs. 3,23,14,102 were collected. The percentage, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 98·32, as compared with 98·12, 97·86, and 98·41 in preceding years. Even with the adjustment above indicated, the collections fell short of the prescribed standard of 99 per cent. Fourteen districts failed to attain that standard, and eight of these were below 98 per cent. In 1893-94 Patna and Shahabad only collected 89·06 and 88·23 per cent. respectively: in 1894-95 they were even less successful, the percentages being 88·27 and 86·96. The balances in these districts were enormous, amounting to Rs. 1,65,404 and Rs. 2,03,832, and the explanation offered was the necessity of taking proceedings under the sale law. The Board was informed that this considerable and repeated delay in the payments of revenue deserved its particular attention. In the collections of the arrear demand nine districts failed to attain to 99 per cent. on the balances, and three of them were under 90 per cent. Champaran was again the worst of all; but the balance of Rs. 15,603 was attributable to the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Department, which were under adjustment. The total due from Wards' estates has fallen year by year, and is now only Rs. 7,579, of which the greater part is due from the Sheohar estate in Champaran, which suffered by the embezzlement of its remittances in past years, and the concealment of the defalcation by frauds in the tauzi office.

Temporarily-settled estates.

In the case of temporarily-settled estates the minimum standard of 95 per cent. on the arrear demand has been attained this year as regards estates settled with proprietors, and nearly so as regards leased private estates:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Settled with proprietors ...	1893-94 ...	94·77	84·99	94·20
	1894-95 ...	93·39	95·34	93·49
(*b*) Private estates leased to farmers ...	1893-94 ...	80·26	40·02	70·79
	1894-95 ...	76·72	94·25	79·98
(*c*) Government estates leased to farmers	1893-94 ...	85·16	76·26	83·71
	1894-95 ...	85·59	77·90	84·44
Total ...	1893-94 ...	92·38	75·95	91·05
	1894-95 ...	91·31	88·02	91·06

The total demand, current and arrear, from these estates was Rs. 30,58,726 against Rs. 30,58,092, and the total collections Rs. 27,85,316 against

Rs. 27,84,531 of the previous year. The arrear collections from estates settled with proprietors and private estates leased to farmers showed an improvement, but the current collections in both these sub-classes were worse than in 1893-94. The total collections from estates leased to farmers were better, and the unfavourable notice taken by Government of the financial results of farming out estates seems to have produced some effect. The remissions in 1894-95 fell from Rs. 31,332 to Rs. 5,270, but the balances increased from Rs. 2,37,206 to Rs. 2,68,140. The current collections were below the standard in 28 districts (the same number as 1893-94) under one or more of the three heads. Puri, Midnapore, Shahabad, Backergunge, Khulna, showed the worst results as regards the amount of arrears, and the 24-Parganas as regards the proportion of the demand collected. The arrears were entirely collected in 17 districts, but in 18 the standard was not reached in one or more of the heads. On the whole the improvement in the management of temporarily-settled estates was infinitesimal.

Estates held direct by Government.

In Class III, or estates held direct by Government, the current demand increased from Rs. 34,08,777 to Rs. 34,84,498, and the total demand from Rs. 40,54,015 to Rs. 41,17,668. The collections increased, especially of the arrears, so that the total was Rs. 34,09,907: the remissions were less, but the current and total balances were much greater, so that the percentages of collections, both current and total, fell from 87·63 to 85·74, and from 83·16 to 82·81, respectively. The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year:—

Sub-class.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1893-94 ...	76·51	48·02	65·72
	1894-95 ...	67·14	56·71	63·78
(*b*) Owned by Government ...	1893-94 ...	89·61	69·39	87·04
	1894-95 ...	89·11	73·34	87·32
Total ...	1893-94 ...	87·63	59·53	83·16
	1894-95 ...	85·74	66·66	82·81

The prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was nearly attained, as last year, in the current collections of Government estates; but otherwise it has been regarded as a counsel of perfection if it has ever been remembered at all. In 21 districts, as against 16 last year, the standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in 12 more it was attained under one or other of the sub-classes: explanations more or less unsatisfactory were offered in the other cases. In Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Purnea the current collections from the estates held direct and owned by Government were between 60·36 and 78·10 of the current demand, while in Saran and Monghyr they fell as low as 35·11 and 53·01. The enormous balance of Rs. 1,19,723 of the current demand was shown against Midnapore; it is said to be due principally to the backwardness of collections in the Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates, where heavy damage had been caused by flood. At the same time there were heavy arrears, amounting to Rs. 85,857, outstanding against the same estates and in course of realisation. The Board was informed that the constant recurrence of these heavy balances was a blot on the administration, and that it should be remedied.

Revenue and rent money-orders.

The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-orders has again advanced, if the increase in the number of orders be taken as the test; but the amount of revenue paid by them was actually less than in the year 1893-94. The number of orders increased from 160,892 to 192,984 in four years, but the average value fell during the same period from Rs. 9-11 to Rs. 8-8. The following table shows the variations in the working of the system during the last five years:—

YEAR.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs. A.
1890-91 ...	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92 ...	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93 ...	183,403	16,35,409	8 14
1893-94 ...	190,785	16,46,450	8 10
1894-95 ...	192,984	16,39,658	8 8

The system of payment of rent by money-orders, which had been in force since 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the whole of the Tenancy Act is in force, rather receded than advanced during the year. The following table gives the available statistics:—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 ditto	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 ditto	40,822	5,87,373	13,879	1,46,363

As previously, about one-third of the money-orders issued, representing about one-quarter of the amount tendered, were refused. The system is said to be unpopular with the landlords, and to be only resorted to by tenants who are on bad terms with them. From this point of view it is not desirable to see a larger number of such money-orders issued, but the system is a great benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to need it.

Operation of the sale laws.

The following statement shows succinctly, so far as it can be gauged by figures, the working of the sale laws during the years indicated:—

YEAR.	Number of estates and shares liable to sale.	SOLD.			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	15,532	1,015	353	1,868	8·8	1,52,802	41,825	9,03,681
1892-93	16,013	940	325	1,355	8·61	1,38,912	47,640	10,06,773
1893-94	16,239	991	438	1,429	8·7	1,43,682	45,051	10,72,584
1894-95	16,275	950	516	1,466	9·6	1,93,872	72,624	11,11 324

These figures show that the law was enforced somewhat more strictly than in preceding years, though the fact that less than one out of ten estates and shares liable to sale was actually sold proves the moderation with which the law is worked. The increase in the number of sales was entirely in that of the shares sold. There were extraordinary differences in the prices realised, varying from 200 times the Government revenue in the Government estate of Panchannagram in the 24-Parganas, to one or two years' purchase in Backergunge and Noakhali. The stricter mode of administering the law, reported to have been introduced last year in Mymensingh and Saran, has had the effect of reducing the number of defaults, and similar measures have been taken in Dacca. Thus in Saran the defaults fell from 1,641 to 967, and the sales from 184 to 66: in Mymensingh the defaults were 1,085 and the sales 102 in 1893-94, and 744 and 50 respectively in 1894-95. The benefit to the people themselves of a strict working of the law is obvious. This year the largest number of defaults occurred in Shahabad 1,936, and Muzaffarpur 1,418. These districts were bad in this respect last year also. In Patna, Monghyr, and Backergunge, too, the statistics were unsatisfactory, and greater attention should be paid to the subject. Altogether 319 appeals against sales were made to the Commissioners, 109 sales were annulled by them, and in 27 cases recommendations were made for the annulment of sales by Government. The percentage of sales to defaults was, as usual, highest in Chittagong, reaching 30·7; and it was high also in Backergunge, Dacca, and Nadia. The attention of the Board was drawn to the fact that the orders to the effect that the sales for the arrears of one kist day should take place before the next kist day have not been universally observed: but the new tauzi procedure, when it has come into working order, is expected to improve the existing arrangements and put the whole system of revenue payments and recoveries on a better footing.

With regard to the suggestion of the Commissioner of Patna that section 18 of Act XI of 1859 should be amended so as to give power to a Collector to inflict a fine, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to advocate a reconsideration of the question of legislating to amend the revenue sale law. There are other changes regarded by other officers as equally important; and the Government is now considering whether it is not desirable, with a view to securing more uniformity of procedure, that the discretion in allowing defaulters to pay after the sale day has been fixed, given to Collectors by the law, should be restricted by executive orders.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending— More than six months.	Pending— Less than six months.	Pending— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	510	1,507	2,017	1,552	48	417	46
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	4,653	18,885	23,538	17,611	2,065	3,842	5,927
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,281	4,272	5,553	4,437	323	703	1,116
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	774	8,840	9,614	8,867	122	625	747
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	37,431	83,811	121,242	86,490	11,857	28,896	40,742
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	5,550	8,157	13,707	8,615	3,450	1,642	5,092
All other demands under section 7	11,153	28,012	39,165	28,133	2,345	8,687	11,032
Total ... 1894-95 ...	61,352	153,484	214,836	149,705	20,230	44,901	65,131
Total ... 1893-94 ...	70,357	143,886	214,243	152,386	23,278	38,579	61,857

The number of certificates filed rose by 9,598, from 143,886 to 153,484: the increase occurred in most of the classes of demands. The total number for disposal was slightly in excess of last year, but the disposals were 2,681 less: thus the arrears increased from 61,857 to 65,131. The number of water-rate

certificates fell off in all three Divisions, which testifies to the better working of the Irrigation Department:—

		Number filed in 1892-93.	Number filed in 1893-94.	Number filed in 1894-95.
Orissa Division	...	7,991	6,667	5,683
Patna "	...	2,914	2,219	2,506
Burdwan "	...	1,237	2,046	651
Total	...	12,142	10,932	8,840

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses rose from 77,500 to 86,716, the increase being specially marked in Hooghly, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Bankura. The Lieutenant-Governor, after his visit to Midnapore in February 1895, drew the Board's special attention to the mal-administration of the certificate establishment in the Midnapore district; and it is hoped that improvement will be reported next year from this district as well as from Hooghly, and from the districts of the Presidency Division regarding which unfavourable remarks were made by the Commissioner. The whole subject of the Recovery of Public Demands came under review during the year in connection with the passing of Act I (B.C.) of 1895; and it is hoped that the creation of the Arrear Collection Department, and the revision of the Certificate Department's establishment now in progress, will facilitate the recovery of Government dues in the future.

The decrease which occurred last year in the total number of cases in which compulsory measures of sale were necessary has been continued, the number having fallen from 3,818 to 3,320. Demands were paid upon mere issue of notices in 45,780 cases, as compared with 44,827 in 1893-94. In only eight districts were persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands, the number so punished being 12. Taking all demands together, 41 persons were imprisoned, against 34 last year, and of these 20 were released after a short time on payment of their debts. All District Officers were desired to bear in mind the injunction of Government that no one should be imprisoned for debt unless there is some admixture of fraud in the default.

New Establishment Rules.

Certificate Department.—Effect was given to the orders of Government sanctioning the formation of a separate establishment for certificate work in each district and the entertainment, from the 1st April 1894, of a fixed permanent staff calculated at 1,200 cases per man on the average number of cases instituted in previous years. It was found necessary to make various changes during the year in the strength of the establishment allowed in certain districts; and ultimately the Lieutenant-Governor decided that the whole question of the establishment to be entertained in each district should be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained in the working of the department during the year. Instructions were accordingly issued to the Board in May 1895, directing them to take this subject into their consideration and to submit their proposals to Government in an amalgamated form for the whole Province.

Land Registration.

The following statement shows the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation during the year:—

1	2	3			4	5	6
Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 33).	Number of Applications under Section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1893-94.	Percentage during 1892-93.
		(a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.			
Burdwan	50,044	1,467	1,668	3,135	6·2	6·7	6·5
Presidency	65,006	2,040	1,542	3,582	5·6	7·3	5·2
Rajshahi	26,925	986	806	1,794	6·6	6·3	7·0
Dacca	90,464	6,516	5,475	11,991	12·0	9·3	8·2
Chittagong	184,598	4,078	5,667	10,645	5·7	4·2	4·1
Patna	257,643	10,714	11,128	21,842	7·5	8·5	6·4
Bhagalpur	96,614	1,121	1,666	2,787	2·9	3·5	3·8
Orissa	100,694	4,081	5,218	9,299	5·7	6·1	4·3
Chota Nagpur	4,211	191	169	360	8·5	11·7	3·5
Total ...	973,190	32,094	33,341	65,435	6·7	6·6	5·8
Total for 1893-94 ...	973,132	34,141	30,851	64,992	6·6		

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a very slight increase from 6·6 to 6·7, the increase being specially marked in the Dacca Division, and in a less degree in Chittagong, due to more energetic efforts of the Collectors of those Divisions to secure registration. The cess revaluation and settlement proceedings also greatly assisted in stimulating registration. The total number of cases disposed of was 63,298, against 61,428 in 1893-94. The plan of working through the panchayats was successful in one pargana, and it was suggested that it might be extended elsewhere.

Partitions.

The partition work elsewhere being comparatively small, the statement below contains the particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions only:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,545	1,510	327	264	1,872	1,774	402	545	1,229
Bhagalpur	101	115	42	75	143	190	23	58	132
Dacca	441	418	113	126	554	544	136	162	382

In consequence of the survey-settlement operations in the Patna Division, the number of partition cases instituted materially diminished, while the number disposed of rose, so that the arrears were lower; but there were cases still pending of 26 and 23 years' standing. In the Bhagalpur Division more work was done, but the arrears increased. In the Dacca Division also more cases were disposed of, and the pending cases were fewer; but Government found it necessary during the year to take special notice of the careless conduct of the partition of the Bhowal pargana, which had dragged on for 11 years at great expense. The Bill to amend the law relating to partition of estates has advanced a stage during the year, and is now in the hands of the Board for further consideration of certain points: it is hoped that when it is passed into law the enormous delays now complained of will cease to exist.

Land acquisition.

The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	121 3 20	65 14 6	37,854 8 0
Irrigation	679 3 2	275 5 9	77,832 14 6
Municipalities	77 0 37	73 0 4	74,805 6 10
Railways	2,525 1 15	1,174 1 5	5,47,824 10 11
District Boards	112 3 15	79 2 3	22,520 1 3
Chaukidars' jagir lands ...	11 2 13	1 6 1	1,169 3 3
Lands for Port Commissioners ...	8 3 14	6 4 7	12,860 7 9
Grand Total ...	3,537 1 36	1,675 2 11	7,74,867 4 6

The land acquired for Government was again less than in preceding years: and the whole area acquired was only rather more than half of that taken up in

1893-94. Excluding in both years certain projects carried out at abnormally high prices, the average cost per acre amounts to Rs. 184 per acre in 1894-95 against Rs. 186 in 1893-94. During the year the acquisition of land was undertaken for the head works of the Howrah water-supply at Serampore, for the recreation ground in Marcus Square in Calcutta, and for a branch line of the East Indian Railway in Burdwan. The main work of the year was the acquisition of lands for the Assam-Bengal Railway in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Tippera. Land was also taken up for the East Coast Railway in Cuttack and Puri and for the Orissa irrigation works. Except in the case of one Land Acquisition Officer, it is not stated whether the standard number of cases a month has been maintained: the Board has been informed that it is desirable that this point should never be overlooked.

Kanungos and patwaris.

The question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records is still under consideration, but no scheme has yet been submitted, and the new settlement does not come into effect until September 1897. In Cuttack all the kanungos but one were trained by the officer in charge of the Orissa survey, and have qualified themselves in surveying. The same officer, Mr. Ewing, has had the sarbarahkars of Khurda under training, with a view to the revision of the village records and of the settlement which is about to expire. In Balasore 9 out of 12 kanungos have produced certificates of efficiency. The sarbarahkars of Angul, who are bound to perform the functions of patwaris, were furnished with copies of the maps of the villages and called upon to supply returns of mutations in forms prescribed by the Commissioner. Returns were filed for 322 villages during the year. In connection with the question of the agency to be employed in Bihar for the maintenance of the settlement records, the repeal or retention of the old Patwari Regulations was much discussed. Sir Charles Elliott strongly urged the desirability of abolishing the patwaris in Bihar, but the Government of India decided not to repeal the Regulations. The correspondence was published *in extenso* in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

The Collectors applied for Rs. 1,16,900 as advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883. Rupees 84,100 were allotted to them for distribution, and they disbursed only Rs. 35,620. It is said that in Burdwan the excellent harvest enabled people to carry out improvements by means of their own resources; but if this be the correct explanation, it is not understood why the collection of revenue did not reach the prescribed standard in Government and temporarily-settled estates in this district. In previous years such large sums as Rs. 35,350 and Rs. 24,050 were expended in Gaya on works specially required in that district for irrigation; last year the small expenditure of Rs. 4,100 attracted notice, and this year it is satisfactory that Rs. 15,000 were spent as advances. The opening balance of the 1st April 1894 was Rs. 1,96,708 and the closing balance of 1894-95, Rs. 1,82,075. The balances, *i.e.*, the sums which were due and ought to have been paid in the year, were largest in Bankura, Gaya, and Saran. In Bankura Rs. 12,172 principal and Rs. 1,973 interest for previous years were due; the collections were only Rs. 8,148, and Rs. 6,105 principal and interest remain outstanding from what ought to have been collected in the year. In Gaya Rs. 23,063 principal and Rs. 4,503 interest should have been paid in the year: the total collections were Rs. 25,027, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,190 only in the year. In Saran the figures were lower than before, but the balance on the year was greater, amounting to Rs. 3,150.

Advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

The sums advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 fell from Rs. 1,93,070 to Rs. 1,13,201 in the two years previous, and now to Rs. 50,143. The following districts took the largest sums, viz., Monghyr Rs. 16,387 for loans to help the poorer raiyats to cultivate the *rabi* where the *bhadoi* crops in the Begusarai and Sadar subdivisions had been almost wholly destroyed by the floods of August 1894; Darbhanga Rs. 6,000 to the raiyats where there was failure of crops owing to heavy floods; Puri Rs. 4,380 (no reason given). Faridpur required Rs. 5,000, and Backergunge Rs. 3,000 to meet the scarcity arising from failure of the *aman* crop in certain localities; in Gaya

Rs. 2,500 were advanced for the purchase of seed, bullocks, &c.; in Cuttack Rs. 2,767 and in Balasore Rs. 1,999 to sufferers from floods. Out of the demand for the year, Rs. 2,33,282 principal and Rs. 33,423 interest, total Rs. 2,66,705, only Rs. 1,48,211 were collected and Rs. 2,402 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,092 on the year's transactions. The percentage of collections on the realisable demand of the year was only 55·5. Two-thirds of the whole arrear of the Province was due from the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

The relations between landlords and tenants do not ordinarily undergo violent changes over a large area in the Lower Provinces, and this year is no exception. The two parties have in the greater part of the country arrived at a *modus vivendi*, only interrupted by special causes. For instance, in Hooghly the disputed succession to the Tarkessur Mohuntship led to riots and disturbances between the supporters of the rival claimants. In Khulna a petty landlord managed to deprive his tenants of their occupancy rights, and was demanding a cess as much again as the rent, on account of the death of his grandmother: he was shot at night while sleeping in his cutcherry. In Rangpur a zamindar adopted, as a means of putting down his raiyats, the plan of letting loose his stud of elephants without mahouts, to wander through the crops. This oppression was discovered by the Commissioner and has been stopped. The Dacca Division is generally the worst for agrarian disturbances. In the Maharaja of Shushang's estate an attempt to enhance rents ended in a murder, and the Maharaja and his tenants have been bound down to keep the peace: and the most disturbed parts of the estate are to be quieted by the introduction of a survey and record of rights. In Backergunge the exaction of illegal cesses and excessive subinfeudation continue to create ill-will between landlords and tenants; but surveys and records of rights are coming to be recognized as a panacea for the settlement of disputes, and as a golden bridge to bring the zamindar out of the slough of no-rent combinations. A fatal riot took place in an estate purchased by the Nawab of Dacca; whereupon that nobleman, much to his credit, returned the estate to the vendor. Local disturbances were reported on the estates of the Maksudpur Raja and the Madhuban and Madhubani Babus in the Patna Division regarding division and appraisement of crops and rights to land; and in the Bhagalpur Division, on the Lachmipur estate and those of Mr. Maling Grant and the Chanchal Raja, there was much friction between the landlords and their tenants. In Balasore, certain of the zamindars behaved well and liberally on the occasion of the high floods of July 1894. In Chota Nagpur the majority of the landlords are described as ignorant and unable or unwilling to do *anything* to improve their estates. In Manbhum the relations between the European zamindars and their tenants are said to be still unsatisfactory, but those between Messrs. Watson and the ghatwals have improved. The Kolhan settlement is said to be judiciously conducted, and has caused no alarm in the minds of the Kols.

Operation of the Tenancy Act.

As in previous years, the Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. On the 22nd August 1894, Act (B.C) of 1894, being an Act to remove doubts which had arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates, and to amend the Tenancy Act of 1885, was passed into law. This Act removed a doubt which existed as to the date from which proceedings may be undertaken with a view to the resettlement of the land revenue in temporarily-settled areas and of rents in Government estates, and as to the date from which it may be said that a resettlement of land revenue is being made in any local area. The Act provides that fair rents settled under section 104 (2) of the Tenancy Act, previous to the expiry of a land revenue settlement, shall take effect from the date on which the new settlement of land revenue comes into force; and has removed an obstacle which existed to the resettlement of fair rents in Orissa and Chittagong before the expiration of the current settlements of the land revenue. A Bill for the application of the Tenancy Act, adapted to the circumstances of the Chota Nagpur Division, and for the commutation of predial services and conditions, has been remitted to the Commissioner for further consideration.

The following statement shows the operation of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the Province:—

Divisions.	Transfer of Tenures.			Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 20.	Apportionment of division of produce where rent is paid in kind, section 48 and 70.	Redemption of incumbrements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for railways or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (1).	Written permission to sublet, section 90.	Application by Collector to measure land, section 92.	Applications by Collector to measure tenants' holdings, section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of tenants' holdings, under section 94 (a) or 94 (b).	Applications made for settlement of tenants' lands under section 94 (c).	Appeals disposed of by Court, section 146.
	Voluntarily, section 12 (3).	By sale in execution of decree, sections 13 (2) and 14.	By succession, section 12.											
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan	4,916	78	114	251	11	137	...	18	...	...	7	...	1	
Presidency	5,838	152	934	...	1	15	...	8	...	...	7	8	...	
Rajshahi	811	226	23	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	
Dacca	2,201	982	224	1	1	14	...	9	...	...	16	...	...	
Chittagong	2,637	726	285	...	...	27	...	9	...	...	1	...	22	
Patna	918	...	5	11	383	76	1	1,093	1	...	46	...	15	
Bhagalpur	1,110	...	3	...	80	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1894-95 ...	18,227	1,977	901	263	479	638	1	1,214	1	...	80	3	38	
Do. for 1893-94 ...	20,789	2,142	895	100	892	484	3	1,087	...	...	63	...	78	

There was a considerable falling off in the number of tenures voluntarily transferred, viz., from 20,780 to 18,237: it is reported to be due to the restriction of the issue of these notices to permanent tenures and raiyats' holdings at fixed rates, and to the discontinuance of the issue of notices in cases of transfer of fractional parts of tenures. A special report on the effect of the Tenancy Act on transfers of estates, tenures, and holdings generally, was submitted during the year, and further statistics have been called for. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept "landlords' fees" still continues. There were 80 applications, against 63 in the year 1893-94, for surveys and the preparation of records of rights—40 in Government and 40 in private estates. The resources of the Province are strained by the effort to depute a sufficient number of experienced and qualified officers to carry out these operations, and it is necessary in some cases to postpone the work till the completion of other settlements sets free the requisite staff.

Rent suits.

The number of suits before revenue courts under the rent laws for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	33	28	...	5
Jelpaiguri	4,709	3,861	...	848
Cuttack	3,582	3,261	...	321
Puri	2,939	2,374	...	565
Balasore	2,460	2,849	389	...
Angul	13	...	...	13
Hazaribagh	3,071	3,049	...	22
Lohardaga	7,626	8,057	431	...
Singhbhum	319	313	...	6
Manbhum	5,579	6,008	429	...
Palamau	237	318	81	...
Total ...	30,568	30,118	1,330	1,780

The fluctuations are not remarkable, and no special cause can be assigned for the net decrease of 450 cases.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

During the greater part of the year 1894-95, duties were collected under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, which imposes duty on all articles except cotton goods. The latter were, however, made dutiable from the end of December 1894 by Act XVI of 1894, which also revised the tariff fixed in March of that year. The imposition of duty on imported cotton goods involved the passing of the Cotton Duties Act, XVIII of 1894, under which a countervailing excise duty is levied on such of the cotton manufactures of India as compete with imports from England, yarns not finer than 20*s.* being exempted. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has been entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Act in respect of the cotton mills in Bengal.

Customs duty.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years, and in the years before and after the reduction of import duties on the 10th March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,991	44,87,018	26,75,754	28,06,900	31,06,025	35,94,869	37,46,193
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,30,66,656	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,961	2,44,40,899
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	20,89,014	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901	20,36,109
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,78,31,424	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722	3,52,23,201
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,006	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,13,188	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,531	3,12,540
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	70,223	1,02,850	72,886	57,433	53,849
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,83,411	4,35,586	3,36,156	3,55,964	3,66,389
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,74,48,013	2,85,50,883	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758	3,48,56,819

The total net duty collected during the year under report rose from Rs. 2,86,57,758 in the previous year to Rs. 3,48,56,819, or by 21·6 per cent. The increase is mostly due to the re-imposition of customs duty from the 10th March 1894 on all imports except cotton goods, and on the latter articles from the end of December of that year. Compared with 1880-81, the year preceding the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of most import duties, the net receipts of the past year show an increase of Rs. 34,49,724, or 11 per cent. To the increase of about 62 lakhs in the net receipts over those of 1893-94, the import duty on general merchandise contributed nearly 51½ lakhs, the duty on salt about 8 lakhs, and the export duty nearly 3 lakhs. The improvement in duty on salt is attributed to the large imports from Europe and the Red Sea ports, while larger shipments of rice to foreign ports brought in more export duty. The

charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 10,82,456, against Rs. 9,36,157 in 1893-94. The increase is due to the entertainment of an additional establishment in the Calcutta Customs House to cope with the increased work arising from the passing of the Tariff Acts of 1894. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 3,44,21,806, against Rs. 2,82,76,916 in 1893-94, and thus showed an improvement of 21 per cent.

Previous to the 10th March 1894, only arms and ammunition, liquors, mineral oils, opium, and salt were subject to the payment of import duty. As already stated, since that date and from the 27th December 1894, when cotton goods were made dutiable, all imported articles, with a few special exemptions, have been subjected to customs duty. As before, export duty is levied on rice and paddy. The collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Import duty.

		Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1893-94	1,05,248	23	.....	.....	1,05,271
	1894-95	1,62,269	16	.....	.....	1,62,284
Liquors	1893-94	16,42,714	142	96	.....	16,43,972
	1894-95	17,89,146	1,637	.....	.....	17,90,782
Provisions	1893-94	5,440	.....	.....	.....	5,440
	1894-95	1,63,576	90	.....	.....	1,63,677
Spices	1893-94	16,269	.....	.....	.....	16,269
	1894-95	1,64,849	.....	.....	.....	1,64,849
Hardware and cutlery ...	1893-94	11,964	.....	.....	.....	11,964
	1894-95	2,00,096	2,041	.....	.....	2,02,137
Metals	1893-94	43,936	.....	.....	.....	43,936
	1894-95	4,69,056	9	.....	.....	4,69,065
Sugar	1893-94	15,276	.....	.....	.....	15,276
	1894-95	2,69,224	.....	.....	.....	2,69,224
Chemical and drugs	1893-94	8,304	.....	.....	.....	8,304
	1894-95	2,60,336	203	.....	.....	2,60,539
Opium	1893-94	2,110	.....	.....	.....	2,110
	1894-95	2,421	.....	.....	.....	2,421
Oil	1893-94	15,39,906	28,554	15,625	.....	15,84,085
	1894-95	15,96,701	186	15,333	.....	16,02,220
Cotton goods	1893-94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1894-95	17,36,833	.....	.....	.....	17,36,833
Woollen goods and apparel ...	1893-94	16,454	.....	.....	.....	16,454
	1894-95	5,56,833	5	.....	.....	5,56,880
Earthenware and glassware ...	1893-94	12,360	.....	.....	.....	12,360
	1894-95	1,26,228	10	.....	.....	1,26,238
Paints and colours	1893-94	2,410	.....	.....	.....	2,410
	1894-95	58,831	233	.....	.....	59,064
Paper and pasteboards ...	1893-94	3,576	.....	.....	.....	3,576
	1894-95	39,513	19	.....	.....	39,532
Silver bullion, &c.	1893-94	16,686	.....	.....	.....	16,686
	1894-95	4,21,434	.....	.....	.....	4,21,434
Umbrellas	1893-94	2,942	.....	.....	.....	2,942
	1894-95	86,167	.....	.....	.....	86,167
All other articles	1893-94	32,953	4	.....	.....	32,957
	1894-95	6,92,373	663	.....	.....	6,93,036
Total	1893-94	35,40,836	33,243	15,721	.....	35,94,950
	1894-95	87,77,745	5,115	15,333	.....	87,98,193
Salt	1893-94	2,38,35,278	6,23,357	.....	2,04,856	2,36,63,991
	1894-95	2,37,53,226	6,13,991	1,000	72,022	2,44,40,239
GRAND TOTAL	1893-94	2,73,76,474	6,51,770	15,721	2,04,856	2,82,76,916
	1894-95	3,25,31,001	6,19,736	16,333	72,022	3,31,87,092

Export duty.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	15,31,082	18,01,588
Chittagong	24,991	66,595
Orissa ports	1,98,828	1,67,926
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total ...	17,54,901	20,36,109

The total import duty collected rose from Rs. 2,72,58,821 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,31,87,092, an increase of Rs. 59,28,271. This was mostly contributed by cotton duties (17 lakhs) which were levied only from the end of December 1894, and by receipts from other articles recently made dutiable (34 lakhs). The

export duty on rice showed an increase at Calcutta and Chittagong against a decrease of Rs. 30,902 at the Orissa ports, which is attributed to the low rates ruling at Calcutta during the year.

OPIUM.

General.

During the years 1889—93 the opium crop was continuously deficient; that of 1894 was disastrous. It is remarkable that, until the collection of the opium had actually begun, even the most experienced officers had failed to perceive any indication of the serious nature of the falling off in the outturn. The crop report at the end of March estimated the produce in the Bihar Agency at 33,660 maunds, while the actual result was 24,312 maunds at varying consistencies. Mr. Wright closed his tour in the Benares Agency on the 17th April without having noticed that there was any cause for alarm; and the extent of the damage was not realized until the lancing of the poppy had shown how meagre was the secretion of juice from the capsules.

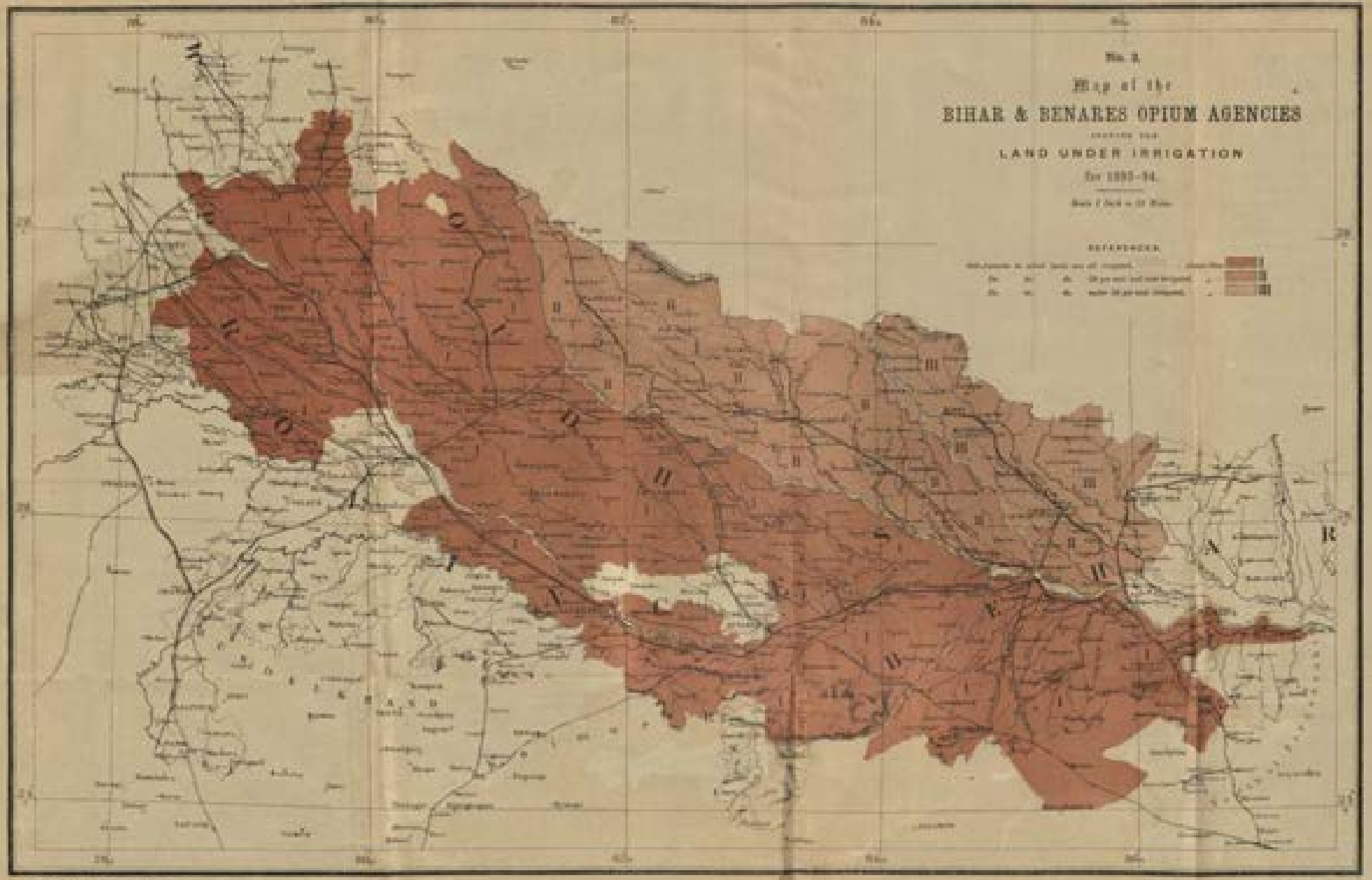
Cultivation and produce.

The area actually cultivated with poppy in the Bihar Agency, in the year under report, *i.e.*, the opium season of 1893-94, excluding failures, was 379,714 bighas (237,321 acres) against 385,761 bighas in the season 1892-93; and in the Benares Agency 353,409 bighas (220,881 acres) against 341,028 bighas. The area of failures was less in both the Agencies than in 1892-93, being 3 per cent. against 5 in the Bihar Agency, and 1·3 per cent. against 3 in the Benares Agency. But the outturn in both the Agencies was remarkably poor: Bihar produced only 26,116 maunds at 70° consistence, and Benares 35,236 maunds, against 40,339 maunds and 42,970 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year. The average produce per bigha was 2 seers 12 chitaks in the Bihar Agency and 3 seers and 15 chitaks in the Benares Agency, against a normal average of about 5 seers to the bigha. The average in both the Agencies is the worst on record. The number of cultivators was 621,266 in Bihar and 544,005 in Benares, a slight decrease in both cases on the figures of the preceding year. The average produce to each cultivator was only 1 seer 10¾ chitaks in Bihar and 2 seers 9½ chitaks in the Benares Agency, against 2 seers 8 chitaks and 3 seers 1¼ chitaks, respectively, in the two Agencies in the year 1892-93. Thus the loss to the cultivators, who were paid at the rate of Rs. 5 per seer, was serious. Mr. Tytler, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Aliganj, estimated that the blight had cost the cultivators in his Sub-Agency seven lakhs of rupees, and the loss to Government in that area was of course far greater. The consistence of the drug was much higher than usual, the average being 69·89 in Bihar against 63·57 in 1892-93, and 71·33 in Benares against 67·2 in 1892-93. The result was that all the opium in Benares was manufactured at 72°, the standard being 71°, and nearly half that in Bihar had to be manufactured at a consistence of 76°, the standard being 75°. A high consistence, the Benares Agent remarks, is satisfactory to the cultivator, in that he gets a higher price for the drug; but to Government it causes loss: thus 16,543 chests were manufactured at Ghazipur at a consistence of 72°; had it been possible to bring this down to 71°, there would have been 233 more chests, which at an average price of Rs. 1,200 would have produced Rs. 2,79,600. This sum was lost to Government, and also a premium of Rs. 1,31,875 was paid to the cultivators on account of the higher consistence, making a total loss to Government of Rs. 4,11,475. Additional work was also entailed on the factory staff in having to reduce the high quality down to the consistence proper for caking. The superior quality of the drug, moreover, brings in little or no extra profit to Government; for the prices realized at auction are regulated not so much by the actual quality of the opium as by the quantity available for sale.

Cost price of opium to Government.

The cost price of a maund of opium to Government rose from Rs. 220 in 1892-93 to Rs. 232 in Bihar, and from Rs. 227 to Rs. 230 in Benares; and the cost price of a chest from Rs. 362-10-10 in Bihar and Rs. 394-15-7 in Benares in 1892-93 to Rs. 389-2-10 and Rs. 404-2-6 respectively. This increase was due partly to the high consistence of the crude opium already referred to, and partly to the

No. 1
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHEWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGHA
for 1883-84.
REFERENCES


No. 2
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
showing the
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1893-94.
REFERENCES

No. 2.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION UNDER POPPY
for 1893-94.

fact that, as the outturn was small, the fixed charges for permanent establishment, &c., had to be divided among a smaller number of chests. The price paid to cultivators for the raw produce was as in former years Rs. 5 a seer. For some time past it has been recognised that owing to continued failures of the crop and to the rise in the price of other crops which especially compete with the poppy, the esteem in which the crop has always been held among some of the cultivating classes has tended to decrease, and that an increase in the rate of payment for the raw produce was only a question of time. The necessity for such a concession was accentuated by the particularly bad results of the year under report; and it was felt that it could no longer be withheld if the cultivation of poppy on the same scale as in past years was to continue. Accordingly, the Government of India decided in May 1894 that the price of raw opium should be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer, with effect from the crop of the season 1894-95; and it is to be hoped that this measure will have the effect of erasing from the cultivators' minds the disheartening results of the past few years.

Outturn and sales.

The number of chests of provision opium manufactured was 16,785 in the Bihar and 16,543 chests in the Benares Agencies, giving a total of 33,328 chests, that is, 7,177 chests less than in the previous year. The normal sales used to be fixed at 54,000 chests a year, and the reserve at 30,000 chests, but these totals were not reached for several years past, and in fact the reserve disappeared. It was originally arranged to sell 42,300 chests during 1894; but, in consequence of the scanty outturn of the season of 1893-94, it was decided to reduce the number to 41,040 in order that the chests thus saved might be sold in 1895.

Malwa opium.

In order to supplement the home produce and reserve it as far as possible for the manufacture of provision opium, the purchase of Malwa opium for excise purposes, which had been abandoned since 1886, was again resorted to during the year under report, and Mr. Hastings was deputed to Indore to buy 5,000 maunds of the drug. The quantity actually purchased was 3,455 maunds, which was estimated to produce 2,550 maunds at 90° consistence. The drug thus purchased was found to be much satrated with oil. The average cost to Government of a maund at 90 per cent. of the Malwa opium purchased in 1893-94 was Rs. 387-7-4, which is less than in 1882 and 1884, but more than in the years 1883, 1885 and 1886, and is much higher than the price paid to the Bihar raiyat.

Excise Opium.

From Table XX in the two Agents' reports, it appeared that in the Patna Factory 3,503 maunds 13 seers of Excise opium were manufactured between the 1st September 1893 and the 31st August 1894, compared with 1,455 maunds 26 seers during the corresponding previous period. At Ghazipur 4,839 maunds 27 seers were manufactured between September 1893 and August 1894; but a change in the form of statement prevents a comparison with last year's results. During the financial year 1893-94, 1,338 maunds 2 seers were despatched from Patna, and 3,671 maunds 1 seer from Ghazipur.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year in the two Agencies was Rs. 1,41,67,587 against Rs. 1,86,18,101 in the preceding year, the decrease in the aggregate being due to the low outturn. Under the head of cost price of opium there was a decrease of Rs. 28,60,205 in the Bihar and Rs. 15,80,601 in the Benares Agency. There was also a decrease in all the other main heads of account in both Agencies, except under manufacturing charges and establishment in Bihar. Larger payments for exchange compensation allowance account for the latter increase; while the former is said to be due to the purchase of a large quantity of timber for the manufacture of chests in the saw-mills, Government having ordered that chests should no longer be supplied by contractors.

Irrigation and advances for wells.

All the poppy lands in the North-Western Provinces are irrigated excepting 6,013 bighas in Gorakhpur, 1,205 bighas in Gonda, and 300 bighas in Basti. In Bihar, on the other hand, 22 per cent. of the land is unirrigated; and while in Monghyr and in the South Ganges districts all the lands are irrigated, in Motihari, Tirhut, Bettiah, and Hajipur the percentage of unirrigated lands rises as high as 72, 68, 64 and 41, respectively. Whether it be due to the character of the soil or to the

absence of wells, the average outturn in these subdivisions was lower than in any of those where irrigation is more generally practised. But on the other hand, in a wet season like that of 1893-94, the benefit of artificial irrigation is less clearly felt; and the loss in the unirrigated subdivisions, compared with the preceding year, was less than in those where the system of cultivation is more elaborate. Out of a total sum of Rs. 11,059 advanced in that Agency, nothing was distributed in Tirhut and Motihari, and only Rs. 135 in Hajipur and Rs. 408 in Bettiah. In the Benares Agency the results were more favourable. Out of Rs. 11,176 advanced, Rs. 5,759 or more than half was taken by cultivators in Gorakhpur.

Saw-mills.

The working of the saw-mills at Patna during the year proved very successful. In December 1893, Government approved the Board's proposals for working the mills throughout the year instead of closing them for some months, as had formerly been the practice; and as a result it is now found possible to abandon entirely the purchase of chests from contractors, and to manufacture at the mills enough for both Agencies at a reduced cost and of a better quality. The cost price of a mango-wood chest made at the mills during the year under report was Re. 1-11-8 against Re. 1-13-9¾ in the preceding year; whilst the average price during the last ten years of a similar chest made by contract was Re. 1-14-11.

No sâl wood was purchased after 1891, but a stock of it was kept to guard against contingencies, and this the Board proposed to do away with. The average price paid per cubic foot of sâl wood was Re. 1-5-5, that of mango wood annas 6-7½; so that the saving effected by this change was considerable. The total number of chests turned out during the year was 48,288 against 17,414 in 1892-93.

Breaches of the Opium law.

The following table shows at one view figures relating to the breaches of the Opium law during the past two years:—

	Cases investigated.		Persons—						Fines—				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realized.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	906	1,333	1,155	1,661	960	1,446	195	215	30,717	27,092	14,814	16,234	22,285	22,631
North-Western Provinces ...	685	552	546	355	479	403	92	163	7,512	7,012	6,030	4,833	4,416	4,618

Three hundred of the cases investigated in Bengal during the year were under Act XIII of 1857 against cultivators for short cultivation; all the persons involved, 315 in number, were punished. These cases were confined almost entirely to Saran district, but no reason was given for the large number of offences there. Of the fines imposed, Rs. 1,417 were remitted on appeal. In the North-Western Provinces only twenty-five out of the 552 cases were under Act XIII of 1857—13 for short cultivation, 10 for embezzlement of opium, and two for the illegal purchase of opium from cultivators. There were two important seizures of opium during the year—one of 36½ seers at Samastipur, and the other of 22 seers at Bankipore. In both cases the delinquents were adequately punished with fine and imprisonment.

Khatadari *versus* asamiwar system.

The question of introducing the Benares or *asamiwar* system into the Bihar Agency has engaged the attention of Government for a series of years, but hitherto every proposal has been vetoed, mainly on the ground of the increased establishment it would necessitate. The important difference in the two systems, which creates a grievance that ought to be removed, is that, while in Benares each cultivator is paid separately for the crude opium he brings to

weighment after deducting the advances he has received, in Bihar, though each cultivator's output is separately weighed, payment is made in a lump to the *khatadar* for all the cultivators he represents after deducting all the advances they have received. The Opium Commission of 1883 strongly recommended the extension to Bihar of the Benares system; but Government at that time were of opinion that, although no doubt existed as to its theoretical superiority, there were financial considerations against its introduction, and deemed it inexpedient to disturb a system which had taken deep root, until at least maps and other field records, such as existed in the North-Western Provinces, were available in Bihar too. The Government of India accepted this view. Since that time the attention of Government has been more than once attracted to the evils of the *khatadari* system, and the Government of India have now sanctioned the partial introduction of the *asamiwar* system in Bihar on conditions that are fully described in the chapter on administrative changes at the beginning of this report.

Financial statistics of 1894-95.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1894-95, as compared with the official years 1878-79, 1879-80, 1888-89, 1892-93, and 1893-94: the figures for 1894-95 are open to final adjustment:—

ITEMS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1888-89.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5		7
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency.	6,79,86,395	6,91,42,245	6,38,39,930	6,06,32,665	4,80,83,765	5,32,13,946
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medical purposes ...	6,636	8,672	11,364	18,905	9,674	13,665
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	5,14,297	5,24,533	5,64,624	5,65,591	5,75,449	5,25,051
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments.	12,86,992	.....*	.....*	18,40,068	13,32,115	14,39,296
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	2,46,973	7,44,684	37,051	10,712	13,484	9,278
Confiscations	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	7,00,41,294	7,04,19,534	6,44,52,369	6,31,67,951	5,00,14,487	5,52,72,094
CHARGES.						
Salaries and establishments	7,72,646	7,52,263	8,83,452	8,74,838	8,82,103	9,85,612
Manufacturing charges	12,10,680	13,37,018	17,34,248	12,69,781	12,48,157	20,38,433
Payments for cultivation	1,43,68,540	1,84,77,878	2,33,03,296	1,38,85,826	1,65,79,098	1,30,06,467
Miscellaneous disbursements	6,004	10,050	7,183	5,055	6,145	7,849
Total Charges ...	1,69,57,276	2,05,87,209	2,59,28,179	1,59,75,500	1,87,06,505	1,60,37,758
Net Revenue ...	5,30,84,918	4,98,32,325	3,85,24,190	4,71,92,451	3,13,07,984	3,92,34,336

* The Accountant-General is unable to furnish figures for these years as the records are not forthcoming in his office.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year 1894-95 amounted to 39,780, being 3,573 chests less than the number sold during the previous twelve months. The number of chests sold is the smallest since the year 1862-63. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,52,72,094 and the charges to

Rs. 1,60,37,758, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,92,34,336; this is Rs. 79,26,352, more than that of the previous year, and Rs. 79,58,115 below that of 1892-93:—

Official year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realised.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Bihar.	Benares.	Total.	Bihar.	Benares.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79 ...	39,006	25,569	64,575	3,79,30,190	3,60,66,825	28,64,899	7,60,61,914	1,69,27,876	5,89,34,038
1879-80 ...	38,859	29,460	68,319	3,56,24,332	3,35,17,940	12,72,942	7,04,15,214	2,05,97,849	4,98,37,365
1880-81 ...	35,158	29,675	64,833	3,19,61,110	3,18,58,822	8,12,438	6,46,32,370	2,55,28,179	3,90,74,191
1881-82 ...	31,487	24,399	55,886	3,06,66,665	3,07,62,906	22,35,276	6,36,64,847	1,65,75,340	4,71,09,451
1882-83 ...	25,784	20,605	46,389	2,51,90,140	2,57,95,445	10,97,722	5,00,14,447	1,87,00,303	3,13,07,994
1883-84 ...	19,140	18,835	37,975	2,05,53,250	2,03,88,650	20,53,189	4,29,75,089	1,60,37,753	2,69,34,336

The favourable financial result shown above is partly due to the fact that only 33,328 chests were manufactured during the season covered by these charges, against 40,505 chests in the previous season, while 39,780 chests were sold; but is mainly due to the price which, partly owing to the small amount exposed for sale and partly owing to the poor crop of the following year, ruled very high. The average price realised per chest amounted to Rs. 1,344-9-11 for Bihar and Rs. 1,330-11-10 for Benares opium, against Rs. 1,105-6-7 and Rs. 1,113-3-8 respectively in the preceding year.

The statement given in the margin shows the quantity of land sown with poppy during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under review, the charges for which will appear in next year's report, there was, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 2,590 bighas in the Bihar Agency and of 108,477 bighas in the Benares Agency in the area of poppy cultivation. There was an increase of 111,067 bighas in the aggregate cultivation of both Agencies.

Agency.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
Bihar ...	370,714	369,304	+ 2,590
Benares ...	363,409	461,886	+ 108,477
Total ...	733,123	844,190	111,067

The outturn of provision opium in the Bihar Agency during the past season was 18,538 chests, against 16,785 chests manufactured in 1893-94, being an increase of 1,753 chests. The outturn of the Benares Agency was 17,415 chests, against 16,544 chests manufactured in the previous season, or 871 chests more in the year under review.

The total quantity of provision opium of the season 1894-95 was 35,953 chests. A total of 39,000 chests, or 3,250 chests monthly, in equal proportions of Bihar and Benares opium, will be brought forward for sale in 1896. Of the outturn of season 1894-95, viz. 35,953 chests shown above, 2,652 chests are required for sale during the current year 1895, which leaves only 33,301 chests available for sale in 1896. In order, therefore, to make up the full quantity which the Government of India have decided shall be sold in 1896, viz. 39,000 chests, it will be necessary to indent on the next season's crop to the extent of 5,699 chests, viz. 1,388 chests of Bihar and 4,311 chests of Benares opium.

SALT.

The main feature of the year has been the great increase in the importation of salt and in the quantity remaining uncleared at the end of the year, for which provision had to be made in bonded warehouses in Calcutta. The chief administrative change has been the extension of facilities for the removal of salt under bond from the Government warehouses, or from shipboard to warehouses appointed or licensed under the Sea Customs Act or the Inland Bonded Warehouse Act of 1887. With this object the rules on this subject were remodelled so as to allow larger percentage for wastage, and to render more easy the weighing and transport of the salt. Mr. Ashton of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, who was deputed to enquire into the extent of illicit manufacture of salt on the sea-coast of Bengal, excluding Orissa, has submitted his report; and this subject, together with various proposals affecting the salt administration, is under the consideration of Government.

Receipts and charges.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years:—

HEADS.	1889-90	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.	Decrease in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,963	2,44,41,900	7,77,938	...
Excise ditto	1,98,310	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	96,787	35,555	...
Total ...	2,27,82,136	2,33,87,701	2,39,80,456	2,42,18,328	2,37,25,194	2,45,38,687	8,13,403	...
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	90,100	93,546	83,210	53,634	43,085	1,04,351	61,266	...
Miscellaneous	36,969	34,899	(a) 28,893	(a) 46,633	(a) 39,408	(a) 46,559	7,151	...
Total ...	1,27,069	1,29,444	1,12,103	1,00,267	82,493	1,50,910	68,417	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,29,09,205	2,35,17,145	2,40,92,559	2,43,18,595	2,38,07,687	2,40,89,597	8,81,910	...
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,36,190	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	1,78,267	...	6,391
Total ...	2,56,190	2,29,364	2,21,109	1,74,442	2,04,658	1,98,267	...	6,391
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	46,521	68,258	51,608	1,24,595	26,838	52,226	25,388	...
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	...	...	5	63	...	72	72	...
Total ...	46,521	68,258	51,613	1,24,628	26,838	52,298	25,460	...
Imperial—								
Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,07,294	1,10,496	1,33,003	1,51,553	1,29,277	1,54,024	24,747	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	4,10,005	4,08,118	4,05,725	4,50,623	3,60,773	4,04,589	43,816	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,24,99,200	2,31,09,027	2,36,86,834	2,38,67,972	2,34,46,914	2,42,85,008	8,38,094	...

(a) Includes the cost price of salt manufactured under the direct management of Government in Orissa.

Compared with the statistics of 1893-94, the figures for 1894-95 show an increase of Rs. 8,81,910, or 3·7 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 43,816, or 12·1 per cent., in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, has risen by Rs. 8,38,094, or 3·5 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and stands higher than in any of the preceding 10 years. The advance in import duty, which makes up all but a small fraction of the receipts, is attributed to larger clearances of salt, owing partly to a fall in the price of salt and partly to the reduced clearances of the previous year. The revenue from excise salt shows a slight improvement, owing to the larger sales of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. The Provincial expenditure on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies, not including Orissa, amounted to Rs. 52,298 against Rs. 26,838 in the previous year. A portion of this increase (Rs. 11,105) was due to the cost of Mr. Ashton's deputation above referred to. The rest of the increase was due to the increased trade of the year. Temporary storage room was constructed at Sulkea, and sheds were hired from the Port Commissioners at the Kidderpore Docks for the bonding of salt, in consequence of the accommodation available at the permanent golas having proved insufficient.

Volume of the salt trade.

The fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last four years are shown in the following statement:—

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock ...	Sea-imported salt in bond ...	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459
	Excise salt in bond ...	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,197
		25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656
Import and manufacture.	Sea-imported	90,52,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,985	1,28,64,164
	Manufacture or added ...	8,985	67,202	15,430	2,10,631
		90,61,982	94,52,089	1,03,77,415	1,30,74,795

		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Clearances ...	Sea-imported salt from ship-board	59,00,244	63,47,425	60,65,233	69,40,855
	Sea-imported salt from bond ...	41,33,501	37,10,170	39,01,968	34,81,646
	Excise salt from bond ...	18,866	81,329	24,460	38,715
		1,00,52,611	1,01,38,924	99,91,661	1,04,61,216
Closing stock ...	Sea-imported salt in bond ...	14,52,226	7,19,317	10,66,459	34,52,702
	Excise salt in bond ...	37,938	20,158	10,197	1,76,904
		14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,29,606

The stock of salt in the golas at the close of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, far exceeding the closing stock of any of the preceding nine years. In addition to this stock there were 7,02,189 maunds afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers.

Imports.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 25,05,074 maunds, or 24·1 per cent. over those of the previous year; but Chittagong had again a decrease of 83,776 maunds. This is attributed partly to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, and partly to the fact that the space available for salt in ships visiting Chittagong for the purpose of the export trade in rice and jute was to some extent taken up for the import of railway material at rates of freight higher than salt could afford to pay.

The following statement shows the different countries and places from which shipments of salt were made:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1892-93.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I.	United Kingdom	59,40,714	65,04,081	75,03,440	63·3	62·8	58·3
II.	Hamburg	9,38,190	7,46,700	17,53,698	9·8	7·8	13·6
	Trieste	.....	53,370	.....			
III.	Adelaide	.....	126	.....	.....	·1	.....
	Rio de Janeiro	.....	14,807	.....			
IV.	Ras Rawayah	1,59,572	4,71,290	8,67,829	20·5	24·0	22·5
	Muscat and other States	7,27,481	4,39,317	4,36,864			
	Aden	9,99,718	13,40,654	11,38,547			
	Hanjam	.....	.....	2,76,181			
	Linga	.....	2,27,589	1,76,617			
V.	Madras	73,940	47,355	22,759	·7	·4	·2
VI.	Bombay	5,43,683	5,03,514	6,88,972	5·7	4·9	5·4
	Total ...	93,83,308	1,05,58,803	1,28,63,877	100·0	100·0	100·0

There were larger importations into Calcutta from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Ras Rawayah, Hanjam, and Bombay. The trade in salt from Turkish Arabian ports in the Red Sea has developed greatly of late years, and an officer in the service of the Turkish Government visited India lately with the object of extending it further. The consignments from Aden were reduced by heavy rains, which destroyed a large quantity of the salt at that port. The imports from Madras show a falling off, but the salt trade between that port and Calcutta has always been fluctuating.

Clearance of salt.

Including Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 69,40,855 maunds of salt cleared from ship-board, against 60,65,233 maunds cleared in the previous year; while the clearances from bond fell from 38,99,085 maunds to 34,81,646 maunds. The total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, rose from 99,93,712 maunds to 1,04,62,366 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

Deducting from the above clearances the net exports from Bengal, amounting to 7,07,717 maunds, and adding 27,175 maunds, being the quantity of salt made in saltpetre manufactories, the balance of salt left for consumption in Bengal during 1894-95 was 97,81,824 maunds, against 95,27,355 maunds in the preceding year. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a rather excessive yearly rate of increase (10·45 per mille) in the population since last census, is shown as 10·54 lbs. against 10·15 lbs. in 1893-94. The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, amounted to 10·54 lbs. against 10·15 lbs. in 1893-94. The lowest rates were in Midnapore, 9 lbs.; Howrah and the 24-Parganas 9·9 lbs. The increase is attributed to the comparative cheapness of salt during the year, the abundant harvest, and the vigilance of the police. The average rate of consumption per head in Orissa was 9·16 lbs. against 10·54 lbs. in the previous year.

Prices.

The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to abundant supplies. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 77-12-11 to Rs. 60-10-6, being a decrease of Rs. 17-2-5, or nearly 2 annas 9 pie per maund. The average wholesale price for the whole Province, including duty, at the nine chief wholesale marts of Bengal fell from Rs. 3-11-6 to Rs. 3-9-1 per maund, or 2 annas 5 pies per maund. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal fell from Rs. 3-14-3 per maund to Rs. 3-12-19—a decline of only 1 anna and 5 pies per maund, so that the retail dealers got the benefit of only about one-half of the reduction in the price to the first-hand purchaser.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total imports from Madras and the Upper Provinces of duty-paid salt fell from 5,52,228 maunds to 4,29,120 maunds during the year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of foreign salt. For the same reason the exports from Bengal to Assam, Northern India, and Foreign States beyond the northern border rose from 10,45,767 maunds to 11,36,837 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 7,07,717 maunds, against 4,93,539 maunds in 1893-94.

Working of the Salt Laws and Rules.

The total number of cases in which contraband salt was confiscated, including those in the Orissa district, rose from 1,071 to 1,096 during the past year, and the quantity confiscated from 285 maunds to 295 maunds. The number of cases instituted in the courts was 967, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession, against 1,005 in 1893-94; and 988 persons were convicted. The rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 6,061. The whole question of illicit manufacture in the saliferous tracts of Bengal outside Orissa is now under consideration in connection with Mr. Ashton's report.

Salt in Orissa.

The following table shows the consumption of salt in Orissa during the last five years and its rate per head of the population, an allowance being made for a yearly increase of 10·45 per mille upon the figures of the census of 1891:—

Year.	Locally manufactured.	Sold from local manufactories.	Imported from Calcutta.	Imported from Ganjam.	Total consumption.	Rate per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1890-91 ...	61,765	1 30,572	2,84,033	3,11,257	7,25,862	10·42
1891-92 ...	8,554	18,866	2,51,971	4,43,071	7,13,908	10·12
1892-93 ...	52,962	81,329	2,76,408	3,37,423	6,95,160	9·75
1893-94 ...	15,422	24,460	2,85,934	4,48,913	7,59,317	10·54
1894-95 ...	2,10,628	38,715	2,75,764	3,51,714	0,96,193	9·16

For the first time since 1890, owing to the dryness of the season, which lasted till well into June 1894, the Madras Administration has been successful

in making salt in the Government factory on the Chilka Lake. However, the attempt to increase the consumption of licit salt was a greater failure than ever. The rate consumed per head reached the lowest figure on record, being far smaller than was ever registered in any year when Orissa was in the charge of the Bengal Board of Revenue. And this was accomplished as the result of entertaining an establishment which (including manufacturing expenses) cost Rs. 1,54,023. The total sale of salt, 6,66,193 maunds, was less than in any year since the Madras Salt Department has been in charge, with the exception of 1888-89. Were it not, therefore, for the raising of the duty on salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, the Government would obtain less revenue than it did when the preventive work was in the hands of the police. These facts go far to bear out the indictment preferred against the Madras management in last year's report.

EXCISE.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta was Excise Commissioner throughout the year. He had immediately under him three Deputy Collectors—one as his Personal Assistant and two as Inspectors of Excise—whose chief duty was to travel about and assist the Excise Commissioner in inspections of all kinds. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, Special Deputy Collectors were employed exclusively on excise work, their pay being debited to the Department, and in 25 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of excise in addition to their regular duties. Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors and 27 kanungoes were employed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of the 31 distilleries open during the year. A subordinate staff of inspecting and preventive officers was maintained in all districts.

Inspections.

A sufficient amount of inspection was done by the Commissioner and the Inspectors of Excise. For Special Deputy Collectors the minimum number of days fixed for touring was raised from 120 to 150, and orders were issued directing that these officers were not to be employed on judicial work or placed in charge of treasuries; the prescribed standard of touring was, however, only attained in twelve districts out of eighteen. For Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff who are employed on excise work, the minimum period of touring was extended from 60 to 90 days, and they were exempted from being placed in charge of treasuries; in 15 districts out of 25, the prescribed amount of touring was done, and in three the deficiency was trifling. The Excise Commissioner complains that the efficiency of his Department is impaired by reason of Deputy Collectors reverting to the regular line after they have gained experience of excise work. So long as existing arrangements continue, this is a result which must be accepted as unavoidable; and as the term of service in the Excise Department is fixed at three years, six of the 18 Special Deputy Collectors employed exclusively on excise duties must on the average revert to regular administrative work every year.

Revenue and charges.

The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges; and the revenue for the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890-91	1,04,60,932	6,47,112	98,13,820	6·1
1891-92	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892-93	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5·6
1893-94	1,21,37,864	6,47,740	1,14,90,124	5·3
1894-95	1,25,71,971	6,37,793	1,19,34,178	5·07
Difference of the past two years.	+4,34,107	—9,947	+4,44,054	—·23

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL EXCISE
REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1894-95.
No. I.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 21 persons & upwards
(b) " " from 16 to 20 persons
(c) " " " 11 to 15 "
(d) " " " 6 to 10 "
(e) " " " 1 to 5 "
(f) " " for less than one person
(a) Jessore, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali.
(b) Backergunge.
(c) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Rangpur, Pabna, Darbhanga.
(d) Midnapore, Howrah, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, Puri, Manbhum, Singhbhum.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Malda, Balasore, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau.
(f) Calcutta.
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouth of the Ganges
Chittagong
Cuttack
Bhandewar
Akyab
Comilla
Noakhali
Bangalore
Bhagalpur
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Dacca
Mymensingh
Jessore
Pabna
Bankura
Nadia
Khulna
Rangpur
Pabna
Darbhanga
Midnapore
Howrah
Murshidabad
Rajshahi
Dinajpur
Bogra
Dacca
Mymensingh
Chittagong
Shahabad
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Purnea
Sonthal Parganas
Cuttack
Puri
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Burdwan
Birbhum
Hooghly
24-Parganas
Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Malda
Balasore
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Calcutta
1 MUSSINGUPUR
2 BAHAMBA
3 TIMURIA
4 APURAI

In order to get the true figure for the net Provincial Revenue derived from Excise, Rs. 11,051 on account of refunds, and Rs. 8,972 for the difference between fines collected and rewards distributed must be added to the charges shown above. This raises the amount expended to Rs. 6,57,716, and lowers the net revenue to Rs. 1,19,14,255. Since the decline in the years 1889—91, consequent on the extension of the distillery system and the abolition of outstills in certain districts, the recovery of the excise revenue has been rapid and continuous. Whilst the increase in the last year has been so satisfactory, at the same time the total number of licenses sanctioned under all heads, excepting tari, poppy-heads, and druggists' licenses for opium, has fallen from 11,145 to 11,046, and the number of licenses actually settled from 10,896 to 9,377. Calculated on the population ascertained in the Census of 1891, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 10 pies per head, against 2 annas and 8 pies in 1893-94, in which year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas and 4 pies, and in Madras 5 annas and 10 pies. The settlements for the current year show an increase in every Division except the Presidency, the total advance on last year's results being Rs. 3,95,403.

Revenue by Divisions.

Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus:—

Divisions.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95 compared with 1893-94.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	10,56,793	11,33,437	11,55,147	11,72,732*	12,32,386	59,654	.....
Presidency ...	30,35,974	31,16,723	33,57,661	34,40,916*	36,15,302	1,74,386	.....
Rajshahi	8,31,874	8,87,451	8,87,549	9,48,582*	10,00,540	51,958	.....
Dacca	8,13,878	8,19,122	8,12,103	8,09,634*	8,21,166	11,532	.....
Chittagong ...	2,20,256	2,35,798	2,70,670	2,67,559*	2,88,837	21,278	.....
Patna	21,13,365	23,47,428	24,91,128	26,33,418*	26,36,784	3,366	.....
Bhagulpur... ...	12,10,687	12,52,353	12,17,047	13,36,647*	14,02,891	66,244	.....
Orissa	5,05,077	5,51,459	5,69,131	6,19,873	5,87,435	.....	32,437
Chota Nagpur ...	6,71,628	7,66,043	8,39,285	9,08,503*	9,86,629	78,126	.....
Total ...	1,04,60,932	1,11,29,813	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,864	1,25,71,971	4,66,541	32,437
					Net increase ...	4,34,107	

* Revised figures.

The Presidency and Patna Divisions, which between them make up about half the revenue of the Province, contribute in very different proportions to the increase realised during the past year, the former showing a rise of Rs. 1,74,386, while in Patna the revenue was nearly stationary. The Chota Nagpur Division has the next highest increase to that of the Presidency, and Orissa shows a decline of Rs. 32,437.

Revenue and consumption.

The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of four chief articles of excise:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. Gal.	L. P. Gal.	
Distillery liquor ...	24,45,174	25,61,538	+4·7	416,938	455,595	+9·2
Outstill shops ...	28,07,724	30,04,100	+7·	.....	.....	.....
Country rum ...	4,35,308	4,32,227	−·7	83,554	83,624	·0
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	21,34,867	22,13,746	+3·6	1,973	2,042	+3·5
Ganja ...	25,35,045	24,92,755	—1·6	5,116	4,828	—5·6

The fact that the consumption of distillery liquor increased more rapidly than the revenue is a consequence mainly of the reduction of duty in the Patna Division, and the change in the method of levying distillery fees. Both these measures were adopted with the express object of lightening the taxation on distillery spirit, and of enabling it to hold its ground within the area supplied from distilleries against the cheap liquor produced at the outstills of the neighbourhood. The increased consumption of distillery spirit is therefore not necessarily an indication of the spread of drunkenness, but merely tends to show that illicit liquor is less largely resorted to; while at the same time the increase of revenue bears a slightly higher proportion to the increase of consumption than was the case last year.

Sources of Revenue.

In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the last five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1894-95 compared with 1893-94.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	45,28,762	46,14,643	49,70,143	52,52,893	55,65,638	3,12,740	.....
Rum	38,823	2,20,972	4,19,717	4,33,946	4,33,227	.....	719
Imported liquors ...	2,31,005	2,23,644	2,07,076	2,20,182	2,81,588	61,406	.....
Beer	71	174	395	224	538	314	.....
Tari	8,45,836	9,57,462	9,50,379	10,16,215	9,97,251	.....	18,964
Pachwai	2,72,583	3,04,143	3,24,267	3,46,118	3,52,330	35,218	.....
Cheras	6,394	7,569	9,097	10,770	16,882	6,112	.....
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	41,847	44,464	55,583	56,725	56,364	.....	358
Majum	1,910	1,983	1,984	2,069	2,119	50	.....
Madak	91,467	96,342	79,699	75,779	88,469	11,690	.....
Chandu	36,997	36,535	31,622	24,436	29,474	5,148	.....
Spirits used for arts ...	466	772	1,066	337	290	53	.....
Ganja	23,11,713	27,95,168	22,87,066	23,36,045	21,97,755	.....	42,290
Opium	19,55,874	21,25,521	20,56,036	21,34,507	22,15,746	78,979	.....
Miscellaneous	6,671	7,275	10,413	11,378	12,468	790	.....
Total ...	1,04,50,932	1,12,29,833	1,16,99,021	1,21,37,864	1,25,71,971	4,83,300	62,255
					Increase ...	4,34,107	

The receipts from country spirits, which make up 44·3 per cent. of the excise revenue, have advanced steadily throughout the period. Ganja and its varieties, which in 1893-94 yielded 22·29 per cent. of the revenue, now contribute only 21·4. Opium and its preparations (18·5 per cent.) hold their ground, and show a slight increase since last year. Tari fell off slightly during the last year, but still contributes nearly 8 per cent. to the total revenue. Rum (3·4 per cent.) shows a small decline, and pachwai (2·4 per cent.) an increase of 10·3 per cent. The revenue from imported liquors rose by Rs. 48,426, or 20·8 per cent., and now bears a proportion of 2·2 (against 1·9 last year) to the total excise revenue.

Country spirit.

Map No. II annexed illustrates the incidence of revenue from country spirits on population, or, in other words, the comparative popularity of country liquor in different parts of the Province. Speaking generally, it may be said that a line drawn from Calcutta to Darjeeling marks off the areas of maximum and minimum consumption of country liquor, the minimum prevailing on the east and the maximum on the west. If Orissa be excluded from the comparison, the area where the least country spirit is drunk corresponds substantially with the tract in which Muhammadans form from 45 to 80 per cent. of the population, and it can hardly be doubted that their habits and traditions account for the fact that that area shows the minimum consumption of country liquor and the maximum or nearly the maximum consumption of ganja and opium. In Orissa the place of country liquor is supplied by opium, to which in Puri is added a substantial proportion of ganja.

The revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 52,52,893 in 1893-94 to Rs. 55,65,638 in the past year, being an increase of Rs. 3,12,740, or 5·9 per cent. Of the total revenue raised, Rs. 30,04,100 were contributed by outstills and Rs. 25,61,538 by distillery spirits, the latter under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 8,66,044), still-head duty (Rs. 16,98,342), and distillery fees (Rs. 56,852). The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,96,376, and

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM COUNTRY
SPIRITS ON POPULATION
during 1894-95.
No. II.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 51 persons & upwards
(b) " " 41 to 50 " "
(c) " " 31 to 40 " "
(d) " " 21 to 30 " "
(e) " " 11 to 20 " "
(f) " " 1 to 10 " "
(g) for less than one person
(a) Jessore, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri.
(b) Birbhum, Bankura, Khulna, Mymensingh.
(c) Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca, Dacca, Dacca

that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,16,364. There was a decrease of five in the number of outstills actually settled, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,292 to 1,237, and the number settled from 1,255 to 1,217. All the districts of the Burdwan Division show an increase of revenue, with the exception of Howrah, where the decline was nominal. The existence of illicit distillation in Bankura and parts of Hooghly had been suspected for some time, and in order to check this the duty in Bankura was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, while at the same time a special preventive establishment was sanctioned. Good results are said to have been attained, and the sales of distillery liquor in Jahanabad have increased. In the Presidency Division there was an increase of nearly Rs. 86,000 in revenue, of which Rs. 73,844 was contributed by Calcutta, and of more than 17,000 gallons in consumption, of which Calcutta accounted for 13,609 gallons. The Dacca Division shows a decline of nearly Rs. 20,000 in revenue, the fall being highest in Dacca and Mymensingh and lowest in Faridpur and Backergunge. In the first two districts, however, the fall is said to be nominal, being due to the issue of separate licenses for the sale of imported liquor, the receipts from which show a corresponding increase. In Faridpur scarcity and a change in the licensing system, and in Backergunge the taste for country-made Eau-de-Cologne, are said to have affected the revenue from country liquor, but Faridpur also shows a small set-off under the head of imported spirits. There was a slight fall of revenue in the Chittagong Division, where the outstill system is in force, owing, it is said, to apprehensions of scarcity in Tippera. In the area under the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills, comprising the districts of the Patna Division, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, the revenue from country spirit rose from Rs. 15,97,272 to Rs. 16,69,448, being an increase of Rs. 72,176, while the distillery revenue rose from Rs. 3,82,401 to Rs. 4,16,647. The Orissa Division with distilleries everywhere, except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue, while the Chota Nagpur Division, which has a small distillery area near Giridih, had an increase of Rs. 76,808.

Changes in management of Central Distilleries and Outstills.

Notwithstanding a rise of 16,401 London-proof gallons in the consumption of distillery liquor in the Patna Division, the revenue from distillery fees fell from Rs. 23,188 to Rs. 19,693, and it may be inferred that the substitution of a distillery fee of 2½ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of one anna per gallon irrespective of strength has removed an artificial restriction which tended to induce the abkars to produce stronger drink than they would otherwise have done. The system of levying duty on certain fixed strengths which are multiples of 5°, so that where the actual strength falls between two of such multiples, duty is charged on the higher, has been introduced everywhere except in a few districts, where duty is levied on the actual strength. Under the head of outstills the only change effected was the abolition of the privilege formerly allowed to the licensees of some outstills of opening branch shops without taking out a separate license for them. The restrictions on vat and still capacities originally proposed by the Excise Commission of 1884 had been withdrawn during 1893-94, on the ground that it was impossible to enforce them. No evil results appear to have followed, and the change is reported to have relieved the distillers from the liability to harassment, and to have tended to raise the fees for licenses.

Country rum.

The supply of country rum has hitherto been derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Shajahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arcot in Madras. During the past year a new distillery was opened in Darbhanga in connexion with the sugar refinery at Sakri in that district. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 4,35,308 to Rs. 4,32,227, the decrease of Rs. 3,081 being due partly to the rum imported under bond being slightly weaker than in the preceding year, and partly to a nominal decline under license fees. The number of licenses sanctioned was 16, all of which were settled, the corresponding figures for last year being 15. The total quantity of rum passing into consumption during the past year was 83,624 gallons London-proof (63,285 gross gallons), against 83,554 gallons London-proof (62,066 gross gallons) in the previous year.

The bulk of the trade in country rum is done through Calcutta, and the following statement illustrates the great development that it has undergone since 1888-89:—

Imports of rum into Calcutta.

Year.	Albion rum.	Shajahanpur rum.	Madras rum.	Sakri rum.	Total.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Rs.
1888-89	9,168	15,150	.....	.....	24,318	50,408
1889-90	15,446	28,770	319	.....	44,535	78,940
1890-91	4,417	27,340	9,360	.....	41,117	78,371
1891-92	16,755	42,790	17,184	.....	76,729	2,05,601
1892-93	9,388	35,799	14,597	.....	59,782	3,97,951
1893-94	16,780	32,826	11,410	.....	61,016	4,13,734
1894-95	13,377	32,643	12,134	3,518	61,672	4,11,696

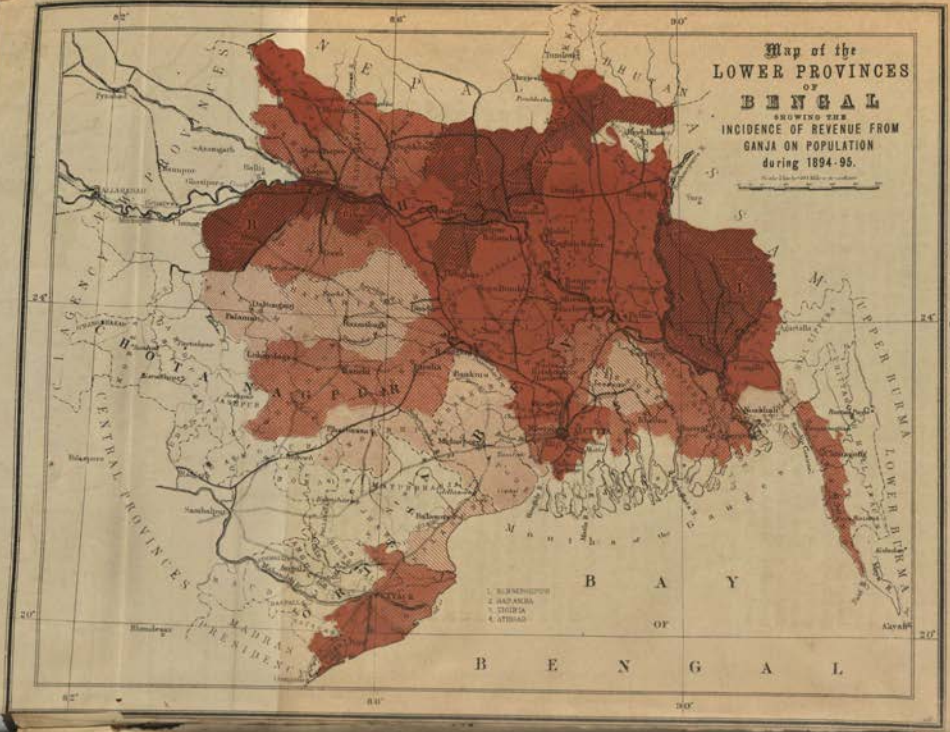
During the period covered by this statement the total imports have increased nearly three-fold and the revenue eight-fold, the latter result being due to the introduction in 1892-93 of the practice of importation under bond, which is found to be more convenient to the trade. During the past year 61,672 gross gallons were imported into Calcutta at a strength of 32° over-proof, of which 14,754 gallons were exported after being diluted to 20° under-proof, or 24,345 gross gallons.

Imported liquor.

The revenue from this source, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,33,162 to Rs. 2,81,588. The total number of licenses sanctioned rose from 680 to 707, and of licenses settled from 639 to 700. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by 2, and that of hotel licenses increased by 2, while the number of retail licenses rose by 61. This, however, was only due to the abolition of the practice of issuing combined licenses for the sale of country spirits and imported liquor. Of the net increase of Rs. 48,426 in revenue, Rs. 14,410 occurred in Dacca, Rs. 12,858 in Mymensingh, and Rs. 6,241 in the 24-Parganas. The decline of Rs. 2,038 in Calcutta is apparent only. It is satisfactory to observe that the increase in the rate of fees sanctioned in Calcutta in 1892-93 has worked well, and the revenue has risen since that year by Rs. 28,404, while within the same period there has been a marked decrease in the number of retail licenses. There is some traffic in German spirit distilled from potatoes, which is suitably flavoured, coloured and named upon arrival, and then sold at about Rs. 9 a dozen. It was ordered that each bottle should bear a label showing where it was manufactured and *bottled*; but the rule was evaded by the smallness and illegibility of the type. Fresh orders have since been passed, but the difficulty of suppressing the supply of such stuff so long as the demand for it continues is obvious.

Tari.

The revenue derived from the sap of palmyra and date trees fell during the year from Rs. 10,16,375 to Rs. 9,97,851, being a decline of Rs. 18,524, or 1·8 per cent. The increase of 329 in the number of licenses issued was due to a rise in the number of licenses for the sale of unfermented tari, which is not an intoxicant. The decline was heaviest (Rs. 22,156) in the Patna Division, which yields more than half of the tari revenue collected in the Province, and every district except Patna and Champaran showed a marked falling off, which is attributed by the Excise Commissioner to unfavourable climatic conditions, which caused a reduction in the yield of the trees. Unseasonable rain during the hot weather of 1894 led to the growth of a worm which destroyed the spadices of the palmyra trees, while the excessive cold of the autumn and winter caused the blossoms to wither. Probably the tari revenue was also affected by the reduction of taxation on country spirits in the Patna Division, and by the attempts made to introduce the Madras practice of taxing tari by means of a



No. III.

REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 101 to 120 persons
(b) „ „ 81 to 100 „
(c) „ „ 61 to 80 „
(d) „ „ 41 to 60 „
(e) „ „ 21 to 40 „
(f) „ „ 1 to 20 „

(a) Noakhali.
(b) Bankura, Midnapore, Palamau, Singbhum.
(c) Jessore, Balasore, Hazaribagh.
(d) Howrah, Nadia, Khulna, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Cuttack, Lohardaga, Manbhum.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Champaran, Monghyr, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Puri.
(f) Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Purnea.

fee on each tree tapped, which were continued during the year without conspicuous success. That system has since been fully reported on by Babu Abhilash Chandra Mukerji, 2nd Inspector of Excise, who was deputed to Madras for the purpose, and it will be introduced into certain selected districts as soon as the law has been amended.

Pachwai.

The revenue under this head, which includes both the rice beer, which is consumed chiefly in the districts of Western Bengal, and the millet (*marua*) beer, drunk in the Darjeeling hills, rose from Rs. 3,46,518 to Rs. 3,82,336—an increase of Rs. 35,818, or 10·3 per cent. The number of licenses for sale sanctioned fell from 1,790 to 1,736, and number settled from 1,680 to 1,668. At the same time there was an increase of 270 in the number of licenses granted for home-brewing, which are not included in the figures just quoted. The privilege of free home-brewing for domestic use has long been permitted to the aboriginal tribes in the greater part of the Chota Nagpur Division, and has been extended since the close of the year to the district of Hazaribagh. In Darjeeling a system of allowing house-holders to brew *marua* beer for domestic use without limit of quantity, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, is being tried in Kalimpong during the current year. These measures will, it is hoped, promote the use of a harmless and wholesome beverage, and discourage the consumption of country-spirit by people who have not yet acquired a taste for it. Experiments made during the year by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling show that the alcoholic strength of rice beer is 94·8° under-proof, and that of millet (*marua*) beer about the same. Either drink, then, is about as strong as tari, and some 5° weaker than the weakest variety of country spirits.

Ganja.

The following statement shows the main facts relating to ganja revenue for the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	2,708	2,672	5,451	23,86,066
1893-94 ...	2,736	2,715	5,116	25,35,045
1894-95 ...	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755

The receipts from duty fell from Rs. 14,02,568 to Rs. 13,34,269, or by Rs. 68,299; and after allowing for a rise of Rs. 26,009 under license fees, the net falling off in revenue was Rs. 42,290. This was due to a reduction of 1,285 bighas in the area under cultivation, and to the deficient outturn of the crop of February and March 1894 caused by unfavourable weather and the attacks of a kind of red spider. For these reasons prices ruled very high until the close of the year, when the new crop of 1895 came into the market. The consumption was greatest in Calcutta (425 maunds), Mymensingh (401 maunds), Purnea (230 maunds), Dacca (208 maunds), Bhagalpur (206 maunds), and Monghyr (171 maunds). In Orissa the consumption fell from 236 to 169 maunds, but there was no increase in the consumption of duty-paid Garhjat ganja, which declined from 18 maunds to 17 maunds, and it seems probable that large quantities of illicit Garhjat ganja must have been imported This smuggling was reported on at length by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and the experiment is now being tried of introducing into the Tributary States of Orissa the system which has been in force in Kuch Bihar for many years and has worked well there. Under this arrangement the Chiefs will get Rajshahi ganja at cost price, and will issue it to the consumers after levying duty at the rates in force in British districts. As they will make a substantial profit on the transaction, it is hoped that it may induce them to suppress the cultivation of ganja, which is not a spontaneous product, and can without doubt be extirpated if the Chiefs take the matter vigorously in hand. The other suggestions made by the Commission are under consideration.

Ganja is grown under close supervision in the neighbourhood of Naogaon in Rajshahi, whence it is exported to the bonded warehouses of the various districts, and then distributed to the retail vendors. The crop of 1895 amounted to 7,000 maunds, and there was a stock of 4,813 maunds remaining in Rajshahi from previous years. The total amount exported was 5,457 maunds, and 113 maunds were destroyed by order. Hence the balance with the cultivators was

6,243 maunds. By far the greater quantity of ganja produced is consumed in Bengal; Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and Nepal take some small amount, while Mauritius and London import a certain quantity.

The export of ganja to London is said to have been going on for over 30 years, and within the last five years the amount so exported has risen from 96 to 249 maunds. A small portion of this is retained in England for medical purposes, and the rest is transhipped to Demerara, Natal, and other colonies for the use of Indian coolies. Hitherto ganja exported to London has been free of duty, while the full duty has been levied on ganja sent to Mauritius, but orders have now been issued to charge it on the former too.

Consumption for 1894-95—				Mds.
Consumed in Bengal	...	...	...	4,065
Exported to North-Western Provinces		...	...	426
„ to Nepal	...	...	...	226
„ to Sikkim	...	...	...	1
„ to Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	62
„ to Assam	...	...	...	602
„ to Hill Tippera	...	...	...	3
„ to Orissa Tributary States		...	...	6
„ to Mauritius	...	...	...	85
„ to London	...	...	...	249
Quantity destroyed	...	...	...	637
Adjustments and wastage	...	...	...	125
		Total	...	6,486

Bhang.

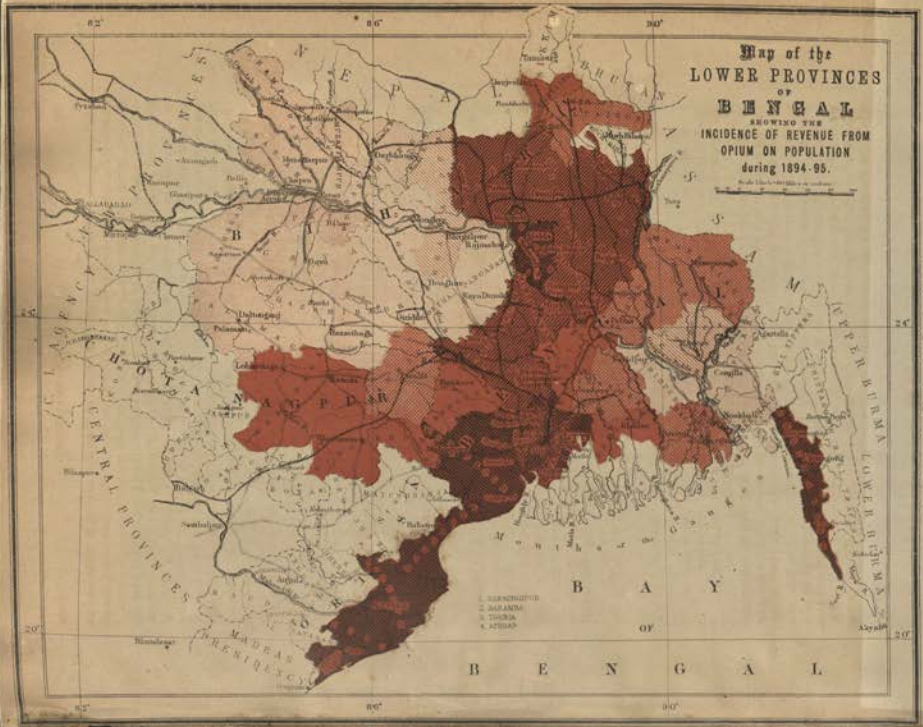
Bhang, *siddhi*, *sabzi*, and *patti* "are different names applied to the dry leaves of the hemp plants, whether male or female, and whether cultivated or uncultivated." Although the consumption of this article rose from 943 to 1,064 maunds, and the number of licenses from 315 to 321, the total revenue fell from Rs. 55,752 to Rs. 55,394, owing to the surrender of several licenses in Calcutta and their re-settlement at reduced fees. As the hemp plant grows spontaneously over a large area in Bengal, the illicit consumption of bhang cannot be effectively suppressed, and the revenue suffers.

Opium.

The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1892-93	3,031	1,934	20,35,635
1893-94	3,297	1,973	21,34,867
1894-95	3,066	2,042	22,13,746

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medical purposes only. The number of these was reduced by 199 during the year, the largest decrease (169) being in Noakhali, where it is stated that many village practitioners used to take out permits, not because they used any opium, but because it was supposed to add to their importance. Although the number of ordinary licenses issued was less by 29, the consumption rose by 69 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 78,879. The revenue from license fees shows an increase of Rs. 32,475, or 6·6 per cent., while the average fee per retail license was Rs. 303, as compared with Rs. 279 in the previous year. In Chittagong the receipts from license fees rose from Rs. 58,136 to Rs. 77,202—an increase of Rs. 19,066, while the consumption shows an increase of 1 maund 36 seers. The competition for licenses which these figures indicate is believed to be due in some measure to the enormous profits to be made by smuggling excise opium into Burma, where it sells sometimes as high as Rs. 130 per seer. This opinion is borne out by the feat that in several cases of opium smuggling recently detected in Chittagong the drug seized was excise opium. The Commissioner of the Division states that in these cases an examination of the accounts of two rival shops showed that they received opium greatly in excess of the quantities accounted for. It is clear from this that the special Chittagong system of apportioning the supply


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
OPIUM ON POPULATION
during 1894-95.
No. IV.
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards
(b) " " 101 to 120 "
(c) " " 81 to 100 "
(d) " " 61 to 80 "
(e) " " 41 to 60 "
(f) " " 21 to 40 "
(g) " " 1 to 20 "
(a) Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau.
(b) Patna.
(c) Dinas, Bhagalpur.
(d) Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Manbhum.
(e) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna Darjeeling, Lohardaga, Singbhum.
(f) Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Purnea.
(g) Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Chittagong, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri.
B A Y
OF
B E N G A L
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA

of opium to the licensees of frontier shops according to the ascertained local demand is not an effective safeguard against smuggling. The difference is great between the treasury price plus license fee, amounting together to Rs. 55 or Rs. 60 per seer, and the Burma price of Rs. 100 to Rs. 130 per seer, and a highly portable article like opium can readily be smuggled into Burma across the 60 miles of land frontier or in the open boats in which much of the rice trade is carried on. The same cause is also said to account, at any rate in part, for the increase of 81 maunds 5 seers in the consumption of opium in Calcutta, and it is possible that much of this goes to Burma either direct or through Chittagong. The increase of 10 maunds 22 seers in the consumption of the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur is thought to indicate a decrease in the supply of illicit opium through the cultivators. In Hooghly the increase of 6 maunds 33 seers is ascribed to the detection of some important cases of opium smuggling from French territory. The map annexed illustrates clearly the comparative prevalence of the use of opium throughout the Province. The area of maximum consumption lies along the coast from Puri to Chittagong; next in order come the districts of Northern and Central Bengal; and the large tract of country, including the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which pays the maximum revenue on country liquor, contributes to the receipts from opium at the minimum rate. Bearing in mind the popular belief that opium taken in moderation is a prophylactic against fever, it is of interest to observe that the area showing a high consumption of opium includes the fever-stricken tracts of Northern and Central Bengal, while in former years the coast districts are believed to have suffered severely from the same cause.

Madak and Chandu.

The revenue from madak rose from Rs. 78,379 to Rs. 89,409, while the number of licenses issued fell from 315 to 308. Chandu yielded Rs. 29,624, against Rs. 24,476 in the previous year, and 67 licenses were issued as compared with 73. It appears that the main object of the orders of 1892 prohibiting the private manufacture of madak or chandu, save in exceptional cases which the special license fee of Rs. 50 was intended to meet, has been attained and people are beginning to understand that they must not make these drugs for themselves.

Methylated spirit.

During the past year the quantity of methylated spirits passed out of the Custom House increased by nearly 5,000 gallons. The greater part of the supply is derived from Germany and the Straits Settlements. Recent experience has proved that methylation by wood-naptha does not render spirit permanently unfit for human consumption, that such spirit can by adding essences be manipulated into a potable liquor which eventually passes into consumption as Eau-de-Cologne, and that, if mixed with water, it can be drunk or used to adulterate ordinary spirit. As methylated spirit pays a nominal duty of 5 per cent. *advalorem*, and is seldom less than 50° over-proof, it is obvious that, after its peculiar taste has been disguised, it can compete successfully with ordinary imported or country-made spirits. The question has recently been under consideration, and has been submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws.

The number of licensees arrested for infringing the conditions of their licenses fell from 496 to 273 owing to the instructions issued to excise officers to prosecute only for wilful and persistent infringements and for fraudulent default in the payment of fees. As compared with last year, the number of other persons prosecuted shows a decline from 4,602 to 4,146, but it is higher than in 1892-93 or 1891-92. Taking both classes together, the number of persons prosecuted fell from 5,098 to 4,419, and of persons convicted from 4,352 to 3,824, while the percentage of convictions rose from 85·3 to 86·5, showing that greater care was taken in sending up cases. The amount of fines imposed fell from Rs. 89,209 to Rs. 69,056, but the proportion realised increased from 64·6 to 71·2. A sum of Rs. 58,195 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, as against Rs. 74,540 in the previous year. In the past year, as in 1893-94, the Sonthal Parganas showed more than 100 cases of illicit distillation, Hooghly coming next with 41, and Midnapore and Bankura with 34 and 33 apiece. Singhbhum, which had 28 cases in the previous year, showed only 7 last year. The Sonthal Parganas also heads the list with 143 convictions for selling tari without license, against 11 cases in 1893-94. The

decrease in arrests for the possession of foreign exciseable articles was due to the smaller number of such cases detected in districts bordering on Nepal.

STAMPS.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1894-95 under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 were Rs. 1,66,94,504, Rs. 7,04,153, and Rs. 1,59,90,351, respectively, against Rs. 1,59,76,145, Rs. 6,71,859, and Rs. 1,53,04,286 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both classes of stamps—judicial and non-judicial. The former show an increase of Rs. 5,87,122, against Rs. 2,98,523 in 1893-94, the improvement being contributed by all classes of stamps, viz., adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps and stamps for copies. The largest increases occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 1,88,584), Mymensingh (Rs. 83,137), Rajshahi (Rs. 74,748), Tippera (Rs. 58,555), Dacca (Rs. 52,472), Noakhali (Rs. 51,332), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 35,055), Backergunge (Rs. 30,956), and 24-Parganas (Rs. 30,472). The increase of Rs. 59,203 in the sales of non-judicial stamps was shared by all classes of stamps, except foreign bill, hundi, and notarial stamps. The most marked improvement (Rs. 27,391) occurred in the case of impressed sheets, which are the most important of non-judicial stamps. Twenty-six districts participated in this improvement, the largest increase being observed in Bhagalpur (Rs. 24,486), where it is attributed to the renewal of bonds in respect of the heavy liabilities of the Baneli Estate. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs. 10,773; share transfer stamps, Rs. 23,414; Advocate, Vakil, and Attorney stamps, Rs. 7,500; impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, &c., Rs. 5,568; and receipt stamps, Rs. 7,927. On the other hand, hundi stamps show a decrease of Rs. 18,499; foreign bill stamps, Rs. 4,670; and notarial stamps, Rs. 201. The receipts from hundi stamps, which had shown a steady improvement in the previous four years, fell off suddenly during the year by Rs. 18,449, more than one-third of the decrease taking place in Dacca, where the failure of some jute and money-lending firms is said to have discredited hundis as a means of contracting loans. In other districts, it is said, the use of hundis for remittance decreased because people prefer to send money by postal orders and bills payable on demand. The increase in the sale of receipt stamps is smaller than in the previous year, and twelve districts show a falling off, which is attributed to ordinary fluctuations.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts was 4,581, against 4,375 in 1893-94; and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 39,803 as compared with Rs. 37,897. Prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Act were instituted in 1,186 cases, against 710 in the previous year. The fines imposed on the offenders amounted to Rs. 8,371, against Rs. 5,145, the amount of rewards paid to informers being Rs. 2,226 in 21 districts, against Rs. 1,455 in 14 districts in the previous year.

INCOME-TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Persons.	Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	107,741	108,765
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	105,476	106,975
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	113,770	115,583
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	110,483	112,874

No. I.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
PROPORTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO
TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH DISTRICT,
1894-95.
REFERENCES.
One in more than 1,500 persons
,, between 1,200 & 1,500 ,,
,, ,, 1,000 & 1,200 ,,
,, ,, 800 & 1,000 ,,
,, ,, 600 & 800 ,,
,, in less than 600 ,,
,, in 39 ,,
1. Cuttack, Singhbhum, and Puri.
2. Shahabad, Sonthal-Parganas, Bankura, Manbhum, and Darbhanga.
3. Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Birbhum, Lohardaga, and Balasore.
4. Tippera, Mymensingh, Jessore, Saran, Backergunge, Patna, Rajshahi, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Burdwan, Gaya, and Partabpur.
5. Midnapore, Dacca, Noakhali, Pabna, Palamau, Rangpur, Nadia, Malda, Murshidabad, Bhagalpur, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Chittagong, and Khulna.
6. Hooghly, Purnea, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
Mouths of the Ganges
1. KHONDMUHS
2. SARANGS
3. THOTIS
4. AHIRS

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	43,51,144	44,87,280
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	46,06,032	47,20,384
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	41,97,022	43,95,230
Gross receipts	43,48,453	45,61,118
Charges	1,76,272	1,75,703
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	4·1	3·9
Net revenue	41,72,181	43,85,415

The net revenue shows an increase of 5·1 per cent. against an increase of 3 per cent. in the previous year. The gross receipts credited to Government at the close of the year including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to Rs. 45,61,118, of which Rs. 44,20,612 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

The increase in the final demand occurred in every district, except Champaran, Tippera, Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Darbhanga, Singhbhum, Rajshahi, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas, and Muzaffarpur. The decrease in Champaran and Hooghly is attributed to the diminution of income of certain assessees who had suddenly acquired a large access of income in the preceding year. In Tippera, Chittagong, and Noakhali the decrease was owing to the transfer to Shillong of payment of income-tax of the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Demand, collections, and balances.

The following statement shows the original deemand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assssees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	107,741	105,476	39,90,291	38,58,026	37,03,904	96
1894-95	108,765	106,975	40,72,041	39,72,331	38,89,301	7

The outstanding balance at the close of the year 1894-95, including penalties and costs, amounted to Rs. 1,62,002, against Rs. 2,66,987 at the close of 1893-94. Of this balance, Rs. 54,958 are reported to be good and under realisation, Rs. 48,239 doubtful, and Rs. 58,805 bad and irrecoverable.

The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year were Bogra, Noakhali, Patna, and Malda, closely followed by Puri, Pabna, Tippera, and Chittagong. In the following districts the collections on account of the current and arrear demand were below 95 per cent.:—

Manbhum ...	... 94·8	Darbhanga	... 89·5
Dinajpur ...	... 94·7	Khulna ...	... 87·7
Calcutta ...	... 91·5	24-Parganas	... 76·5
Muzaffarpur	... 91·3	Singhbhum	... 75·6

With the exception of Dinajpur, the same districts also failed to attain the prescribed standard in the preceding year. Three of these districts—Singhbhum, 24-Parganas, and Darbhanga—further failed to collect 95 per cent. of the final demand of the current year on account of tax only.

Assessments.

The number of villages (including streets in Calcutta) visited by the 49 assessors in the Province was 68,461, against 71,534 in 1893-94. The decrease is for the most part more nominal than real, being due to the fact that in some districts villages which were not actually visited, but regarding which enquiries were made in the neighbourhood, were formerly returned as having been visited. The number of persons finally assessed was 106,975, against 105,476 in 1893-94, showing an increase of 1·4 per cent. Gaya shows the largest increase (278 persons), followed by Dinajpur, Midnapore, Pabna, Dacca, and Chittagong, which show an increase ranging from 183 to 102. In a few districts there was a falling

off, but in no district, save in Calcutta (208) and Tippera (184), did it exceed 70. In Calcutta, which had shown an increase in 1893-94, the cause of decrease during the year under review has not been explained; in Tippera scarcity and the transfer of payment of income-tax of certain railway employés to Shillong are said to be responsible for the falling off.

Objections.

The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment:—

YEAR.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 5 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893-94 ...	107,741	12,269	11·4	4,593	37·4
1894-95 ...	108,765	10,636	9·8	3,486	32·8

The percentage of objections to assessments was again highest in Gaya (35). Puri shows slightly better results, being 20·5 against 23 in 1893-94. Bankura shows a percentage of 23·7. The percentage of successful objections exceeded 40 in Calcutta (53·2), Gaya (45·6), Bankura (43·4), 24-Parganas (41·3), and Saran (40·05). This is an improvement on the results of the previous year, when ten districts had more than 40 per cent. of successful objections, and five of these had more than 50 per cent.

Incidence of the tax.

The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·9 persons, against 18·4 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 34·9 persons, against Re. 1 to 35·7 in 1893-94. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average—Re. 1 to every 5 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum—Re. 1 to 92 persons. The average incidence in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of persons assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 665, against 1 to 674 in the previous year.

Coercive measures.

The following table exhibits the main facts in connection with the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realisation of the tax:—

YEAR.	Number of persons finally assessed.	DISTRESS WARRANTS.		CASES OF DISTRAINT.		CASES OF SALE.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892-93	103,894	5,559	5·4	2,460	2·4	362	·3
1893-94	105,476	5,920	5·6	2,290	2·2	288	·3
1894-95	106,976	5,035	4·7	1,334	1·3	337	·3

These figures show an improvement on the results of previous years.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore, Singhbhum, Khulna, and 24-Parganas. The first three districts, which also showed a high percentage in the preceding year, show some improvement. In eight districts no sales took place, while they were most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 736 cases, against 1,499 in the previous year, and in no case was sale found necessary.

No. II.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION REPRESENTED BY
NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO
EACH RUPEE OF TAX.
1894-95
REFERENCES
Less than 100 persons 1
,, 70 ,, 2
,, 50 ,, 3
,, 40 ,, 4
,, 30 ,, 5
,, 10 ,, 6
,, 1 person 7
1. Singhbum, Cuttack, Bankura, and Santhal-Parganas.
2. Balasore, Puri, Lohardaga, Shahabad, and Palamau.
3. Noakhali, Chanparan, Jessore, Darbhanga, Faridpur, Tippera, Birbhum, Muzaffarpur, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Rangpur, and Midnapore.
4. Chittagong, Mymensingh, Khulna, Pabna, Backergunge, Rajia, Saran, Gaya, Monghyr, and Malda.
5. Howrah, Rajshahi, Purnea, Dacca, Bhagalpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Hooghly, Patna, Dinajpur, and Murshidabad.
6. Darjeeling.
7 Calcutta.
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
B E N G A L
B A Y
OF
Mouths of the Ganges
1. NARSINGHPUR.
2. JAJANDA.
3. THORIA
4. ATHGAR.

The amount of tax collected under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act, which permits private employers on receipt of a commission from the Government to undertake the collection of the tax from their employés, was Rs. 2,68,234, against Rs. 2,66,584 in the previous year. The number of companies, &c., who entered into agreements under this section to collect the tax fell from 307 to 303.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. 1,75,703, against Rs. 1,76,272 in the previous year. This decrease, coupled with the large increase in collections, is very satisfactory.

General.

The system of payment of income-tax by money-order continues to gain in popularity. No serious cases of embezzlement were discovered during the year. Five persons were convicted for personating assessors and illegally collecting the tax. Under an order issued in October last, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native language in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed, so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language, and it is reported that all but a few have complied with these orders.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

Birth-rate.

The births registered in Bengal during 1894 numbered 2,332,247, giving a birth-rate of 32·81 per mille, against 2,534,359, or 35·66 per mille in 1893. This is 2·85 less than that of the previous year, and 2·07 less than the death-rate of the year under report. The following statistics, comparing the chief provincial birth-rates for 1894, show not only that Bengal, which stood third on the list in 1893, has now fallen to fifth, but that, while the standard of all other provinces has risen, Bengal alone exhibits a marked decline in this respect:—

Punjab ...	43·93	Bengal ...	32·81
North-Western Provinces	39·70	Assam ...	31·09
Central Provinces ...	38·82	Burma ...	28·0
Bombay ...	35·08	Madras ...	27·7

Registration of births—Towns.

In both 1893 and 1894 births were registered in 147 towns, with a population of 3,453,465; but the number of births recorded in 1894 was 78,644, giving a ratio of 22·77 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 90,743, or a ratio of 26·27 per 1,000 in the previous year. Everywhere the standard of registration shows a marked falling off. The recorded birth-rate exceeded 40 per mille in the towns of Jamalpur (47·98), Chatra (46·83), Lohardaga (43·45), Bihar (41·02), and Sasaram (40·06). In seven towns it was between 35 and 40, in twenty-one between 30 and 35, and in sixty-four 20 to 30. It was below 20 in no less than fifty towns, as compared with 17 in 1893; while Jhalakati, South Barrackpore and Nasirabad showed less than ten per mille, the figures being 6·34, 7·88, and 8·39, respectively.

Registration of births—Rural Areas.

Births were registered in 553 rural areas with a total population of 67,616,768. The total number registered was 2,253,603, against 2,444,116 in 558 such areas, with a population of 67,616,178 in 1893. The birth-rate was 33·32 per thousand of population, as compared with 36·14 in the previous year. The highest rates for the rural areas in a district were obtained from Palamau (43·82), Backergunge (43·75), and Hazaribagh (40·27), and the lowest rates were recorded in Manbhum (25·94), Purnea (27·33), 24-Parganas (27·81), Darjeeling (28·33), Singhbhum (28·93), Jessore (28·74), Hooghly (28·83), Midnapore (29·72), and Shahabad (29·34). In all the remaining rural areas the birth-rate varied from 30·02 in the district of Burdwan to 39·33 in Lohardaga. Although births were registered all over Bengal, excepting the South Lushai Hills and the new district of Angul, the Compulsory Registration Act is only in force in towns.

Births according to sex.

The total male births in both urban and rural areas numbered 1,202,323, and female births 1,129,925, giving a proportion of 106 male births to every 100 female births, against a proportion of 107 in the previous year.

Registration of deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 2,479,096 as compared with 2,005,463 in 1894, giving a rate of 34·88 to 1,000 persons living, as against 28·21 in

1893. The following statement compares the provincial death-rates for the last two years:—

	1894.	1893.
North-Western Provinces ...	42·51	24·10
Central Provinces	37·22	27·70
Punjab	36·52	28·13
Bengal	34·88	28·21
Bombay	32·26	27·20
Assam	30·69	30·28
Burma	24·0	21·58
Madras	20·0	19·3

Deaths in towns.

Deaths in urban areas increased from 30·03 in 1893 to 35·34 in the year under review, the figures ranging from 82·33 in Chaibassa to 10·57 in Jhalakati. Jagdispur (74·78), Buxar, Bhadreswar, Dumraon, and Bansberia returned rates of more than 60 per thousand; fifteen other towns showed more than 50; and thirty more had a death-rate between 40 and 50 per thousand. Altogether 33 out of 147 towns returned a death-rate in excess of 44·8 per 1,000, the normal rate referred to above.

The death-rate of Calcutta is shown to be 32·92 per thousand, a rate which, if it could be accepted without qualification, would compare favourably with 35·94, the recorded mortality for Bengal towns.

Deaths in rural areas.

The death-rate in rural areas increased from 28·12 in 1893 to 34·85 during 1894. The district of Shahabad returned a death-rate of 52·95 per thousand for rural areas. In nine other districts the rate was above 41, in 20 above 30, and in the rest it was above 20 per thousand. Among units smaller than a district, the highest figures were recorded in the areas named in the margin. The cause of this excessive mortality is ascribed to the exceptional unhealthiness of the year. Fever, cholera, and bowel-complaints were unusually excessive. The most unhealthy districts as regards rural areas were Shahabad (52·95), Gaya (46·99), Monghyr, Darjeeling, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Patna, Champaran, and Bhagalpur.

Lohardaga-Toto	76·85
Monghyr-Jamalpur	66·50
Darjeeling-Siliguri	64·67
Shahabad-Buxar	61·55
Muzaffarpur-Lalganj	60·80
Monghyr-Kharagpur	57·86
Saran-Dareuli	57·63
Hazaribagh-Tundwa	57·61
Monghyr-Tegra	56·45
Muzaffarpur-Mohuwa	55·99
Shahabad-Mohuwa	55·44
Shahabad-Khargar	54·75
Shahabad-Dumraon	54·72
Palamau-Garwa	54·68
Shahabad-Bikramganj	53·22
Bhagalpur-Kishungunj	52·43
Shahabad-Arrah	52·46
Murshidabad-Assanpur	52·43
Shahabad-Dehri	52·27

Deaths according to sex.

The death-rate of males per thousand of population was 37·16 and of females 32·61, against 29·91 and 26·53, respectively, in the previous year. The difference is larger than in 1893, and may be partially accounted for, as in the case of birth registration, by the fact that males are deemed more important than females, and their deaths are more accurately reported.

Deaths according to age.

The following table shows the death-rate in Bengal according to age during 1894 and the previous year:—

	In 1894.		In 1893.	
	Deaths.	Rate per mille.	Deaths.	Rate per mille.
1	2	3	4	5
Under one year	486,640	212·22	429,676	187·38
1 year and under 5-years ...	357,810	44·80	291,959	36·56
5 to 10 years	201,209	18·77	161,461	15·06
10 to 15 ,, ...	111,906	14·43	91,352	11·78
15 to 20 ,, ...	108,605	18·45	91,676	15·58
20 to 30 ,, ...	242,468	20·88	189,377	16·31
30 to 40 ,, ...	238,162	23·59	180,873	17·91
40 to 50 ,, ...	212,684	31·13	162,684	23·81
50 to 60 ,, ...	191,475	47·09	142,689	35·09
60 years and upwards ...	323,137	86·48	263,716	68·70

The statistics show a large increase in the death of infants under one year of age, the ratio being 212·22 per mille, as compared with 187·38 in 1893.

Result of convictions for failure to report.

During the year 1,923 persons were convicted for neglect to register births and deaths at the registering circle. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 2,657-15, and the persons warned numbered 452, against 1,000, Rs. 1,316, and 268 respectively in the previous year. Amongst the persons convicted, two were imprisoned for seven days, one for ten days, and three sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month each. There appears to have been no case instituted in the districts of Chittagong, Lohardaga, and Palamau.

Death-rate from various causes.

The following table shows separately the death-rate from the principal diseases during the year, compared with 1893 and the previous five years, 1889—93:—

Causes of Death.	In 1894.			In 1893.			In 1889—93.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	3·88	3·29	3·32	2·18	1·76	1·78	3·48	2·60	2·65
Small-pox	·18	·11	·11	·19	·20	·20	·39	·20	·21
Fever	19·19	25·62	25·32	16·88	20·98	20·78	18·39	19·14	18·86
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3·84	·67	·82	2·98	·45	·57	2·90	·56	·67
Injury	·50	·42	·43	·49	·43	·44	·47	·41	·42
Other causes ...	7·73	4·70	4·85	7·28	4·27	4·42	7·13	3·56	3·74
All causes ...	35·34	34·85	34·88	30·03	28·12	28·21	27·78	26·50	26·56

Cholera.

The total number of deaths from cholera recorded during 1894 was 236,150, yielding a ratio of 3·32 per thousand of population, against 126,976 deaths, or 1·78 per mille in the previous year, while for the five years 1889—93 the average was 188,421, or 2·65 per thousand. The death-rate from cholera was considerably in excess of that recorded in the previous year. Allowance must, however, be made for the tendency to include cases of simple diarrhœa in the returns; and it is probable that this tendency is greater in a year when cholera is prevalent. The worst months for cholera were May, June, July, and August in Bihar, May, July, and August in Orissa, and June, July, and August in Chota Nagpur. In Bengal Proper the disease prevailed most largely in the first four months of the year. In individual districts the highest death-rates from this disease occurred in Palamau (11·16), Shahabad (9·44), Champaran (8·25), Gaya (7·61), Muzaffarpur (5·16), Balasore (4·93), Darbhanga (4·74), and Monghyr (4·49); while in Darjeeling the mortality was only ·08, and in Lohardaga, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra it was below 1 per mille, or ·09, ·35, ·44, and ·76, respectively.

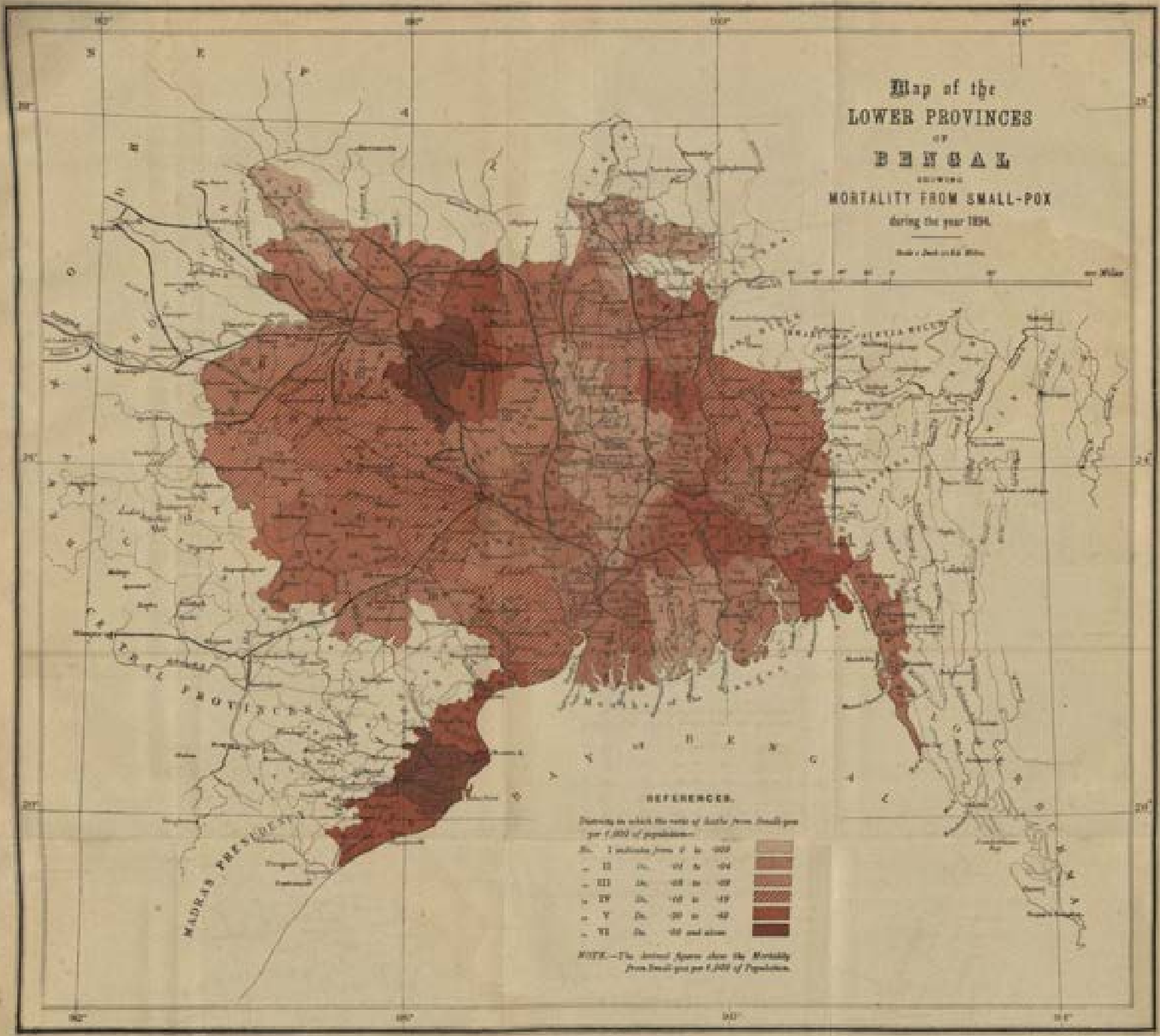
Small-pox.

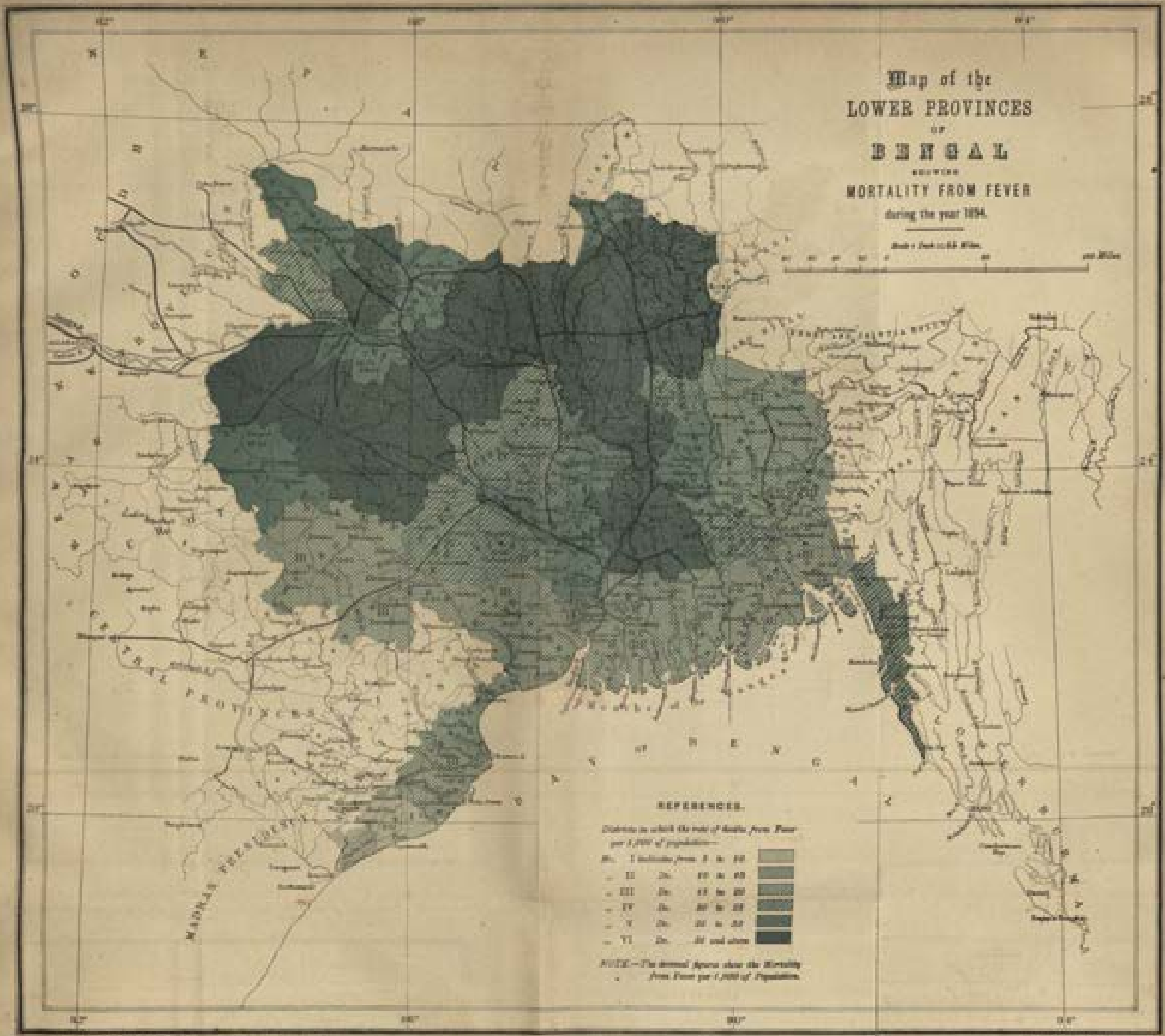
Deaths from small-pox during 1894 numbered 8,404, or ·11 per mille, against 14,531, or ·20 per mille in the previous year, and an average of 15,075, or ·21 per thousand of population in the five years 1889—93. The mortality of the year from this cause was the lowest on record. The highest death-rates are returned from Cuttack (·88 per mille), Calcutta (·59 per mille), Monghyr (·50 per mille), and Puri (·42 per mille); while Darjeeling and Khulna reported two deaths, Rajshahi one, and Malda none. Of the total number of deaths from this disease, 5,652 were among children, of whom 1,642 were under one year.

Fever.

As is always the case, fever was the principal cause of mortality registered in the Province throughout the year. The total number of deaths recorded was 1,799,833, or 25·32 per thousand of population, against 1,477,288, or 20·78 in 1893, and an average of 16·83 in the ten years 1884—93.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DEATH-RATE FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1894.
REFERENCES.
No. I indicates deaths from 1 to 10 per 10,000 of the population.
" II Do. do. 10 to 20 do. do.
" III Do. do. 20 to 30 do. do.
" IV Do. do. 30 to 40 do. do.
" V Do. do. 40 to 50 do. do.
" VI Do. do. 50 to 75 do. do.
" VII Do. do. 75 to 100 do. do.
" VIII Do. do. over 100 do. do.
NOTE. 1.—The decimal figures show the Mortality from Cholera per 10,000 of population.
2.—The fractional figures to the left of decimal figures indicate the date of the first case in each District.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BURMA


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MORTALITY FROM SMALL-POX
during the year 1896.
REFERENCES.
NOTE.—The Annual Figures show the Mortality from Small-pox per 1,000 of Population.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MORTALITY FROM FEVER
during the year 1854.
REFERENCES.
NOTE.—The decimal figures show the Mortality from Fever per 1,000 of Population.

Taking Bihar as a whole, the mortality of the year from fever was 30·66, as compared with 21·44 in 1893 and 19·09 in the five years 1889—93. The corresponding figures for Bengal Proper are 23·12 for 1894, 21·97 for 1893, and 19·89 for 1889—93.

Mortality from other causes.

The total number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa during the year was 58,812, or ·82 per thousand of population, against 41,150, or ·57 per mille in the 1893. Darjeeling returned the highest death-rate (6·13), and was followed by Calcutta (4·60), Howrah (4·27), Balasore (3·80), and Puri (3·77). The same four districts headed the list in 1893. The death-rate rose in urban areas from 2·98 to 3·84, and in rural circles from ·45 to ·67. Deaths from injury during 1894 numbered 30,715, or ·43 per mille, against 31,311, or ·44 per mille, in the previous year. The total number of deaths from causes other than cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhœa, and injury was 345,182, or 4·85 per mille, during the year, as compared with 314,207, or 4·42, in the previous year.

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

The following table shows the total expenditure incurred by municipalities for sanitary purposes during the year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total expenditure.		Difference.	
	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On conservancy, including latrine ...	3,79,699	4,06,030	26,331	.....
„ establishment ...	3,81,946	3,91,943	9,997	.....
„ drainage	1,83,190	2,74,218	91,028	.....
„ water-supply	2,14,516	4,28,421	2,13,905	.....
„ disposal of the dead	6,613	7,380	767	.....
„ market and slaughter-houses ...	21,818	15,356	.....	6,462
„ vaccination	18,908	18,568	.....	340
„ treatment of sick	2,62,426	3,07,865	439	.....
„ other sanitary works	1,44,844	2,37,045	201	.....
Total ...	16,13,960	20,86,826	4,79,668	6,802
On construction, maintenance, and repairs of roads.	5,00,882	5,03,881	2,999	.....
Total, including roads ...	21,14,842	25,90,707	4,82,667	6,802
Net increase ...	.....	.....	4,75,865	.....

Urban and rural sanitation.

The improvements carried out in towns and rural areas in Bengal during the year by District Boards, municipalities, and private individuals, were the provision of filtered water, the sinking, excavation and cleaning out of wells and tanks, the construction of urinals and latrines, and the construction and cleaning out of surface drains, &c. The total cost of the works undertaken and completed by District Boards and municipalities during 1894 is stated *at Rs. 3,86,051*, against Rs. 2,17,729 in 1893; while that of those in progress in towns is estimated at Rs. 93,451, against Rs. 3,79,196 in the previous year.

The Sanitary Board.

The Sanitary Board transacted a large amount of business during the year, and in particular the following important preliminary estimates have passed through their hands:—

(1) a drainage scheme for the Hooghly Municipality, estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,000;

(2) a scheme for the supply of filtered water to the Berhampur Municipality, estimated to cost Rs. 2,25,000;

(3) schemes for the supply of filtered water to the town of Midnapore, estimated to cost Rs. 4,10,000 if the supply be at the rate of 20 gallons per head per diem, or Rs. 2,90,000 if the supply be fixed at 10 gallons.

Of the above schemes, the second ought to be carried out without much difficulty, as the Maharani Surnamoyi, C.I., has undertaken to pay for the entire cost of the scheme, on condition that it does not exceed Rs. 2,21,000. The preparation of the detailed drawings, however, has been postponed until the Board are satisfied that the river Bhagirathi will be a suitable source of supply for the scheme; and this cannot be done until the quality and quantity of water have been tested when the river is at its lowest level. The Midnapore scheme was inspected by the Lieutenant-Governor in February last, and is a promising project: the cost of water-supply per head of population will be exceptionally low if the bottom of the proposed reservoir is found capable of retaining water. This question will be decided by the results of the experiment now being carried on.

Other projects which came under the Board's consideration were those for the supply of filtered water to the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola (since completed), for extending the water-supply of Bhagalpur, for the provision of settling tanks in Darjeeling (since completed), for a drainage scheme for Comilla, and for damming the river Bhairab at Jessore so as to form a lake. The principal work of the Sanitary Engineer has been the preparation of the plans and estimates for the Howrah water-works. This important project is now well in hand, and it is believed that the work will be completed during the current year.

Surveys for sanitary works were made in the municipalities of Howrah, Ranaghat, Kushtia, Rajpur, Gaya, Kalna, Nadia, Santipur, and Kumarkhali, towards which more or less help has been given by the Sanitary Board. Other municipalities have applied for the services of trained surveyors; but the Sanitary Engineer has not been able to recommend suitable men in all cases, and improvements of this class are delayed for want of competent candidates for employment. Good hopes are entertained of procuring an effective water-supply for Gaya from wells sunk in the bed of the river, but the scheme is as yet only in its initial stage.

Inspections.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gregg, who was in charge of the department throughout the year, spent 155 days on tour during the year, which is less by 25 days than the prescribed period. During this time he inspected 32 municipalities and attended to various sanitary questions. In the Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circles, Drs. Moir and Oldham spent 181 days on tour; the officers in charge of the Western Circle were out for 192 days; and Dr. Deare, who acted as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Northern Bengal Circle, and also held charge of the important Vaccination Depôt at Darjeeling, made a tour of 202 days.

VACCINATION.

Establishment.

The following table compares the strength of the supervising and working establishments during the last two years:—

Year.	Inspecting Staff.						Operators.					Remarks.
	Superintendents.	Deputy Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head vaccinators.	Total inspecting staff.	Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		Total operators.	
							Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893-94	50	1	63	137	14	265	458	1,830	13	985	3,286	
1894-95	51	1	63	143	14	271	479	1,985	7	1,095	3,560	

The creation of the new district of Angul raised the number of Superintendents from 50 to 51. A new Inspector was also appointed for Angul and

two for the Tributary States of Orissa; at the same time the designation of two officers employed in the Chota Nagpur States was changed from Inspector to Sub-Inspector, and a reduction of two took place among the Inspectors employed by municipalities and dispensaries. In consequence of these changes, the total number of Inspectors fell from 63 to 62. Six men were added to the staff of Sub-Inspectors. Of the total increase of 21 paid vaccinators, 8 were employed in rural areas and 13 under municipalities and dispensaries. The staff of licensed vaccinators was increased by 156 in rural areas and reduced by 1 in towns.

Number of operations and average per vaccinator.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,844,304 to 2,174,007, and the average per operator from 560 to 608. The increase was highest in the following districts:—

Mymensingh	... 31,232	Saran	... 15,238
Angul	... 31,082	Jessore	... 14,659
Noakhali	... 23,323	Balasore	... 13,692
Backergunge	... 19,117	Nadia	... 12,682
Faridpur	... 18,327	Orissa States	... 11,326

and these results do credit to the officers concerned. Twelve districts show a falling off, the decline being largest in—

Darbhanga	... 7,456	Hazaribagh	... 6,635
Shahabad	... 6,703	Bankura	... 4,165

Protection afforded to infants.

The number of infants under 1 year available for vaccination was estimated at 2,491,305, against 2,461,862 in the preceding year: of these 405,065, or 162·59 per thousand, were vaccinated, as compared with 363,492, or 147·83 per thousand, in 1893-94. As in the previous year, the best results were obtained in Malda, Lohardaga, Darjeeling, and Palamau.

Primary and secondary operations.

The proportion of successful primary operations is again incredibly high, being 98·66 for the whole Province, against 99·20 in the previous year. The number of secondary operations rose from 14,888 to 67,955, an increase of 53,067 cases. Of these, 38,732 occurred in Calcutta, 30,674 in the operations carried on by the Corporation, and 8,058 in those conducted by the staff of the Government Animal Vaccination Depôt, which performed 8,140 secondary operations against 82 in the previous year. The returns of rural areas show an increase of only 525. In mufassal municipalities and dispensaries there was an increase of 13,810 cases, so that the entire increase is practically divided between these agencies and Calcutta.

Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.

The contributions made by District Boards for the purpose of giving free vaccination in rural areas rose from Rs. 654 to Rs. 1,690, of which Rs. 324 were spent in Tippera, Rs. 241 in Gaya, and Rs. 1,125 in Puri. In Tippera the number of successful operations increased from 48,917 to 57,302, and in Puri from 16,401 to 19,527, while in Gaya there was a slight decline.

Cost of vaccination.

The following statement shows the cost of vaccination in Bengal during the last two years as distributed between Government, District Boards, Municipalities, and Native States:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Paid by Government	1,44,723	1,55,096
District Boards—		
Rural areas	654	1,690
Municipalities	351	...
Municipalities—		
Calcutta	15,495	18,642
Mufassal	17,658	18,208
Native States	1,319	1,582
Total ...	1,80,200	1,95,218

The average cost of each successful operation was 1 anna and 6 pies against 1 anna and 7 pies for the previous year.

Deaths from small-pox, and proportion of population protected.

The number of deaths from small-pox during the year 1894-95 was 9,562, or 1·3 per ten thousand of population, as compared with 12,499, or 1·7 per ten thousand, in the preceding year. In the following districts, which return the highest death-rate, the proportion of the population protected by vaccination is also low:—

District.			Protected per ten thousand.	Death-rate per ten thousand.
Calcutta	...	...	1,400	23·0
Cuttack	...	...	1,000	7·1
Faridpur	...	...	1,900	4·5
Monghyr	...	...	1,600	4·3
Puri	...	...	1,200	2 5
Midnapore	...	...	1,600	2·3

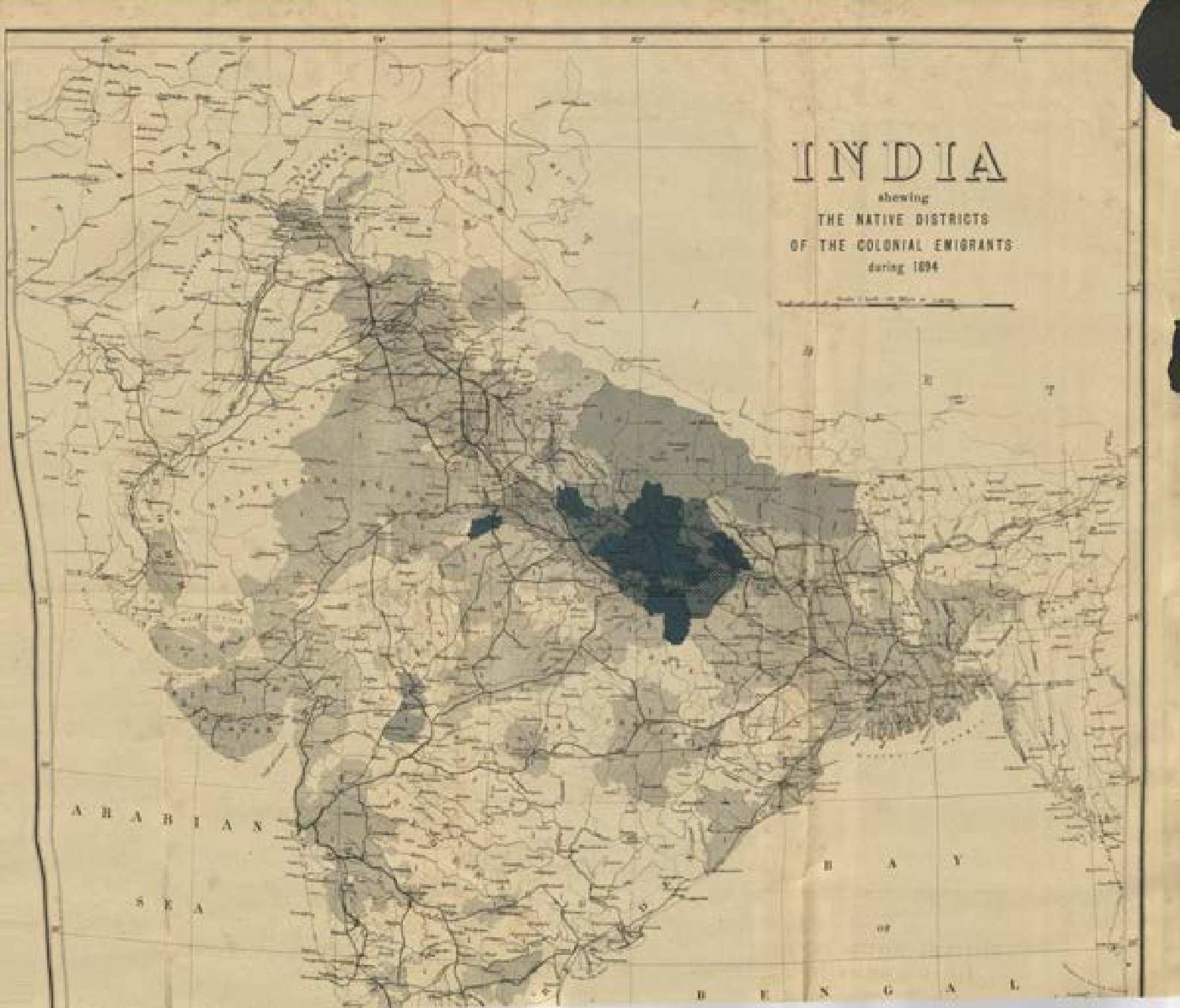
Darjeeling, with half the population protected, had no deaths, and Chittagong, with 4,700 protected per ten thousand of population, had a death-rate of 0·2. In the case of Chittagong, however, it is doubtful whether the statistics of the earlier years of the period, on which the calculation of protected persons is based, can be accepted as correct.

Animal vaccination depôts and methods of vaccination.

Three methods of vaccination are now practised in Bengal—(1) with vaccine lymph taken direct from the calf; (2) with vaccine lymph prepared with lanoline; (3) with human lymph taken by arm-to-arm transfer. A few experiments in vaccination from the kid were made during the year, but they proved a failure; however, further experiments are being conducted. The animal vaccine depôts at Calcutta and Darjeeling are said to have worked well. When Sir Charles Elliott visited Nepal in November last he learned that the Prime Minister was an earnest advocate of vaccination, and had had his own family vaccinated. It was therefore considered extremely desirable to encourage this enlightened movement, and arrangements have accordingly been made to provide the Nepal Darbar with a regular supply of vaccine lymph.

Inspections.

The number of villages visited by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners was 1,093 against 1,516 in the previous year; and the number of operations inspected by them shows a decline from 35,443 to 26,564. On the other hand, Civil Surgeons have shown increased activity in this branch of their duties.


INDIA
shewing
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS
OF THE COLONIAL EMIGRANTS
during 1894
ARABIAN
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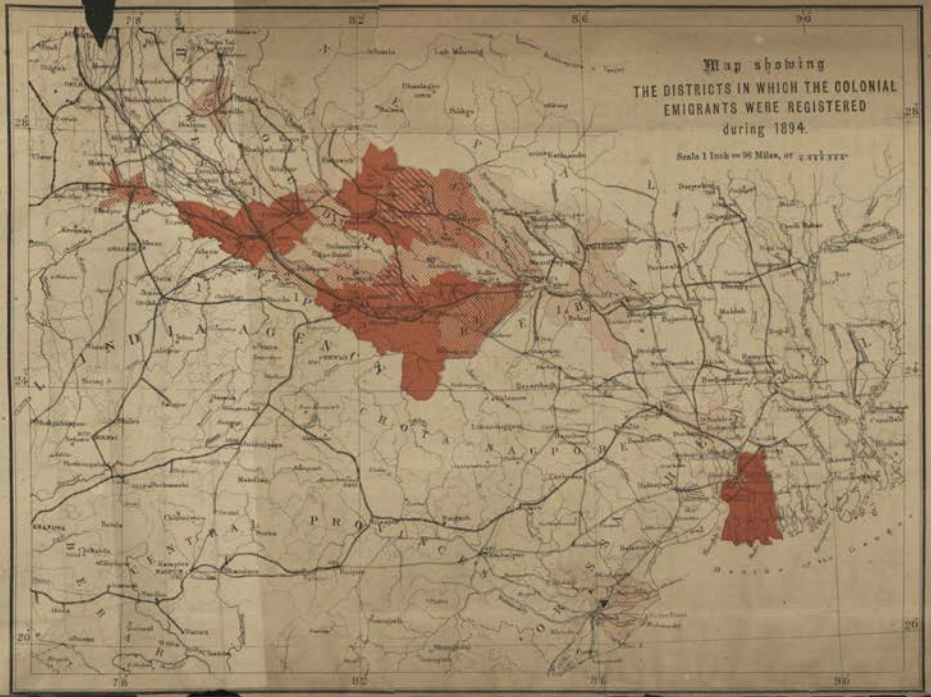

Map showing
THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH THE COLONIAL EMIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED during 1894.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or 1/6336000
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population 1
From 100 to 400 per million ,, 2
,, 400 to 700 ,, 3
,, 700 to 1,000 ,, 4
Above 1,000 ,, 5

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Administrative measures.

AN amendment was made during the year in the rules framed under Act XXI of 1883, so as to permit under certain conditions the storage of water in the after compartments of emigrant ships. Some of the forms prescribed by the rules were also amended.

Requisitions and despatch of labourers.

Seven agencies—six British and one Dutch—were engaged in 1894 in collecting and despatching labourers to the colonies; in the previous year the number had been eight, but this year no emigrants were sent to St. Lucia. The requisitions made by the colonies were as follows:—

NAME OF COLONY.	1893.		1894.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	5,450	4,959½	6,675	6,783
Trinidad	1,800	1,807	3,000	2,937½
St. Lucia	150	150	Nil.	Nil.
Jamaica	472	469½	624	674
Mauritius	465	350	470	468
Natal	361	547½	1,700	1,816
Fiji	700	750	950	1,034
Surinam	1,112	1,034½	1,219	1,152½
Total ...	10,510	10,068	14,638	14,865

(*N.B.*—Two children under 10 years of age are reckoned as one adult.)

The above figures show a large increase of 4,128 as compared with the year 1893. The supply exceeded the demand in every case except in those of Trinidad (62½), Mauritius (2), and Surinam (66½). The deficiency of the last-named colony was made good in the shipment of January 1895. No emigrants were required by the colonies of Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, or by the French colonies.

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

The terms of engagement of intending emigrants were the same as in the previous year. Certain changes were proposed and agreed to in regard to the terms offered to emigrants to Demerara and Trinidad, but it was decided not to give effect to them until the season of 1895-96.

Recruiting operations.

The number of licenses granted to recruiters rose from 866 to 1,023 in the year under review, being an increase of 157. It was found necessary to cancel 6 of the licenses during the year on account of the misconduct or unfitness of the recruiters.

The number of intending emigrants registered was 26,707, so that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of recruiters, the average number of emigrants obtained by each recruiter rose from 17 in 1893 to 26. Of the total number, 26,707, 2,508, or 9·39 per cent., were registered in Bengal, 3,712, or 13·89 per cent., in Bihar, 14,167, or 53·04 per cent., in North-Western Provinces, and 6,320, or 23·66 per cent., in Oudh, the percentages in the previous

year being, respectively, Bengal 16·98, Bihar 14·13, North-Western Provinces 49·60, and Oudh 19·28. The largest number of registrations were made in Faizabad (3,088), followed by Benares (2,787), Cawnpore (2,359), Allahabad (2,257), 24-Parganas (2,005), and Shahabad (1,917).

Classified according to the locality of their birth, 12·4 per cent. of all the persons registered were residents of Bengal and Bihar, 50·7 per cent. of North-Western Provinces, and 33·35 per cent. of Oudh, the remaining 3·5 per cent. being natives of other provinces. Taking individual districts, Basti supplies the largest number of emigrants, viz. 2,693, followed by Gonda and Azamgarh; Shahabad stands fourth with 1,500. None of the 2,482 persons registered in the 24-Parganas, in Calcutta, Burdwan, or Howrah, appear to have been residents of those districts.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

Besides the 26,707 emigrants registered during the year, there were 380 remaining in the sub-depôts from the previous year, so that in all there were 27,087 to be accounted for. Of this number 3,181, or 11·74 per cent., were rejected as unfit before despatch to the Calcutta depôts; others, numbering 1,945, died, deserted or were otherwise accounted for before starting on the journey to the depôts; 927, or 3·4 per cent., were unaccounted for; and 400 remained at the sub-depôts: so that 20,634 were despatched. Three were born on the journey, and deducting the casualties on the road, the number which actually reached the depôts in Calcutta was 20,471, or 75·5 per cent. of the original number.

The total depôt population of the year was 21,181, which represents the number that arrived there during the year, plus those pending from 1893, born in the depôts, &c. Of this number 1,602, or 7·56 per cent., were rejected at the depôts as unfit, 2,232 died, deserted or failed to proceed for other reasons, 15,924, or 75·18 per cent., were despatched to the colonies, and 1,423 were in the depôts at the close of the year. The percentage of emigrants ultimately despatched to the colonies on the number registered this year, or pending from last, was 58·78, compared with 70·52 in the previous year.

The number of registered emigrants unaccounted for rose from 345, or 2·28 per cent., to 927, or 3·4 in the year under review.

Sanitation and management of the depôts.

The sanitary arrangements and management of the depôts were good; but the record of sickness and mortality among the coolies was not so favourable as in 1893, as will be gathered from the following figures:—

Year.	Total strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893 ...	13,220	359	2·71	14	·10
1894 ...	21,181	824	3·89	109	·51

The exceptional sickness and mortality are ascribed by the Medical Inspector generally to the greater unhealthiness of the past year up-country, and particularly to the excessive number of weakly children admitted into the depôts. The mortality among infants was very serious, 39 having died against 26 born in the depôts. The chief causes of sickness were malarial fevers, 285 cases and 15 deaths; dysentery 113 cases and 16 deaths; chest affections 153 cases and 40 deaths. There were only 8 cases of cholera, of which 6 ended fatally.

Embarkation of emigrants.

The number of emigrants embarked for the colonies during the year under report was 15,924 against 10,674 in 1893. The emigrants were conveyed in 28 vessels, of which 6 were steamers and 22 sailing ships. The longest time occupied on any voyage was by the ship *Arno*, which, with 711 emigrants on board, took 120 days to reach Jamaica. The aggregate mortality among the coolies on the 22 ships from which reports of arrival were received was 210, and the percentage

1·96, compared with 129 and 1·2 respectively in the previous year. There was no death on board two of the steamers, bound respectively for Mauritius and Natal. In the case of the ship *Sheila* bound for Demerara, the death-rate reached 4·38 per cent., chiefly owing to an outbreak of measles, which caused 13, or more than half the number of deaths.

Returned emigrants.

In 1894, 3,804 emigrants returned from the several colonies, as compared with 5,173 in the previous year. Except in the case of Guadeloupe and Bourbon, to which no emigrants were shipped, all the colonies returned a smaller number of emigrants than they received during the year. From Fiji, however, 1,039 returned as against 1,082 despatched. Five sailing ships and ten steamers were engaged in bringing back the returned emigrants, among whom the aggregate mortality was 82, or a percentage of 2·15 compared with 88 or 1·70 in 1893. The savings brought home aggregated Rs. 5,94,965, yielding an average of Rs. 156 per head, corresponding figures in the previous year being Rs. 7,21,986 and Rs. 139. Those who returned from Natal were, as in the previous year, the most fortunate as regards their average savings, which amounted to the considerable sum of Rs. 251-13-3 per head. Mauritius in both years has proved the least profitable field for emigrants, the average savings amounting only to Rs. 25-1-6 in 1894 and Rs. 16-13 in 1893.

Administration of estates.

During the year 498 estates, valued at Rs. 83,093, the property of deceased emigrants, came under administration. Of this number, 258 estates, valued at Rs. 29,247, were finally administered, 80, valued at Rs. 1,587, lapsing to Government in the absence of heirs. Of the remaining 240 estates, not finally administered, the heirs had been traced in 52 cases, valued at Rs. 23,566.

Financial.

Owing to the large increase in the number of emigrants despatched, there was a corresponding increase in the receipts, which are derived solely from the fee of Rs. 3 charged for each emigrant. The total reached Rs. 43,456, or Rs. 18,186 in excess of that of the previous year. The expenditure was only Rs. 31,794-14, showing a petty increase over that of 1893. This total includes only the pay of Government officers, *i.e.*, the Protector of Emigrants and the medical officers, and the cost of office establishment and of fees paid to registering clerks.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Recruitment.

For Inland Emigration there are four distinct methods of recruitment recognised, namely:—

(1) By contractors licensed under section 12 of Act I of 1882;
(2) By local agents of the employers of labour, who have been specially authorized by the Superintendent of Emigration under section 62 of the Act to recruit;
(3) By garden sardars who have been granted certificates by their employers under section 51 of the Act;
(4) The free emigration system, over which only a sanitary supervision is maintained under Act I (B.C.) of 1889.

(1) There were five licensed contractors during 1894, but two of these closed their business before the end of the year. All the depôts were situated in the suburbs of Calcutta. There were nineteen recruiters working under these contractors, and they registered 3,237 coolies. The figures of previous years, as entered in the margin, show how steadily this system of collecting labourers is decreasing; what survives of it is merely a fringe on the edge of the great system of free emigration. Of the 3,237 emigrants registered during the year, 3,073, or 94·9 per cent., were registered in the 24-Parganas, though only three of these were natives of that district. The rest of the labourers admitted into their depôts were originally recruited for the depôts of the free contractors established in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas. Out of the whole number of licensed contractors' emigrants registered, only 106 were, according to their own statement, residents of the districts in which their registration was effected.

	Number of recruiters.	Number of coolies.
1891	47	8,764
1892	31*	4,712
1893	24	4,464
1894	19	3,237

Including one man who remained over from the previous year, 3,238 registered emigrants were accommodated in the sub-depôts in the mufassal.

Either before the start or on the journey, 29 of these were released or discharged, and 57 deserted; so that 3,152 arrived at the depôts in Calcutta, the total casualties on the journey having amounted to 2·62 per cent., as compared with 1·36 per cent. in the previous year. During their accommodation in the depôts, there was a further reduction of 178 or 5·48 per cent., owing to the discharge of 59 emigrants, the desertion of 110, and the deaths of 9; moreover, 64 were remaining in the depôt at the end of the year: so the number despatched to the labour districts was 3,004. Compared with 1893, the diminution of numbers during the period of detention in the depôts was small during the year under report, the percentage being 5·48 as against 9·9; the percentage of sickness, too (0·86), compares favourably with that of the previous year (1·01); but the death-roll was heavier, having risen from three to nine. Of the nine deaths, five were among children and infants, whose admission to the depôts in a weakly and ill-nourished condition frequently can not be avoided.

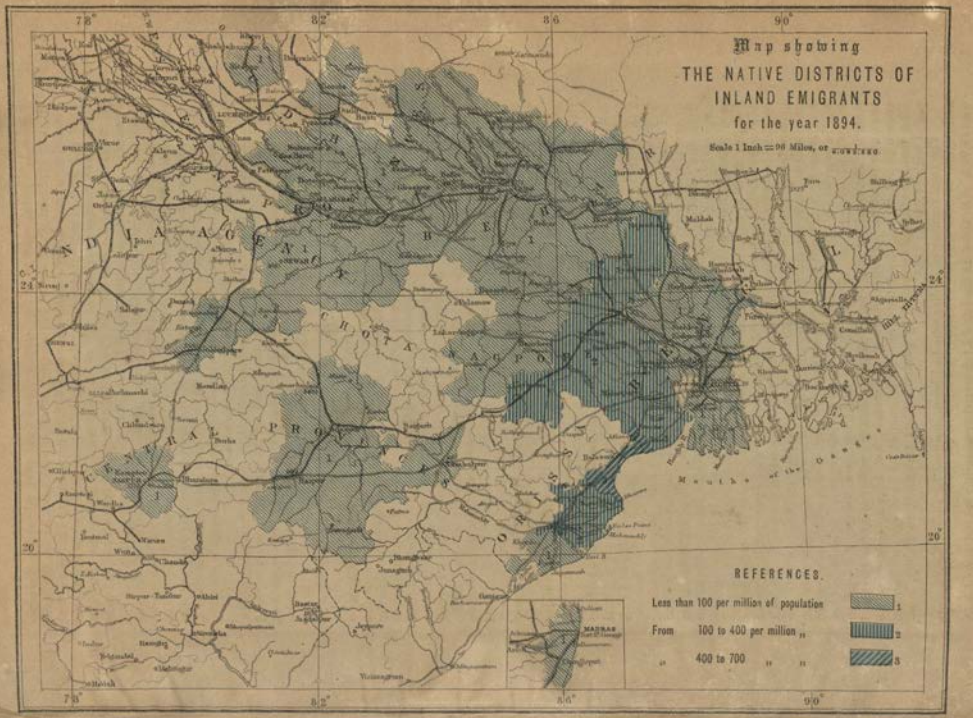
No coolies were rejected as medically unfit to proceed from the depôts. Of the 3,004 who left for Goalundo, none died on the way, one deserted, and four were released at Goalundo by the contractors or their representatives. Of the remainder, 1,564 arrived at their destination in Assam, having lost three by death and one by desertion on the way; and 1,429 reached Sylhet or Cachar with the loss of two deserters on the way.

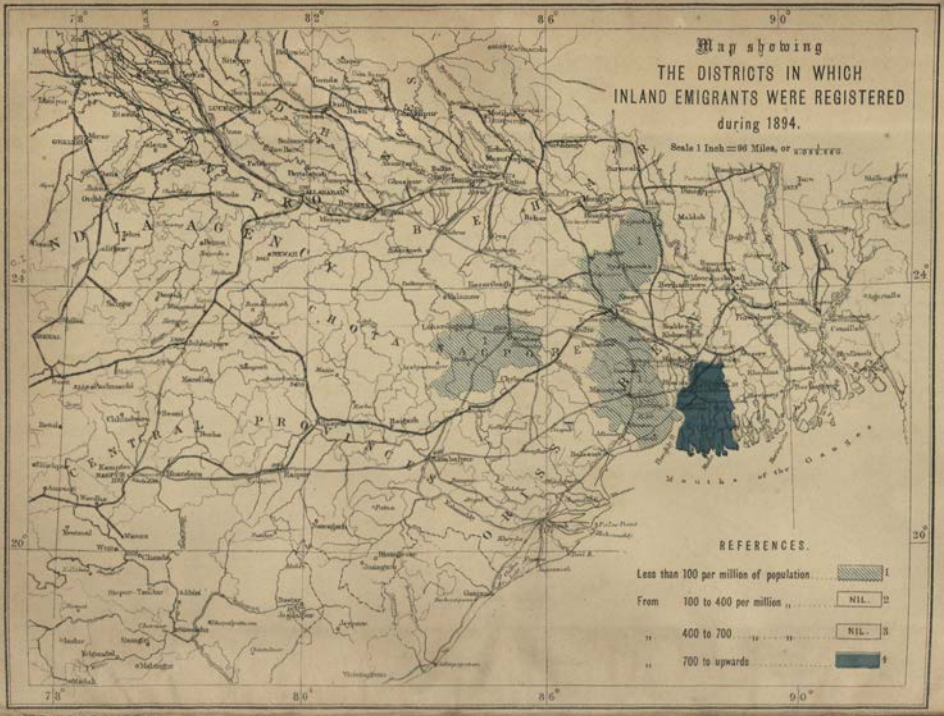
(2) The results obtained by the second method of recruitment, namely by local agents of employers of labour, are exhibited in the margin, which disclose a steady increase in the last 3 years. The special danger which attends the system concerns the employers of labour rather than Government; it lies in the fact that the special local agents who are empowered to recruit usually act also as mere 'local agents' to supervise coolies recruited by garden sardars, and the temptation to pass off the garden sardars' coolies as recruited by themselves in their capacity as 'special local agents' is very great, the profits being large and the risk of discovery small. Of the 3,921 emigrants registered by the special local agents, as many as 3,251 were registered in Manbhum.

Years.	Number of special local agents.	Number of coolies.
1	2	3
1890	4	286
1891	9	779
1892	7	3,317
1893	5	3,309
1894	13	3,921

(3) There were 5,274 certificated garden sardars during the year under report, and 156 sardarnis, as compared with 4,762 sardars and 104 sardarnis in the previous year. Of these sardars 4,007 conducted their operations under the supervision of local agents of the employers licensed under section 59 of the Act. There was a very great decrease in the number of licenses issued to local agents, the number having fallen to 17 compared with 127 in 1893, 120 in 1892, 124 in 1891, and 117 in 1890. The decrease lies not so much in the number of firms engaged in the business as in the fact that each firm, instead of taking out separate licenses for each recruiting district, confined its attention to one or two districts only. During the course of the year the Indian Tea Association drew the attention of agents managers and proprietors of tea gardens to the competition which existed in the recruitment of labour, and to the multiplication of establishments engaged in this work; and the decrease in the number of licenses issued to agents was no doubt in some measure due to the wise policy of the Association in this respect. A sub-committee was, moreover, appointed to consider what further action can be taken to reduce this competition, which is harmful alike to the coolies and to their employers, and profitable only to the middlemen. It is mainly to the existence of excessive competition that the fact must be attributed that while a Bihar or North-Western Provinces coolie can be recruited for the Colonies and brought to Calcutta at a cost of little over Rs. 20, he costs Rs. 80, or even Rs. 100, when landed at Dhubri for work in Assam. The result of this change of policy on the number of coolies recruited has so far been unimportant: there was a decrease, but there appears to be no reason to ascribe it to the falling off in the number of local agents' licenses. The number of coolies recruited by garden sardars amounted to 10,980, compared with 14,266 in 1893.

The total number of coolies who had been recruited by special local agents and garden sardars who left the recruiting districts for the journey *viâ* Goalundo was 14,052. Of these 14 died and 44 deserted or were left behind before their


Map showing
THE NATIVE DISTRICTS OF
INLAND EMIGRANTS
for the year 1894.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population
From 100 to 400 per million „
„ 400 to 700 „ „
1
2
3
78°
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
Mouths of the Ganges
MADRAS


Map showing
THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH
INLAND EMIGRANTS WERE REGISTERED
during 1894.
Scale 1 Inch = 96 Miles, or
REFERENCES.
Less than 100 per million of population 1
From 100 to 400 per million " NIL. 2
" 400 to 700 " " NIL. 3
" 700 to upwards 4
Mouths of the Ganges
78°
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

arrival at Goalundo or at Goalundo itself; so that, including one birth on the journey and one cooly remaining over from the previous year, 13,996 embarked for their destination in the labour districts. Of this number 9,813 went to Assam, 1,863 to Cachar, and 2,320 to Sylhet. The total casualties from leaving the recruiting districts to departure from Goalundo yield a percentage of ·412—a favourable result, though somewhat larger than the percentage of the previous year, ·358.

On the journey between Goalundo and Assam there were no losses from desertion, but there was a heavy death-roll of 16, compared with one only in the previous year. Between Goalundo, Sylhet, and Cachar, 10 emigrants died, compared with one only in 1893. Thus 9,794 were landed at their destination in Assam, 1,852 in Sylhet, and 2,318 in Cachar, the numbers for the previous year being 8,902, 3,089, and 1,635 respectively.

Besides those who chose the Goalundo route, 1,947 sardari emigrants left the recruiting districts for Dhubri. On the way there or at Dhubri itself three were left behind or released, two died from cholera, and the remainder 1,942 embarked at Dhubri for Assam. On the way to Assam five died of cholera, but there were no other casualties; so that 1,937 reached their final destination, compared with 1,563 in 1893.

(4) No record is kept in the recruiting districts of the free emigrants who depart thence; but the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri supply figures, more or less accurate, of the numbers who pass through. Their reports show that 25,639 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo, and 6,237 for Dhubri, giving a total of 31,876 free emigrants, compared with 31,715 in 1893. Out of the 25,639, 30 deserted, 82 were released, and five died on their way to, or during their stay at, Goalundo, the total casualties thus amounting to 117 or ·456 per cent., compared with 38 or ·160 per cent. in 1893. Thus 25,524 proceeded onward from Goalundo. Of these, 12,956 bound for Assam embarked for Dhubri, where 12,941 arrived after losing on the way 2 by desertion and 13 by death. The Cachar emigrants lost only one on the road, and reached their destination 3,240 strong. Those who reached Sylhet numbered 9,325, after losing two by the way.

Of the 6,237 emigrants who went straight from the recruiting districts to Dhubri, the losses on the journey numbered 181 or 2·9 per cent., made up of 105 left behind, 57 deserters, and 19 dead. The losses in the previous year were 307 or 3·80 per cent., but these included only 3 deaths.

In the following statement are set forth the figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882:—

Execution of contracts.

Place.	Three years.			Four years.			Five years.			Grand total.
	Contractors' coolies.	Special Local Agents and Garden Sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special Local Agents and Garden Sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special Local Agents and Garden Sardars' coolies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	.....	541	541	1,224	6,143	7,367	.....	14	14	7,922
Cachar	99	624	723	326	444	770	.....	.....	.....	1,493
Sylhet	717	717	1,434	21	415	434	.....	.....	.....	1,868
Total 1894 ...	816	1,922	2,698	1,571	7,000	8,571	.....	14	14	11,283
Total 1893 ...	573	2,016	2,589	1,455	1,013	2,468	1,270	4,670	5,940	12,998

By one of the provisions of Act VII of 1893, which amended Act I of 1882, the execution of contracts of more than four years' duration was prohibited. The fourteen five-year contracts shown in the table were executed in Monghyr by a mistake. During the year 11,353 contracts were executed, 24·4 per cent. being for three years and 75·5 for four years. In 1893 the number was 11,598 and the percentage 26·51 for three, 21·2 for four years, and 51·2 for five years.

Taking the figures for Assam, Cachar and Sylhet separately, 92·9 per cent. of the Assam contracts were for four years, those for Cachar were almost equally divided, 50·7 being for three and 49·3 for four years, while for Sylhet the

majority, viz., 76·8 per cent., of the contracts, were for three years only, and the remainder, 23·2 per cent., for four years. The greater accessibility of Sylhet and the facilities for obtaining labour explains the large number of three-year contracts in that place.

Statistics.

The following tables give a synopsis of the movements of the different classes of emigrants towards Assam during the year:—

	Licensed recruiters' emigrants.	Special Local Agents and Garden Sardars' emigrants.			Free emigrants.		
		For Goalundo.	For Dhubri.	Total.	Goalundo.	Dhubri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number registered during the year.	3,237	.....	.....	14,991	25,639	6,237	31,876
Add number registered in other provinces.	Nil	.....	.....	1,098	.....	.....	.....
Number actually travelled during the year.	3,238	14,053	1,947	15,993	.....	.....	.....
Arrived Calcutta depôt	3,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Left ditto	3,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reached Goalundo or Dhubri ...	3,903	14,024	1,946	16,970	25,621	6,037	31,168
Left ditto ...	2,909	13,996	1,942	15,938	25,524	.....	.....
Arrived at destination, 1894	2,993	13,964	1,937	15,901	25,506	5,817	31,323
	Assam. Cachar. Sylhet. 1,564 477 952	Assam. Cachar. Sylhet. 9,794 1,852 2,318			Dhubri. Cachar. Sylhet. 12,941 3,240 9,325		
Arrived at destination, 1893	4,979	18,626	1,163	15,189	23,591	6,942	30,533

There was a considerable falling off in the supply of coolies obtained through licensed recruiters and a slight increase in those recruited under the garden sardar system and under the free system. Taking all classes of emigrants together, the result of the year's operations was an insignificant increase in the number who reached their destinations in the labour districts compared with 1893, namely, from 49,801 to 50,217.

Casualties.

Not only was the total number of emigrants who reached the labour districts almost the same in the year under review as in the previous year, but the total number of casualties also varied but little, being 1,724 in 1894 and 1,764 in 1893. The deaths from cholera rose from 117 in 1893 to 18 in the year under review, and the deaths from other causes from 25 to 44—a death-rate per mille of 3·11 against ·85 in 1893. A large proportion of the deaths (103 out of 162) was amongst free coolies. His Honour trusts that the more stringent rules that will shortly issue under Act I (B.C.) of 1889 for regulating the sanitation of free coolies during their journey will bring about a reduction in the mortality in future.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

According to the statistics of mortality during 1894, the Calcutta death-rate of 30 per thousand was the highest recorded during the last ten years, and that of Howrah (25·95), the highest for the last nine years; while in the Suburban area, which was amalgamated with Calcutta in 1888, the death-rate rose to 39, or 1·9 higher than in 1893. In all three areas the mortality from the chief diseases shows an increase. The deaths from cholera were nearly doubled; the mortality from bowel-complaints increased 11·83 per cent., deaths from fever 11·53 per cent., and from small-pox 966·66 per cent. The increase in the number of deaths from small-pox was very marked, being 416 against 39 in 1893. Putting aside small-pox, the initial causation of which is obscure, and cholera, which is usually more prevalent in dry years, it seems at first sight surprising that fevers and bowel-complaints, the characteristic diseases of a damp season, should show so marked an increase in a year of deficient rainfall. This can hardly be due to greater accuracy in registration; for there is no reason to suppose that the record of deaths in the metropolitan area was defective in proportion to the increase shown. The reason doubtless is that diseases do not come in and go out with the year, and that a large proportion of the deaths registered in the early part of 1894 were due to causes which began to operate in 1893.

The following table gives the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the several hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah during the past two years:—

Name of Institution.	1893.								1894.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.					Indoor.			Outdoor				
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of patients, both indoor and out-door.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths on total number of indoor patients treated.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.	Total number of patients both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital	7,088	334·21	449	54,091	382·94	61,179	737	11·38	7,044	363·11	449	57,009	421·77	64,050	666	10·24
Presidency General Hospital ...	3,063	163·91	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,031	172·16	228	302	7·48	3,334	146	4·81
Campbell Hospital ...	9,384	467·97	588	22,526	138·55	31,910	1,797	19·14	5,440	468·75	588	23,176	181·13	30,616	2,038	29·79
Police Hospital	2,496	100	175	.....	.....	2,496	26	1·03	2,916	86·53	175	.....	.....	2,916	34	1·04
Mayo Hospital	1,530	83·6	105	29,262	189·7	31,012	177	9·46	1,808	84·3	105	27,974	181·9	31,830	214	11·83
Chandney Hospital ...	435	15·19	12	44,355	319·23	44,788	14	3·25	338	12·20	12	44,782	302·98	45,180	13	3·84
Park Street Dispensary	.....	.....	...	29,149	178·8	29,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,977	206·7	31,977	.....	.....
Chitpur Dispensary ...	.....	.....	...	23,233	105·	23,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,463	156·6	23,463	.....	.....
Sakon's Street Dispensary ...	.....	.....	...	19,260	158·37	19,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,686	157·63	19,686	.....	.....
Dufferin Victoria Hospital	155	9·26	22	8,758	65·00	8,913	6	3·87	304	17·94	35	9,635	66·29	9,939	4	1·31
Bhawanipur Dispensary	.....	.....	...	10,387	99·75	10,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,706	98·75	10,706	.....	.....
Total ...	24,336	1,365·20	1,883	241,761	1,738·53	265,057	2,990	12·14	20,918	1,222·83	1,605	252,928	1,784·23	276,246	3,075	13·40
Howrah General Hospital	1,722	73·13	108	10,338	90·59	12,060	397	23·05	1,894	59·33	108	11,113	56·44	12,707	359	22·62
Grand Total ...	26,058	1,438·33	1,991	252,099	1,829·12	278,117	3,387	12·98	22,912	1,281·36	1,714	264,041	1,871·37	288,953	3,434	14·98

The number of outdoor patients rose from 252,059 to 264,041. Out of this increase of 11,982, the Medical College Hospital accounts for 3,815, probably due to improved accommodation having been provided for out-patients; and the Campbell Hospital for 2,610, which shows that the out-patient department, started in 1892, has met a real want in that part of the town. The large increase of 2,828 at the Park Street Dispensary was not explained by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The Dufferin Victoria

Hospital, the statistics of which were included for the first time in 1894, shows an increase of out-patients from 8,758 to 9,035, which denotes satisfactory progress. The outdoor department recently opened at the Presidency General Hospital had an attendance of 303; this is less than might have been expected, considering that persons living in Bhawanipur, Hastings, and Alipore have hitherto been obliged to seek treatment at the Medical College Hospital.

The total number of indoor patients admitted into the hospitals fell from 26,058 to 24,912, the daily average attendance also declining from 1,338·38 to 1,281·36. The falling off was insignificant everywhere except in the Campbell Hospital, where the number dropped from 9,384 to 8,440—a fall for which no convincing reasons are assigned. At the Dufferin Victoria Hospital the number of patients rose from 155 to 304, which shows that substantial progress has been made in combating the current prejudices on the subject of the treatment of the diseases of women.

Of the total number of patients, both indoor and outdoor, treated in all the hospitals during the year, 171,084 were men, 45,714 women, and 72,155 children. The corresponding figures for the year 1893 were 167,092, 45,290, and 65,735. During the year 1894 therefore there was an increase of 10,836 patients. Of the total number treated, 48·67 per cent. were Hindus, 33·11 Muhammadans, 11·05 Eurasians, and 3·12 Europeans. The number of Muhammadans treated shows an increase of 5,090, and that of Europeans of 666.

The general death-rate of all the institutions, excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, rose from 12·8 to 14 per cent. of the persons treated. As was explained in last year's report, the circumstances of the different hospitals differ so widely that no trustworthy conclusions can be drawn from a comparison of their aggregate rates of mortality. Taking the rates for different classes of patients, the returns for 1894 show that the mortality among adult males varied from 1·04 at the Police Hospital, where the patients are mostly in the prime of life, to 22·13 at Sealdah, which receives a large proportion of moribund cases; among women from 1·46 at the Dufferin Victoria Hospital, which treats special diseases, to 34·80 at Howrah, where the conditions resemble those prevalent at Sealdah. The death-rate for female children at Sealdah rose from 21·59 to 26·89; while at the Dufferin Hospital no deaths occurred among the 31 girls who were treated.

The number of deaths from small-pox in Calcutta, Howrah, and the Suburban area rose from 39 to 416, and the number of patients admitted into hospital from 49 to 177, of whom 70 died. Of the patients treated in 1894, 121 were unprotected, and of these 56, or 46·28 per cent., died. One of these 56 had had small-pox before, and one person who had been inoculated died in spite of the protection thus afforded. Fifty were said to have been vaccinated, among whom 13 cases, or 26 per cent., proved fatal. It is stated, however, that typical vaccination scars were found in only one case; so that it seems doubtful whether these 13 persons had been effectively vaccinated. These statistics deal only with the initial stages of the outbreak which has unhappily lasted on after the close of the year 1894.

The epidemic reached its climax in the high mortality of March 1895, after which it showed a tendency to abate. The history of small-pox epidemics in India generally is that the death-rate begins as a rule to decline in April and May, owing to the dry heat of these months being adverse to the spread of the disease, and presenting conditions more favourable to the recovery of those already suffering. This rule was found to hold good for a series of epidemics in Calcutta, except only those of 1832 and 1878; and in more recent years it is fully borne out by the statistics of the epidemic of 1890, and in a less degree by those of 1894. The causes, however, which produce an epidemic of small-pox are so obscure, and the spread of the disease depends so much upon the action of individuals, that all attempts to formulate general conclusions, or to forecast the course of events in any particular outbrak, must be for the most part conjectural.

The number of admissions to hospitals of persons suffering from cholera was 567 against 431, 709, and 761 in the three previous years, and 323 cases proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 56·9 per cent. The rate of mortality among Europeans and Eurasians was 72·72 (16 deaths out of 22 cases), as

compared with 57·14 in the year 1893, and among other classes 56·33 against 55·85.

Fourteen cases of cholera originated in the Campbell Hospital, of which nine proved fatal; and at the Howrah General Hospital a European sailor took the disease a week after admission, and died of it. In neither case could the cause of the outbreak be traced, though it is suggested that the insufficiency of the supply of filtered water at Sealdah might have led to the use of polluted tank water.

The number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa admitted into hospital exceeded the large figures of 1893, although the death-rate was slightly lower—30·17 for dysentery and 35·86 for diarrhœa, against 30·53 and 39·58 respectively in the preceding year. Conversely in the case of malarial fevers the admissions fell from 4,629 to 4,059, while the death-rate increased from 7·88 to 12·21 per cent. In the first four months of 1894 the deaths from bowel-complaints numbered 1,077, as against 707 in the first four months of 1893; while the deaths from fever during the same period of 1894 were 3,106 as against 2,075 in 1893. The total number of persons treated for venereal complaints diminished by 1,064, and the two worst forms of the disease show a slight decline. Thirty-four lepers were admitted in the hospitals during the year, against 32 in the previous year. Out of the 20 cases of enteric fever reported, 17 of the patients were Europeans, of whom 6 died. The admissions from remittent fever show a little diminution, the figures being 918, against 1,184; but the percentage of deaths was higher than in the year 1893.

The total number of major operations increased from 3,339 to 3,643, and the minor operations from 19,001 to 24,988. Out of the increase (304) in major operations, 125 are accounted for by the opening of a special department at the Medical College for the treatment of diseases of the throat, ear, and nose. Death ensued in 129 cases, giving a percentage of 3·4, against 3·15 in the previous year. The largest number of operations was performed at the Medical College Hospital, where the death-rate was 3·44 against 4·05. The figures for the Campbell Hospital show a reduction of 33 cases. At the Dufferin Victoria Hospital 30 major operations were performed, against 12 in 1893, out of which 1 terminated fatally.

In the Eden Hospital 1,462 women and children were treated, against 1,367 in 1893. Of these, 718 were Europeans, 600 Hindus and Muhammadans, and 144 belonged to other classes. The death-rate among Europeans fell from 8·40 to 5·48 per cent., the rate among Hindus and Muhammadans increased from 8·42 to 10·59, while the percentage among other classes fell from 12·02 to 6·80. The number of confinement cases rose from 573 to 618, of which 23 terminated fatally. The number of cases of septicæmia fell from 31 to 23, but unhappily 14 of these originated within the hospital. The special ward for the treatment of these cases has since been completed, and better results are expected. In this hospital 392 major operations were performed with 26 deaths, against 337 with 31 deaths in 1893. The outdoor department was conducted on alternate days by the Resident Surgeon and by Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli, a former student of the Calcutta Medical College, who had volunteered to take charge of the ward. The female students of the Campbell Hospital receive practical training under her direction. The number of patients rose from 3,535 to 3,990, and the ward seems to be gaining in popularity.

The increase in the number of indoor patients treated during the year in the Shama Charan Law Eye Infirmary was nominal, while the number of outdoor patients rose from 11,079 to 11,944. As usual, most of the operations were cases of extraction of the lens. Vision was restored in 75·07 per cent., and 8·30 per cent. were relieved.

In the Ezra Hospital, where for the most part patients of the Jewish persuasion are treated, 287 in-patients were admitted, of whom 7 died. The number of outdoor patients was less by 264 than in the previous year. Of the total expenditure—Rs. 6,600-14—for the maintenance of the hospital, Rs. 5,724-14, or 86·72 per cent., was borne by Government.

The work done by trained nurses at the Medical College and the General and Eden Hospitals, assisted at the latter institution by pupil nurses and *dhais*, was eulogized by the medical officers concerned. Certain District Boards were reported to have sent two pupil midwives to receive their training in the

Eden Hospital, and it was hoped that their example would be followed by others. Eighteen pupil nurses and fourteen *dhais* passed out of the Eden Hospital during the year.

The invested capital of the hospitals in Calcutta and Howrah increased from Rs. 5,87,000 to Rs. 5,93,300, the increase being at the Medical College and the Howrah General Hospitals. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure of all these institutions for the last two years:—

	1893.	1894.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	19,086	29,519
From Government	2,96,478	3,24,585
Local Funds	68,717	68,536
Municipal Funds	36,054	40,557
Interest on investments	26,719	25,979
Receipts from paying patients	48,713	46,668
Miscellaneous receipts	2,198	3,222
Subscriptions { Europeans	8,779	8,944
Subscriptions { Natives	3,706	4,270
	1,94,886	1,98,176
Total ...	5,10,450	5,52,280
Expenditure.		
On establishment	2,02,427	2,02,595
„ bazar medicine	5,839	5,535
„ European medicine	32,688	32,685
„ diet	1,30,229	1,27,840
„ miscellaneous charges	76,680	85,522
„ buildings and repairs	28,939	58,778
Invested during the year	4,029	6,300
	4,80,931	5,19,255
Closing balance	29,519	33,025
Total ...	5,10,450	5,52,280

The total income, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 5,22,761, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 31,397. The cost to Government shows an increase of Rs. 28,107, owing to the heavy charge on account of buildings and repairs, which rose from Rs. 28,939 in 1893 to Rs. 58,778 in 1894. There was a falling off of Rs. 2,045 in the receipts from paying patients, while the municipal contributions increased by Rs. 4,503 owing to the additional grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Campbell Hospital made by the Calcutta Municipality. Miscellaneous receipts and subscriptions show a small increase. The total expenditure came to Rs. 5,19,255, against Rs. 4,80,931 in 1893. The cost of buildings and repairs rose from Rs. 28,939 to Rs. 58,778, owing to quadrennial repairs at the Medical College, the construction of a new surgical ward at the Campbell Hospital, important extensions at Howrah, and a contagious ward at the Police Hospital. There was also an increase under miscellaneous charges.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The total number of admissions into the Sanitarium during the past ten years are shown in the table below:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patients	172	273	344	326	370	316	356	370	323	314
Relatives and attendants ...	88	120	84	107	123	86	151	44	31	35
Total ...	260	393	428	443	492	402	507	414	359	349

The number of patients admitted was smaller than in any year since 1886, and was lower by 56 or 15·1 per cent. than the number admitted in 1892. As

compared with the return of last year, the decline is slight, and is attributed to the fact that owing to extensive repairs the Sanitarium was not opened till the 15th April, or six weeks later than usual.

The number of residents in each class during the past four years is shown in the following statement:—

Admissions.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
First class	75	59	51	51
Intermediate „	123	90	52	50
Second „	169	146	144	139
Third „	140	119	112	109
Total ...	507	414	359	349

The figures show that there was no material change in the relative popularity of the various classes.

Of the 314 patients treated, 255 were adults (149 males and 106 females) and 59 children. The number of the latter decreased during the year under review as compared with the numbers admitted in 1893 and 1892, which were 71 and 72 respectively. The total number of patients who occupied free beds rose from 19 in 1893 to 30 during the year under review, but the provision made by Government for sending convalescent seamen from Calcutta to the Sanitarium was hardly utilised. Only three patients were sent to the Sanitarium at the cost of the Hospital Port Dues Fund, against 13 in the previous year. Eleven were received from the Medical College and General Hospitals, and sixteen were admitted by the Committee of the Sanitarium. Notwithstanding the fall in the number of admissions noticed above, the daily average number of patients treated rose from 31·23 in the preceding year to 45·5, the highest figure on record. The average number of days spent by each patient in the institution was 30·72, as compared with 21·94 in 1893 and 23·77 in 1892. Of the cases treated in the Sanitarium, about 33 per cent. were for diseases directly or indirectly of malarial origin. Considering that 56 per cent. of the patients came from Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and nearly 25 per cent. from Darjeeling, the Duars, and the Terai, this proportion, which is 7 per cent. less than in the preceding year, is very much what might have been expected. The number of operations, including nine important ones, rose to 159, the largest yet recorded, against 94 in 1893 and 40 in 1892. All the cases were successful. There were six deaths during the year, two of the cases having been received in a moribund state. The percentage of deaths was 1·91, against ·91 in 1893 and 2·16 in 1892.

The total income of the institution rose during the year from Rs. 29,526 in 1893 to Rs. 34,459-4-4, or by 16·7 per cent. Of this amount Rs. 33,358-4 were received from patients, Rs. 860 as subscriptions, Rs. 208-12-4 as interest, and Rs. 9-12 as miscellaneous receipts. The increase in income was entirely due to enhanced receipts from patients, and nearly half of it was contributed by patients of the second and third class, the other half being defrayed in equal proportions by the first and intermediate classes. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 27,367-11-7 in 1893 to Rs. 36,720-2-3, or by 34 per cent. The cost of diet increased from Rs. 9,925-12-8 to Rs. 16,889-8-8, or by 70 per cent., while the average daily cost per patient rose approximately from Re. 1·2 in 1893 to Re. 1·75 in the past year. This increase of eight annas a head per day is ascribed to an improved scale of diet and to the general rise in the cost of living in Darjeeling. The expenditure of the year exceeded the income by Rs. 2,260-13-11, and the credit balance was reduced by this amount in order to meet the deficit. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 7,816-0-6, against Rs. 10,076-14-5 in 1893.

The free cot for children was fully utilised during the year. It was occupied from the 19th May till the 8th November, during which period four children were admitted, who derived great benefit from their stay.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Number of dispensaries.

For administrative purposes the hospitals and dispensaries with which this report is concerned are divided into four classes, viz., (I) State institutions, maintained from Provincial funds and under Government management; (II) Local Fund institutions, administered and maintained wholly or in part by local authorities, such as District or Local Boards and municipalities; (IIIA) Institutions maintained wholly from private sources; and (IIIB) Institutions maintained partly from private sources and partly from Government or Local Funds. During the year under review, 47 dispensaries were added to the list, 22 of which were new institutions, while 25 were existing dispensaries, now for the first time brought under Government supervision. Two dispensaries were burnt down and one was closed; so that in the course of the year the total number rose from 339 to 383, showing a net increase of 44. Of the 25 old dispensaries referred to above, 9 were railway dispensaries and 13 were institutions maintained by wards' estates or the Lady Dufferin Fund, and falling under class IIIA. By the inclusion of these institutions the statistics of medical relief in Bengal have been rendered fairly complete.

The following statement compares the distribution of dispensaries with regard to population during the last three years:—

Division.	Population according to census of 1891.	1892.		1893.		1894.	
		Number of dispensaries.	Number of persons per dispensary.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of persons per dispensary.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of persons per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	7,688,818	35	219,680	42	183,067	47	163,591
Presidency ...	8,535,126	45	189,669	53	161,040	57	149,739
Rajshahi ...	8,019,187	47	170,621	50	160,383	63	127,288
Dacca ...	9,814,127	36	273,448	42	234,384	49	200,900
Chittagong ...	4,190,081	27	155,188	29	144,485	32	130,938
Patna ...	15,811,014	50	316,220	53	298,321	56	282,339
Bhagalpur ...	8,582,490	24	357,603	29	295,948	31	276,854
Orissa ...	4,047,352	19	213,018	25	161,894	32	126,479
Chota Nagpur	4,623,792	16	289,299	16	289,299	16	289,299
Provincial Total ...	71,346,987	299	238,585	339	210,463	383	212,394

Number of patients treated.

The following table shows the total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last three years, and their ratio to the population of the area concerned, which excludes Calcutta, but includes the Chittagong Hill Tracts:—

Years.	Patients.			Population.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1892	37,845	1,575,926	1,613,771	70,665,427	2·28
1893	40,589	1,885,939	1,926,528		2·72
1894	43,824	2,241,626	2,285,450		3·23

The daily average attendance of patients rose from 15,426 in 1893 to 17,689 in the past year. Comparing only those institutions which were in existence throughout both years, 15 dispensaries showed an increase of more than 3,000 patients, which is ascribed usually to general causes, such as the unhealthiness of the season or the popularity of the dispensary. An increase of 8,195

patients at Bihar in Patna is, however, attributed to the removal of the dispensary from a remote site to the centre of the town; and in the case of Hajiganj in Tippera the presence of a large number of coolies working on the Assam-Chittagong Railway is cited to account for an increase of 3,218 patients. Five dispensaries show a decline of more than two thousand patients, which is accounted for in each case by a general statement that the health of the locality has improved.

Indoor patients.

Indoor as well as outdoor patients were received in 179 dispensaries as compared with 163 in 1893. The number of beds available increased from 2,511 to 2,852, and the daily average of attendance from 1,693 to 1,773, which is still, however, far below the number of beds provided. Notwithstanding the increase of indoor patients the deaths numbered only 5,051 against 5,059 in the previous year, and the death-rate declined from 12·46 to 11·52 per cent. The pilgrim centres of Puri and Deoghur record high death-rates (44·62 among 632 persons treated and 37·17 among 191); but the Gaya dispensary, where 1,398 persons were treated, had a death-rate of only 9·72.

Outdoor patients.

The number of outdoor patients still falls short of the number treated in 1893 in the North-Western Provinces (3,677,835) and the Punjab (3,116,823). It is alleged that the existence of the large number of private dispensaries in the towns of Bengal, where medical advice is given free of charge, tends to affect the attendance in charitable dispensaries; and no doubt there is some reason for believing this to be the case. The daily average attendance was 15,915 as compared with 13,732 in 1893.

Diseases treated.

The number of cases of malarial fever treated rose from 408,043 to 473,362, the percentage to the total number of cases treated being 20·7 against 21·1 in the previous year. The year was a very unhealthy one, and it was conspicuous for the prevalence of malarial fever. The number of cholera cases treated increased from 8,077 to 12,181, or by 150·8 per cent.; and in the Patna Division the cases brought into the dispensaries rose from 586 to 5,064, or 864·1 per cent. Bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) account for 120,882 admissions, as against 87,243 in 1893. The number of cases of small-pox treated rose from 91 to 107; but although no less than 2,334 deaths from this cause were registered in Orissa, only 7 cases were admitted into the dispensaries of that Division. The number of lepers treated was the same as in 1893, the highest figures being reported from Laheria Serai (292), Kalimpong Mission dispensary (146), and Darbhanga and Patna (72 each).

Surgical operations.

The total number of surgical operations, including both major and minor, rose from 92,476 to 105,604. Major operations increased from 9,991 to 11,238; and 3,232 were done by the Superintendents themselves, as against 2,770 in the previous year. The hospitals named in the margin have the largest record of major operations. Taking both kinds of operations together, the Bankipore hospital shows 3,697, Dacca comes second with 3,584, and Monghyr third with 2,642. The following officers performed more than 200 major operations during the year:—

Dacca	772
Gaya	599
Bankipore	570
Chapra	558
Monghyr	483
Chittagong	339
Arrah	307
Cuttack	253
Rampur Boalia	209

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae (Gaya)	...	... 348
Military Assistant Surgeon I. Burnett (Dacca)	...	... 343
Surgeon-Major T. R. Macdonald (Saran)	...	... 300
Assistant Surgeon Ram Kali Gupta (Bankipore)	...	... 284
Ditto Lolit Mohun Laha (Monghyr)	...	... 266
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray (Chittagong)		... 247
Assistant Surgeon Nritto Gopal Mitter (Arrah)		... 205

Operations for cataract (extraction of the lens) increased from 2,231 to 2,323, and in 80·25 per cent. of these cases the result was successful. The officers named in the margin performed over a hundred of these, and eight other officers performed over fifty apiece. The number of cases of lithotomy fell again from 143 to 132; and litholopaxies also declined from

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae, Gaya	297
Surgeon-Major T. R. Macdonald, Chapra	162
Assistant Surgeon Ram Kali Gupta, Bankipore	116
Assistant Surgeon Nritto Gopal Mitter Arrah	113

72 to 69. Out of seven cases of ovariotomy, four recovered and three died; but this proportion, as has been pointed out before, is no true index either of the danger of the operation in itself or of the skill of the operator; for only the worst cases are brought in for operation.

Sex of patients.

The number of males treated shows an increase of 210,414, while the number of women rose from 299,187 to 362,632, or by 21·20 per cent. The number of children admitted also increased from 508,750 to 593,813. The average daily attendance of women as indoor patients rose from 346 to 367, but was still small in relation to the accommodation available. The increase in the number of women coming to dispensaries for treatment is remarkable; and although in part accounted for by the addition of two Dufferin institutions to the list of dispensaries, nevertheless indicates that substantial progress is being made in the endeavour to induce the women of Bengal to abandon traditional prejudices and subject themselves to rational methods of medical treatment.

Income and expenditure.

Including the opening balance of Rs. 32,499, the total income of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 7,20,025 against Rs. 6,14,737 in 1893, when the opening balance was Rs. 25,290. The net increase was therefore Rs. 98,079, which is in great measure accounted for by the inclusion of a number of new dispensaries in the returns. The Government contributions rose from Rs. 41,434 to Rs. 76,918, or from 7·35 to 11·33 per cent. The chief item of this increase was Rs. 20,119 under the head of Salaries of medical officers; and of this Rs. 18,243 appear in the accounts of ten Government institutions hitherto excluded from the returns. Local funds contributed Rs. 1,44,300 as against Rs. 1,19,155, and the amounts derived from municipalities rose from Rs. 1,89,658 to Rs. 2,04,464. The head "Interest on investments" shows a decline from Rs. 36,906 to Rs. 24,699, which is due partly to the reduction of interest on Government securities and partly to certain sums due as interest not having been drawn within the year. The sums subscribed by natives rose from Rs. 1,60,402 to Rs. 1,83,678, and by Europeans from Rs. 16,333 to Rs. 20,382. Of the increase shown under special allowances, Rs. 6,600 represents the Government contribution to the dispensary building at Samastipur, which should have been shown under buildings and repairs on both sides of the account.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,86,366 to Rs. 6,96,102, owing in the main to the increases in the number of dispensaries and of patients treated. The chief item of increase was salaries as stated above; but building charges rose from Rs. 40,216 to Rs. 62,026, and the cost of European medicines from Rs. 80,940 to Rs. 1,08,070. Although the total expenditure on diet rose from Rs. 66,790 to Rs. 68,478, the average cost per patient calculated on the daily average attendance declined from Rs. 39-7-2 to Rs. 38-9-11.

Inspections.

The following statement compares the number of inspections of dispensaries made by Civil Surgeons during the past two years:—

Number of times the dispensaries were inspected by Civil Surgeons.	Number of dispensaries inspected in 1893.	Number of dispensaries inspected in 1894.
Inspected once	38	37
Ditto twice	73	68
Ditto three times	56	64
Ditto four „	73	112
Ditto five „	15	12
Ditto six „	4	2
Ditto seven „	1	2
Ditto eight „	3	2
Ditto nine „	1	1
Ditto ten „	1	1
Ditto eleven „	1	1
Ditto twelve „	1	1
Total ...	267	303
Not inspected at all	18	16

This increase is satisfactory. The number of institutions visited four times and upwards is shown in the returns to have risen from 158 to 198; but these returns include the dispensaries at the head-quarters of districts, which are inspected daily as a matter of course. Excluding these, the total number of dispensaries inspected by Civil Surgeons was 303, against 267 in the previous year. Among those not inspected at all, the majority were opened or brought under Government supervision towards the close of the year, while others are stated to have been difficult of access owing to floods.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The statement in the margin, which compares the number of patients in the five native asylums in Bengal during the last two years, and summarizes the main facts regarding them, shows that the number of admissions fell off by five.

	1893.	1894.
Remaining on the 1st January	951	916
Admitted and readmitted	205	200
Total	1,156	1,116
Discharged cured	92	90
Ditto improved	52	29
Ditto not improved	6	3
Ditto otherwise	33	6
Died	77	76
Total	240	165
Remaining on 31st December	916	923
Daily average strength	932	915

The number of deaths and discharges dropped from 240 to 193, and the daily average strength from 932 to 915. The number of criminal lunatics in confinement on the last day of the year was 463, against 445 at the end of 1893, while that of the non-criminal lunatics fell from 471 to 460.

Of the 200 persons admitted and readmitted, 108 were criminal lunatics and 92 non-criminal, the figures for the previous year being 103 and 102 respectively. The readmissions during the year fell from 24 to 20, the decrease occurring in all the asylums, except Dullunda, where 14 patients were readmitted in 1893 against 5 in 1894. Seven of these were criminal lunatics remanded to the asylum after trial; four were cases of insanity, recurring after various intervals of temporary recovery; and three were patients who had been made over to their friends, but were found too troublesome to be kept at home.

The number of lunatics discharged fell from 163 to 118, the fall affecting all asylums except Dacca. It was most marked in Dullunda (35) and Patna (19), and in both these institutions the decrease is said to be due to the success attained in the previous year in inducing the friends of harmless lunatics to take charge of them. In this way Dullunda had got rid of 78 patients and Patna of 34, as compared with 43 and 15 respectively in 1894, and it is stated that the harmless patients still remaining have no friends or relations willing to take charge of them. The increase in discharges at Dacca from 26 to 42 is put down to the larger number of recoveries.

At the close of the year there were 463 criminal lunatics in confinement. Of this number, 185 had been actually tried, acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be kept in safe custody; 252 had been detained as incapable of making a defence; and 26 were persons who being already in jail for an offence had become insane there, and been transferred to an asylum. The numbers of each class in the previous year were 176, 242, and 27. The daily average strength rose from 441·42 to 448·19, and was higher than in any of the last ten years except 1891.

The capacity of the different asylums remained unaltered during the year, but in Dacca four new cells for female patients have since been completed, and are now in use. This raises the standard of accommodation to 41, which is only slightly below the average daily strength. On the male side of the asylum accommodation for 50 extra patients was added in 1891, and this has rendered it possible to transfer lunatics from Chittagong to Dacca instead of Dullunda.

In statement VII, showing the causes of insanity, only 40 cases out of the 200 admitted are put down to ganja-smoking, against 55 in the previous year; and Dr. Harvey observes in explanation of the reduction that the theory that hemp drugs cause insanity is less readily accepted than it used to be. The question of the connexion between insanity and ganja has been exhaustively

examined by the Hemp Drugs Commission. The Commission found that in the great majority of cases the asylum statistics as to the supposed cause of insanity were based wholly on the descriptive rolls or similar papers received with the lunatics. For this reason they set aside the statistics as quite untrustworthy, and undertook a special enquiry into all the cases admitted into asylums in India in 1892 and ascribed to hemp drugs. The following statement summarises their results:—

	Number.	Percentage on admissions.
Cases admitted in 1892	1,344	...
Cause of insanity shown as known ...	775	58
Ditto ditto unknown ...	569	42
Cases attributed to hemp drugs ...	222	16·5
Cases accepted by the Commission as due to hemp drugs	61	4·5
"Mixed" cases (hemp only one of several possible causes)	37	...
Total cases held by the Commission to be more or less connected with hemp drugs	98	7·3, or 12·6 on "known" cases.
Cases rejected by Commission	124	...

It appears from the report that the above figures, if taken by themselves, tend rather to exaggerate the part played by ganja in causing insanity. Thus among the 37 mixed cases, in which ganja ranks only as one among several possible causes, there were 7 into which heredity entered as a predisposing factor, 18 may have been due to alcohol, and three to dhatura; while out of the remaining 61 accepted as due to hemp drugs, there were 22 with regard to which no satisfactory evidence could be procured; and a great majority of the rest came from the lower orders of cultivators and labourers, about whom it was not easy to ascertain more than the fact that they indulged in ganja. Whether that habit was the cause or one of the causes of the insanity, or even whether it preceded the insanity, was much more difficult to establish. Subject, however, to these deductions, the Commission accepted it as reasonably proved, in the absence of evidence of other causes, that hemp drugs do produce insanity, though in far fewer cases than has hitherto been popularly believed. The Commission further show that the form of insanity thus caused is usually of a temporary character, and lasts for a shorter time than insanity arising from other causes. If in future Superintendents of Asylums study carefully the mass of information collected by the Commission on this subject, it may reasonably be hoped that substantial progress will be made in the diagnosis and curative treatment of cases of ganja insanity.

The improvement noticed last year in the health of the inmates of the asylums has not been maintained. The average daily number of sick rose to 55·41 from 49·25 in 1893, and the percentage of chronic invalids to average strength was 6·05, against 5·28 in the previous year. These figures are, however, low when compared with the rates of admission to hospital among British and Native troops in India, which in 1893 were 100·4 and 82·9, respectively, excluding venereal diseases.

Moreover, the death-rate of 8·19 per cent. is slightly lower than last year's, and compares favourably with all other asylum rates in India, except that of the North-West Provinces. The actual number of deaths fell from 77 to 75. Taking the individual asylums, it is observed that at Dullunda, Patna, and Berhampore more patients were admitted into hospital than in 1893, while Dacca shows a decrease in this respect. At Dullunda, however, the increase of 57 includes 30 cases of mere debility without any definite disease. The increase of 11 at Patna is ascribed to the prevalence of bowel-complaints, while of the increase of 45 cases at Berhampore, 32 are accounted for by influenza, and the rest by fever being somewhat more prevalent than in 1893. The decrease of 89, or 36·47 per cent., at Dacca is explained by the fact that in the previous year 87 patients were admitted for influenza, while none suffered from this disease in 1894. There were two cases of cholera, apparently caused by drinking polluted water in the Dullunda Asylum, one of which indicated great carelessness on the part of the hospital attendants.

Seventeen cases of injuries and accidents are recorded as compared with 10 in 1893 and 11 in 1892. Eleven of these took place at Dullunda, of which 3 were assaults by lunatics on lunatics and 8 minor accidents. At Dacca there were two cases of fractured ribs caused by kicks from other lunatics, who had up to that time shown no tendency to violence. An epileptic was burnt, and a woman sprained her hip. At Patna one lunatic was thrown down by another and broke his collar-bone, and a woman broke the small bone of her left forearm in trying to escape. The warders whose neglect contributed to these accidents were in each case adequately punished. At Cuttack and Berhampore there were no casualties. It speaks well for the management of the asylums that no cases of ill-treatment of lunatics by warders occurred during the year.

Three escapes took place—two from Berhampore and one from Dullunda. In all three cases the lunatics were recaptured, and the officials in fault punished.

The income and expenditure of the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Income.

	1893. Rs. A. P.	1894. Rs. A. P.
1. Received from treasury ...	62,020 12 4	66,883 14 5
2. Ditto paying patients ...	2,355 12 6	2,042 0 8
Total ...	64,376 8 10	68,925 15 1
3. Received from Manufacturing Department	16,273 14 4	14,415 4 3
4. Received from Public Works Department, Medical Stores Depôt and Stationery Office	6,138 13 3	12,447 8 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	86,789 4 5	95,788 12 3

Expenditure.

	1893. Rs. A. P.	1894. Rs. A. P.
Establishment proper ...	16,629 2 8	16,415 7 5
Superintendence	16,586 3 10	17,588 0 6
Diet	36,155 11 7	35,813 7 11
Clothing and bedding	2,318 2 0	2,409 7 6
Bazar medicines	85 0 4	59 15 3
Contingencies proper	4,934 7 1	5,183 1 2
Repairs and maintenance ...	527 4 8	334 10 1
Rates and taxes	3,414 7 0	5,537 1 6
Printed forms and stationery ...	120 11 1	124 8 6
English medicines	737 13 6	804 8 5
Public works	5,280 4 8	11,518 8 0
Total ...	86,789 4 5	95,788 12 3

The increase of Rs. 8,999 in the total expenditure is virtually accounted for by larger expenditure on account of buildings and repairs and the increased demand for rates and taxes, neither of which items are under the control of the asylum authorities. The public works expenditure of 1894 included Rs. 5,074-12-9 at Dullunda for a new latrine and sewage connexions, and Rs. 3,366-14-3 at Dacca for raising part of the walls, improved ventilation, and a mortuary. The increase under rates and taxes was caused by demands appealed against as excessive in 1893 having to be met during 1894.

The expenditure under the large head of "Diet" shows a reduction of Rs. 342-3-8. The average cost of feeding patients was—Dullunda, Rs. 42-0-6; Dacca, Rs. 43-10-3; Patna, Rs. 35-5-11; Cuttack, Rs. 40-6-4; and Berhampore, Rs. 34-11-8, as compared with Rs. 41-9-5, Rs. 44-11-6, Rs. 32-3-2, Rs. 38-7-1, and Rs. 35-15-4 respectively in 1893. The slight increase at Dullunda was due to extra diet allowed to the large number of patients treated in hospital for debility. At Patna and Cuttack food-grains are dearer, and the average at the latter asylum was further increased by the presence of a single Eurasian inmate.

The gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums and the cost per head of average strength, taking all charges into account, is compared in the following statement for the last two years :—

	1893.	1894.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	108 5 2	139 7 8
Dacca	93 6 8	104 12 0
Patna	78 0 10	82 13 7
Cuttack	166 7 9	182 0 3
Berhampore	84 6 9	83 10 3
Average cost in all asylums ..	93 1 11	104 10 6
Details of cost.		
Establishment	35 10 3	37 2 5
Diet	38 12 8	39 2 0
Clothing and bedding	2 7 9	2 10 2
Medicine	0 14 2	0 15 1
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	5 13 9	6 0 5
	83 10 7	85 14 1
Public Works Department charges ...	5 10 8	12 9 4
Rates and taxes	3 10 7	6 0 9
Forms and stationery	0 2 1	0 2 2
	93 1 11	104 10 4

The number of paying patients fell from 34 to 31, and the daily average strength from 19·57 to 18·06. The receipts decreased by Rs. 313-11, owing partly to the smaller number of patients, and partly to a falling off in the collection of arrears.

Satisfactory progress seems to have been made in the working of dairy farms at asylums. From Dullunda a profit of Rs. 1,108-6-1 is reported, though it may be doubted whether in such an undertaking ten per cent. is a sufficient allowance to make for depreciation. The Dacca Asylum supplied its inmates, and sold milk to the public to the value of Rs. 674-7-3. The calves were also utilized for supplying vaccine lymph to the asylum, the jail, and the outside population.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhawanipur remained the same as last year. Forty-one were old patients, and 23 were subsequently admitted—64 in all, 2 being criminal lunatics. Four were discharged as cured, compared with 9 in the previous year, 2 deported to Europe under the Merchant Shipping Act, 11 transferred to the care of friends, 1 was made over to the military authorities, 1 transferred to Dullunda to make room for a more urgent case, and 6 died, leaving 39 under confinement at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 40·37, as compared with 36·78 in 1893. Although the total expenditure of the year rose from Rs. 21,805 to Rs. 23,350, the average net yearly cost to Government of each lunatic, after deducting receipts from paying patients, was reduced from Rs. 295 to Rs. 240. This was mainly due to a rise in the amount received from paying patients from Rs. 10,875 in 1893 to Rs. 13,703 in 1894. At the same time the Government contribution, which in 1891 amounted to Rs. 15,531, or 61·21 per cent. of the total income, has fallen in the year under review to Rs. 9,624, or 41·21 per cent.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The number of analyses performed during the year was 2,940 against 3,462 in 1893 and 3,403 in 1892, a decrease of 522 cases as compared with 1893, and of 463 cases as compared with 1892. This occurred chiefly in substances other than animal tissue suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle-poison, in articles tested for blood stains, and in petroleum and inflammable oils. In addition to his analytical work, the Chemical Examiner

had to report on nine technical questions and eleven applications for leave to file specifications for patent processes.

The total number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year was 787, the number of articles sent for examination in connection therewith being 1,451, or 170 less than in the previous year. The decrease was mainly in substances tested for poison and articles tested for blood stains. Two hundred and ninety human viscera were examined for poison against 269 in the previous year, and in 45·86 per cent. of these cases poison was found, against 45·95 in 1893 and 45·65 in 1892. Opium was, as usual, the most common form of poison, and was found in 21·55 per cent. of the cases, against 26·10 in the year before. The other principal poisons detected were arsenic, morphia, and aconite. In 157 out of 290 human viscera, and in 312 other cases of suspected substances out of 758 sent up for analysis, no poison was found. The number of suspected cattle-poisoning cases in which animal viscera were sent up for examination was 154, the same number as in the previous year; and in these arsenic was discovered in 74·67 per cent. against 74·02 in 1893.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality was 1,439 against 1,841 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly under the head of petroleum, alcoholic spirit, and explosives. In consequence of the orders issued in 1894, under which Chairmen of Municipalities and District Officers have been authorized to send water for analysis to Mr. Norman Rudolf, who has established a Chemical Laboratory at Siwan in the district of Saran, the Chemical Examiner has been relieved of a good deal of his work in this direction. Before these orders were received, however, 197 samples of potable water had been examined. Of these, 15 were sent up by municipalities, 105 were from jails, and 77 from other departments.

The samples of potable water examined during the year are arranged in the following classes:—

Class.	Number of samples.
Good	28
Fair	33
Indifferent	34
Bad	47

In commenting on this classification the Chemical Examiner observed that hardly any of the waters are up to the European standard of purity, ammonia, both free and albuminoid, and nitrogen being present in larger quantities than would be regarded by sanitary authorities in Europe as admissible in good drinking water. It is understood that the classification adopted by the Chemical Examiner is based upon the practice of English analytical chemists, who look to the probable combined effect of all the component elements of water, and reject as misleading what is known as Wigner's system, which assigns a numerical value to the various chemical factors in accordance with an arbitrary scale of marks.

Important researches were made by the Chemical Examiner during the year into the physiological properties of hemp drugs, samples of which were sent to him for examination by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and into the effect upon the quality of ganja of different modes of packing the drug. The latter inquiry was undertaken at the instance of the Board of Revenue, who supplied the samples for analysis; and on the results obtained the Chemical Examiner has based the opinion that although a considerable chemical change takes place in ganja when kept, this change is not influenced by the mode of packing adopted.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

THE advance in the number of pupils under instruction is considerably larger than last year, when the total gain was only of 14,211 pupils and 613 institutions. This year the number of pupils in public institutions has risen by 87,422 from 1,413,737 to 1,501,159, and in private institutions by 4,830 from 135,530 to 140,360, and there has been a total gain of 92,252 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number, public from 53,615 to 55,800, private or indigenous from 13,602 to 13,941; or a total increase of 2,524. The gain has been shared by nearly all classes of institutions. Middle vernacular schools are slightly fewer, but have more pupils. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,981 to 42,476, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,634 to 13,324. Taking University and Secondary education together, the number of pupils under a higher class of instruction has risen from 208,453 to 216,527. The increase in the number of pupils at primary schools is from 1,130,551 to 1,206,285, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools for the last five years are given below:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745
1894-95	45,897	1,055,253

Female schools continue to make satisfactory progress, as shown by the following figures for the quinquennial period:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,270	49,638
1891-92	2,743	58,801
1892-93	2,856	60,249
1893-94	3,042	65,011
1894-95	3,261	68,477

Unlike last year, Arabic and Persian schools have advanced from 1,225 with 14,688 pupils to 1,383 with 16,417 pupils, while Sanskrit schools have receded both in numbers and attendance.

Ratio to population.

In the population of Bengal which is included in the educational returns, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,527,511 boys and 114,008 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 27·9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The Bihar and Bhagalpur districts still send far fewer boys to school than they should.

Financial results.

The income of the Department fell from Rs. 5,71,000 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,63,000. The gross expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was Rs. 26,37,703 as compared with Rs. 25,72,107 in 1893-94. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education, according to the Accountant-General, was

Rs. 20,67,074 as compared with Rs. 20,06,388, an increase of Rs. 60,686. Taking the departmental accounts as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to Rs. 98,29,572, an increase of Rs. 2,54,115 over the Rs. 95,75,457 of the preceding year. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, increased from Rs. 34,69,664 to Rs. 34,91,020, *i.e.*, by Rs. 21,356, while expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552, or by Rs. 2,32,759, of which Rs. 13,754 are due to the increased income of the University. Primary education cost more by Rs. 1,30,617: this was met by an increased expenditure from District Funds, owing to additional grants made for the purpose from Provincial revenues of Rs. 54,260, and by Rs. 71,973 from private sources. The municipalities have continued to devote less of their funds to secondary and more to primary education. The figures were—

	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	37,000	24,000
1893-94 ...	29,970	41,419
1894-95 ...	26,838	48,344

Inspection tours.

The Director spent 51 days on inspection tours and visited 53 institutions of all grades and kinds in 14 districts. Owing to his appointment as President of a Committee for the revision of the European School Code, he was unable to do so much touring as last year, when he and Dr. Martin between them spent 85 days in the mufassal and visited 114 institutions in 17 districts. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	172	5	158
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	152	9	191
Inspector of European Schools ...	2	95	1	68
Deputy Inspectors	44	182	41	172
Sub-Inspectors	200	212	204	198

District Boards.

The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department were on the whole harmonious, though there has been some difficulty about the Boards placing their Sub-Inspectors at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector for the punctual preparation of the annual returns. Most of the District Boards have Educational Sub-Committees, and the Deputy Inspector is generally a leading member, and in some instances the Chairman of these bodies. Complaints against the District Boards are diminishing every year. With few exceptions all the Boards sent in their reports to the Inspectors with punctuality, and little is said now of delays in passing bills and disposal of correspondence.

University Education.

The number of Colleges has increased from 36 to 37, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 8, and Unaided 17, the new one (under the last category) being the Central Institution at Calcutta: Bishop's College furnished no returns. The total number of students on the rolls has diminished from 6,240 to 6,122, *i.e.*, by 118; this slight fluctuation is due to the smaller number who passed the

Entrance examination in 1894. Of the total 6,122 college students, 3,999 read in the Calcutta Colleges and 2,123 in the mufassal, as compared with 3,892 and 2,348 last year. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University Examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194
Percentage of success ...	50	43	40	67	44	47
First Arts	996	693	1,011	830	826	1,162
Percentage of success ...	36	36	44	37	38	41
Bachelors of Arts	399	231	280	301	484	416
Percentage of success ...	40	29	24	25	36	32
Bachelors of Law	254	128	48	148	99	71
Percentage of success ...	70	63	27	47	32	24
Masters of Arts	57	46	54	57	52	...*
Percentage of success ...	45	36	46	44	36	...

* The examination is held in November.

Success in University Examinations.

There were 2,817 candidates, as compared with 2,179 in 1893-94, in the First Arts Examination held in February 1895. As 1,162 passed, against 826, the percentage of success rose from 38 to 41. In Government Colleges the percentage was 51, in Aided Colleges 40, and in Unaided Colleges 37. All the Government Colleges, with the exception of Patna and Rajshahi, passed more than half their candidates, the Dacca, Krishnagar and Chittagong Colleges standing highest with 63, 70 and 73 per cent. respectively. Among Colleges under municipal, missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Midnapore College (72 per cent.), the Burdwan Maharaja's College (57), and the Barisal Braja Mohun Institution (61).

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success fell from 36 to 32; the number of candidates for the A course fell from 992 to 905, while those for the B course increased in number from 355 to 447, the total numbers remaining very nearly the same. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	34	42	37
Aided	31	39	34
Unaided	24	37	28
Total ...	27	40	32

Of the 144 candidates for the M.A. degree, 52 passed, *i.e.* 36 per cent. as compared with 44 per cent. last year. The failure in Mathematics was remarkable. Last year 8 out of 14 passed; this year only 1 out of 14 was successful.

Cost of the Colleges.

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875, or by Rs. 1,521: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 3,203; the fee-receipts are lower by Rs. 2,673; and the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a rise of Rs. 991. The charge on Provincial revenues is over 40 per cent. of the total expenditure. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year rose from Rs. 236-14-5 to Rs. 238-11-8, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 142-15 to Rs. 152-2-10. The cost of collegiate education generally is Rs. 114. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may

No. I.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1. 10 per cent. and upwards

" 2. 5 to 10 per cent.

" 3. 2½ to 5 " "

" 4. below 2½ " "

be exhibited as follows, showing that the hitherto descending scale of expenditure has been unchanged this year:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	129	127	124	114	114
The Government share thereof ...	52	52	50	46	46

Auxiliary Societies.

Valuable aid was afforded to Government by two Societies, viz. the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, of which Mr. Cotton is President, and Mr. C. R. Wilson Secretary, and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, under the presidency and guidance of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, C.I.E. Both have done good work in carrying on the education of young men outside the University curriculum and the class teaching of the Colleges.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398

Secondary schools have increased from 2,373 to 2,397, or about one per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by 4·1 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 67,319. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues has increased by Rs. 13,848, and that from District Funds by Rs. 4,696, while Municipal Funds have contributed Rs. 3,132 less than in 1893-94. This is in harmony with the policy of discouraging municipal expenditure on secondary education.

High Schools.

The number of Government High Schools was unaltered, but the attendance of pupils slightly diminished. There were three fewer schools managed by District or Municipal Boards, but the aided High schools increased by 11; the total number of High schools being 372 against 361 in 1893-94. The number of pupils rose from 75,682 to 78,227, an increase of 2,545, or about 3 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination out of 4,633 candidates, 2,194 boys passed against 1,863 successful out of 4,268 candidates in 1893-94. Government institutions passed nearly 67 per cent. of their candidates, while schools under private management, aided and unaided, passed nearly 42 and 40 per cent. respectively. While the general ratio of success was 47·3, the several Divisions varied from Chota Nagpur, 79 per cent., to Patna, 30 per cent.

Middle class schools.

The Middle English Schools increased from 869 with 60,250 pupils to 896 with 64,649 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination 1,855 were successful out of 2,959 candidates (1,000 gaining the English and 855 the vernacular certificate), the percentage of success among the candidates being 63 against 58 last year and 66 in 1892-93. The Middle Vernacular Schools have fallen from 1,143 to 1,129, practically the same as in 1892-93, but the pupils are more numerous, having increased from 62,804 to 64,113. In their examination, the percentage

of success was 54·2 against 52·9 in the preceding year, 2,106 candidates out of 3,888 being successful.

Revision of the curriculum of the Middle Scholarship examination.

The curriculum of the middle school scholarship examination was revised during the year 1894. The examination now comprises six papers in the vernacular subjects and one in English, as shown below, besides drawing:—

	Full Marks.	Pass Marks.
I.—English	150	40
II.—Vernacular language ...	150	40
III.—Arithmetic	150	40
IV.—History	50	...
V.—Geography	100	20
VI.—Geometry	50	...
VII.—Science	100	20
	600	150

To gain an English certificate a candidate must obtain, in addition to the pass marks for the vernacular subjects, a minimum of 40 in English. To gain a vernacular scholarship he must obtain 33 per cent. in the vernacular language and mathematics (arithmetic and geometry); and to gain an English scholarship he must obtain 33 per cent. in English in addition to qualifying for a vernacular scholarship.

Drawing.

The record of the endeavours made to engraft drawing on the educational course is not altogether encouraging. This year out of the 307 candidates who were examined in drawing by the University only 24 qualified.

Discipline and moral training.

The cases of breaches of discipline have been numerous, and show that the standard of conduct in this country admits of considerable improvement before it reaches the English level.

Boarding-houses.

The provision of boarding-houses attached to schools has always been considered important as a means of enforcing discipline and developing the full benefit of scholastic life, and it is a satisfactory feature of the year that several schools have been provided with boarding-houses by private munificence. Government too has been able during the current year to make an important step in this direction by undertaking the construction of a boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasa, and the enlargement of the Eden Hindu Hostel so as to enable it to hold all the students of the Presidency College, who are otherwise unprovided for.

Physical training and athletic pursuits.

Athletic sports continue to grow in popularity, and the greater interest taken in football of recent years has attracted much attention. Friendly matches played at cricket or football between the residents at a station and the school-boys are calculated to produce good-fellowship and good temper, a kindly regard for opponents, and respect for skill and pluck.

Primary education.

The numerical fluctuations in primary education for native boys during the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253

No. II.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
in 1894-95.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 40 per cent. and upwards.
,, 2. 30 to 40 per cent.
,, 3. 15 to 30 ,, ,,
,, 4. below 15 ,, ,,
BAY OF BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BIHAR
HOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1. BARABHUM
2. BARAMBA
3. TAMRIA
4. ATHGAR

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 2,015 and their pupils by 75,903, or 6·7 per cent., so that the average strength of a pathsala has advanced from 23·6 to 24·2. Upper primaries and their pupils continue to exhibit a constant increase: the lower primaries, which have sometimes shown curious variations in numbers, have now taken a decided step in advance. The variations depend more specially on local causes, and it has been assumed that the agricultural prosperity of the country during the last cold weather was favourable to the growth of schools.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

The expenditure incurred by the Department (including the Provincial expenditure in municipalities) and by District Boards, on account of primary education for native boys and girls, is shown in the following table to have exceeded that for 1893-94 by Rs. 86,566, which indicates a satisfactory development during the year:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.		From district funds.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,03,701	1,06,269	1,56,003	1,70,079	2,59,704	2,76,348
Non-stipendiary	24,129	27,518	3,11,375	8,57,494	3,35,504	3,85,012
Subordinate inspecting agency ...	13,281	12,136	80,483	86,058	93,764	98,194
Primary scholarships	8,189	2,183	44,039	22,216	52,228	24,439
Examinations, prizes and rewards...		6,399		35,100		41,499
Buildings and furniture	5,598	5,722	1,956	2,337	7,554	8,059
Charges for abolished schools ...	4,335	3,028	9,216	11,346	13,551	14,374
Stipends to gurus under training ...	9,394	51	23,932	1,595	33,326	1,646
Miscellaneous		11,131		21,495		32,626
Total ...	1,68,627	1,74,437	6,27,004	7,07,760	7,95,631	8,82,197
Allotment	1,77,561	1,85,664	6,51,380	7,79,850	8,28,941	9,15,520
Savings	8,934	11,227	24,376	22,096	33,310	33,323

The ordinary departmental budget grant was swelled by the regrant of a further sum of Rs. 31,000, being the amount of savings in the allotment for primary education in municipalities and cantonments for 1893-94. Another sum of Rs. 40,568, representing the unallotted balance of the grant for primary education in municipalities and non-Board districts for 1894-95, was also placed at the Director's disposal, with instructions to spend as much as possible of the amount on primary education in the mufassal during the year under report. The municipal expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 32,916 in 1892-93 to Rs. 51,630 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 58,672 in 1894-95.

Systems of payment of grants to primary schools.

Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz. (1) by stipends, (2) by rewards for pupils who pass in the fixed standards, (3) by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, Government and the Director recommend the last as preferable to the two others, at least in the case of the Lower Primary schools, and discourage the adoption, except in Upper Primary schools and in special cases, of the plan of payment by stipends only. In 1894-95 the sum spent in rewards rose from Rs. 3,49,634 to Rs. 4,05,199, while the expenditure on stipends rose from Rs. 2,46,473 to Rs. 2,58,591, the latter being practically confined to the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions. The system of paying rewards in advance, that is, of giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school earns, is being tried in several districts, and the payments under this system have increased from Rs. 23,860 to Rs. 34,348.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries.

The expenditure on upper and lower primary schools and their relative costliness are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,22,368	34,443	79,925	749	8,237	27,988	225,961	45·9	9·7	1·2·3	0·2
Presidency	1,02,320	17,220	63,047	387	3,890	16,051	151,250	44·5	16·2	1·7·1	0·4
Calcutta	11,600	1,254	7,155	16	187	1,067	8,657	79·	38·2	1·1·9	0·2·2
Rajshahi	1,11,796	22,753	82,561	453	2,193	15,883	59,654	50·2	23·9	1·2·9	1·4·
Dacca	1,04,724	26,147	89,057	673	4,963	23,926	135,126	38·8	11·3	1·7·4	0·6
Chittagong	69,443	19,308	39,567	454	3,572	18,646	85,416	42·6	11·7	1·0·3	0·4
Patna	1,31,643	15,878	76,327	174	4,504	8,923	168,408	88·4	16·9	2·8·8	0·4
Bhagalpur	97,137	14,831	46,064	214	2,284	8,521	80,123	69·5	20·5	2·7·9	0·7
Orissa	68,995	11,640	27,965	222	3,281	6,443	52,980	51·9	8·5	2·2·2	0·
Chota Nagpur	72,583	7,707	48,471	126	1,935	5,604	51,153	61·6	25·	2·2·1	0·1
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,08,967	1,70,771	4,83,019	3,448	34,896	132,611	547,893	49·5	14·1	2·0·8	0·3
Total for 1893-94 ...	7,35,710	1,01,640	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	126,702	520,575	47·7	12·5	2·0·4	0·4

Relative position of districts.

The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit-marks to the male population of a school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given to each school by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary reading printed books, (3) lower primary not reading printed books. The order of the Divisions remains the same as last year, except that Dacca now shows better results than Orissa. The total merit-marks for the Province show an advance, numerically measured, of 7 per cent., whereas in the previous biennial period the improvement was only 1·7 per cent.

Divisions.	Boys only.
Burdwan ...	128·4
Chittagong ...	103·3
Presidency ...	77·3
Dacca ...	77·3
Orissa ...	73·7
Rajshahi ...	49·3
Chota Nagpur ...	41·7
Patna ...	30·1
Bhagalpur ...	29·4

Combined post-masters and school-masters.

Various complaints were made during the year of the inconveniences arising from the system of placing post-offices under village school-masters, with a small allowance for the additional work, but these can mostly be avoided by judicious management, and, so long as the postal duties are not performed during school hours, the expansion of the postal arrangements is undoubtedly a public good.

Training schools.

The number of training schools for masters and mistresses was practically stationary (26), though their pupils decreased from 1,125 to 1,006. The number of guru-training classes fell from 218 to 149. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 86,444 to Rs. 84,068, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,17,803 to Rs. 1,19,572.

Qualifications of Professors and teachers in different classes of schools.

Of the 89 Professors, all but 11 possess University degrees or titles conferred in the Sanskrit examination. Of the 3,935 teachers in high schools, 1,334 hold University degrees (including the F.A.) and 1,089 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 670 middle English schools, out of 2,841 teachers, 739 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 644 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 277 the middle English, and 400

the middle vernacular test. Out of 2,789 teachers in middle vernacular schools, 119 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 970 the vernacular mastership test, 1,076 the middle vernacular. In 3,840 upper primary schools there are 5,249 teachers, of whom 2,724 had passed the middle vernacular test and 1,222 had passed no test at all.

Other schools of special instruction.

The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Law.											
Government Law Schools ...	6	93	89	—1,785	.....	...	8,007	189	6,561	.....	73 0 0
Municipal ditto ...	1	3	3	.....	.....	...	241	.....	241	.....	80 4 9
Unaided	7	547	592	.....	.....	...	22,539	549	23,048	.....	45 14 4
Total Law Schools ...	14	642	594	—1,785	.....	...	30,877	698	29,790	.....	50 1 7
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	311	420	1,00,124	.....	...	25,067	.....	2,24,191	474 1 7	433 11 2
Government Medical Schools	4	848	892	72,162	.....	...	23,238	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
Unaided Schools	4	625	613	.....	.....	...	5,427	890	6,317	.....	10 4 9
Total Medical Schools ...	9	1,784	1,915	2,71,286	.....	...	53,732	19,916	3,44,934	141 1 7	180 1 7
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	304	273	67,722	.....	...	11,142	.....	78,864	231 1 7	269 1 7
Government Survey Schools	3	605	616	7,236	.....	...	10,676	.....	17,072	11 11 4	29 0 0
Unaided ditto ...	1	13	13	.....	.....	...	.....	142	142	.....	10 14 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	922	922	74,958	.....	...	21,813	142	96,918	10 4 9	105 1 7
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ...	1	270	249	26,410	.....	...	6,375	.....	31,785	102 0 0	127 9 7
Government Industrial Schools	4	35	36	2,086	.....	...	.....	2,813	4,899	57 14 4	136 0 0
Board Industrial Schools ...	6	284	271	1,769	13,631	240	667	11,170	27,468	57 9 7	101 4 9
Aided ditto ...	11	234	223	1,157	846	387	1,933	4,785	9,108	10 11 4	40 12 9
Unaided ditto ...	6	242	224	.....	.....	...	.....	7,854	7,854	.....	35 0 0
Total Art and Industrial Schools	30	1,065	1,003	30,413	14,477	627	8,975	26,622	81,114	45 4 9	80 12 9
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government Schools	1	57	44	400	.....	...	.....	.....	400	.....	9 0 0
Aided Schools	10	235	222	679	52	982	930	8,107	10,760	7 4 9	46 4 9
Unaided Schools	(a)7	389	361	.....	.....	...	41,140	1,425	42,505	.....	117 14 4
Total of other schools ...	18	701	637	1,079	52	982	42,070	9,532	53,715	3 1 7	84 4 9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,609	1,57,478	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	73	4,899	4,897	3,66,729	16,952	796	1,07,327	30,608	5,22,412	78 0 0	111 3 2

(a) Including the Special Departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned profession and others are of interest, as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95 ...	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114

Medical Schools.

Of the students at the Medical College an exceptionally large number, 119, brought their studies to a close in the session, and left the College in despair of qualifying for a degree. In the interests of such unsuitable students, and to prevent the overcrowding of the class-rooms, it has been decided to hold at the end of each session a test examination; those who fail to pass will have to go through the year's course again, and if they fail a second time, will be removed from the College. They will pay full fees during the year of remand.

There were 16 female students at the Medical College in receipt of scholarships of various amounts; 34 passed students of the College are at present employed in medical appointments. The erection of a hostel for the female students of the Campbell Medical School, at a cost of Rs. 96,000, was sanctioned during the year.

Sibpur College.

The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 97 students, all Hindus, except two Europeans and three Muhammadans; the apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 207 students, of whom 165 are Hindús, 40 Europeans and two Muhammadans; and the artisan class, newly opened with nine students, eight being native Christians and one an Eurasian. As the classes were becoming too crowded for efficient teaching, a rule was introduced limiting the annual admissions. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and all have received employment. The practical training of the students was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department to the Principal; and with this object Rs. 50,000 were placed at his disposal for the erection of new sheds, the transfer of the machinery belonging to the College, and the conversion of half the existing workshops into class-rooms. Arrangements to teach mining and electrical engineering are also in progress.

Survey Schools.

At the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, the total cost for 616 pupils (average monthly roll number) was Rs. 17,912, of which Rs. 10,976 were recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil cost on an average Rs. 29, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds.

School of Art.

The Art Gallery, attached to the School of Art, was removed during the year from Bowbazar Street to its present site in Chowringhi, between the School and the Indian Museum; all the pictures were carefully examined, cleaned and varnished, and the frames restored. The gallery was opened on the 29th January by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The popularity of the school is maintained, the number of pupils varying only from 269 to 270: the total expenditure on the institution has risen from Rs. 31,058 to Rs. 31,785,

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1894-95.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.
,, 2. 1 to 2 ,, ,,
,, 3. ½ to 1 ,, ,,
,, 4. below ½ ,, ,,
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. SARANDA
3. DORIA
4. ANDAS

of which Rs. 6,375 were defrayed by fees and fines: the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 127, of which Rs. 102 were paid from public funds.

Industrial Schools.

The number of industrial schools increased during the year from 26 to 29, and the total number of pupils from 765 to 795. Arrangements have been completed for amalgamating the Bihar Industrial School with the Patna Survey School. The amalgamated school will teach a course combining the best elements of both, and will be henceforth a Government institution.

Female education.

The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the last March 1895.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure—From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government ...	2	253	216	188	Rs. 23,623	Rs.	Rs. 199	Rs. 6,813	Rs. 302	Rs. 30,836
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	137	139	79	.....	.....	776	4	.....	780
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,733	56,092	52,305	39,573	74,328	37,130	16,735	26,554	3,07,911	3,56,648
Unaided	479	7,513	6,917	5,264	.....	.....	.....	1,534	15,678	17,212
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,951	37,129	17,631	34,905	3,23,891	4,05,478
					1,46,688			3,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	30,383	2,10,340	3,86,489
					1,39,786			2,46,703		
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,921	56,579	.....	.....	1,32,703			2,16,927		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,797	54,193	.....	.....	1,31,093			2,20,976		3,52,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443	.....	.....	1,26,520			2,24,967		3,51,487

In four years the number of girls' schools has increased from 2,238 to 3,216, and of pupils from 46,443 to 64,567, besides 37,553 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year is a gain of 217 schools and 7,400 pupils. The total expenditure increased during the year from Rs. 3,86,489 to Rs. 4,05,478. The two Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School sent up six candidates to the last Entrance examination, of whom three passed, one in the first division and two in the second; the first gained a first grade junior scholarship. At the Eden Female School three pupils prepared for the Entrance examination; one failed to attend, and the two others were unsuccessful. The system of administration of grants-in-aid to female schools in Calcutta and the neighbourhood was revised, and the grants for the present year have been calculated on the results of the examination in the revised standards held in December 1894.

Education of Europeans.

The statistics of European education show a break in the continuity of increase for the second time in ten years. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

Year.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,026	6,391	6,541	6,682	5,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777	7,640

The number of schools has increased from 72 to 76, and the number of boys at school from 4,264 to 4,271, but the number of girls has sunk from 3,513 to 3,369. The decrease is accounted for by the outbreak of small-pox

in Calcutta. The total cost of European education in Bengal fell from Rs. 11,14,962 to Rs. 10,34,478, of which Government paid Rs. 1,75,878 as compared with Rs. 1,82,906 last year. There are 8 aided high schools (6 of those which were classed as high last year having now fallen to the status of middle schools because they sent up no pupils to the Entrance or High School examination) and 7 unaided high schools; of the total number, 4 are at Darjeeling and the rest in the plains. The pupils at the schools were 1,839 boys and 591 girls, against 1,812 boys and 620 girls in 1894. They sent up 34 candidates (14 boys and 20 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (8 boys and 9 girls). In the University Entrance Examination (which is generally preferred by the boys as more likely to lead to appointments), the number of candidates increased from 113 to 117, of whom the successful increased from 73 to 79. The percentage of successful candidates from European schools was 67·5. The total number of middle schools has risen from 36 to 41 containing 1,940 boys and 2,283 girls, against 1,943 boys and 2,412 girls in 1894. The Government Boarding School at Kurseong for boys is to be converted into a girls' school as soon as a new building under construction to accommodate 200 boys is ready. Of the 41 schools, 35 are aided, 5 unaided, and 1 Government. For the Middle Scholarship Examination 30 schools competed, sending up 185 candidates, of whom 177, or 96·7 per cent., obtained passes: this result comparing favourably with that of 1894, when 72 per cent. were successful. There are 20 primary schools (16 aided and 4 unaided) with 396 boys and 495 girls, against 406 boys and 436 girls in the preceding year. For the primary scholarship examination 50 schools and 362 candidates competed, with a percentage of 91·6 passes, as compared with 40 schools and 330 candidates, with a percentage of 82·6 passes, in 1894. European education has therefore done better in every aspect.

Grant-in-aid Rules for European Schools.

A new system of grants-in-aid has been introduced, according to which all the European aided schools in Bengal receive grants dependent upon the average attendance and the classification of scholars instead of upon examination results.

Muhammadan education.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during the last five years as follows:—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils.
1890-91	415,428
1891-92	448,847
1892-93	447,485
1893-94	446,130
1894-95	489,333

There has thus been a gain of 43,203 pupils in the year, the most marked and satisfactory advance yet recorded. The ratio of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of youths under instruction has risen accordingly from 28·8 to 29·8. The cause of this exceptional increase is considered to be mainly attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	110	85	172	134	153
First Arts	16	47	35	31	59
Bachelors of Arts ...	19	14	23	26	17
Masters of Arts	2	2	2	...	5

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
in 1894-95.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Muhammadan Boys of School going age at School—
Class 1. 20 to 40 per cent.
„ 2. 10 to 20 „ „
„ 3. 5 to 10 „ „
„ 4. below 5 „ „
BAY
OF
BENGAL
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
BIHAR
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
Mouths of the Ganges
1. BARSENGUPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIMORIA
4. ATHBAR

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose by nearly one-third, from 4,854 to 6,466. In the general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years 169 out of 252 candidates passed this year, as compared with 162 out of 217 last year. The 1,637 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management cost Government Rs. 30,881, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62,772. At the Calcutta Madrasa the number of pupils in the Arabic Department rose from 360 to 373: but in the Anglo-Persian Department the numbers have fallen from 460 to 322. Owing to the failure in the Entrance Examination of 1894, the whole conduct of the Anglo-Persian Department was subjected to a thorough enquiry; and as it appeared that there had grown up much laxity in teaching and admitting pupils to this department, stringent measures were adopted to check these evils. The immediate consequence of these measures was a considerable number of withdrawals of unfit or doubtful pupils.

Education of aborigines.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races decreased by 488 from 35,572 to 35,084, the gain of 445 Christian pupils being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 933 non-Christians. Of these aborigines 20,214 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,933 being Christians and 16,280 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,183, in Burdwan 3,540, and in Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,424 pupils of aboriginal races. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 182 schools against 163 in 1893-94, with 4,903 pupils, as against 4,729. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 40,578 to Rs. 43,726, while the Government share of it fell from Rs. 9,338 to Rs. 9,029. The elementary schools for miners' children near Giridih numbered 33 against 32, but the pupils declined from 1,500 to 1,404. These schools are supervised by a Committee, of which Dr. Saise is President; Government bore about half their cost. Three aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination, as against 2 in 1893-94, and 515 others passed the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 460 in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

There are a number of private institutions for education scattered throughout the country, which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the traditional indigenous modes of teaching. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941
Pupils ...	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360

The total shows an increase of 339 schools and of 4,830 pupils, so that now the numbers are nearly the same as they were in 1889-90. Many of the schools may be expected to disappear eventually from under the category of indigenous education, when they come under departmental standards and influences.

Sanskrit.

The Sanskrit tols decreased by 54 and the number of pupils by 26. Under the orders of Government, issued in 1893, for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country, these institutions are now carefully looked for, and an annual grant of Rs. 12,240 has been sanctioned for the award of stipends to the teachers and pupils. The total outlay during the year from Provincial Revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols amounted to Rs. 17,998 in all, including the sum of Rs. 10,538 paid to tol pupils and their

teachers. At the Sanskrit first examination, 350 passed in 1894 and 408 in 1895: at the second examination 129 passed in 1894 and 196 in 1895.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

The Central Text-Book Committee dealt with 260 books during the year, approving 122 and rejecting 109: 20 of the remainder awaited disposal at the end of the year, and the rest were beyond the scope of their functions. Substantial work was also done by the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa during the year. The labours of these voluntary Committees are fully appreciated by Government.

Employment of Muhammadans in the Education Department.

It was found on enquiry that out of 204 Sub-Inspectors only 14 were Muhammadans, and the District Boards were recommended to appoint a fair proportion of that class.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1894-95 were the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Reis* and *Rayyet*, the *Indian Planter's Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Asian* (Calcutta), the *Darjeeling News*, the *Darjeeling Standard*, the *East*, the *Bengal Times* (Dacca) and the *Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle* (Patna). The total number of English newspapers was 54, and the total number of periodicals (exclusive of Government Gazettes and departmental lists) was 21.

The following important publications, other than Annual Reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

(1) The Statistical Manual, a compendium of Statistical Regulations for the guidance of officials connected with the Calcutta Custom House.
(2) Bengal Famine Code—revised edition of 1894.
(3) Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—85.
(4) Gazetteer of Sikhim.
(5) Introduction to the Kharia Language, by Gagan Chandra Banerji.
(6) Some Historical and Ethnical Aspects of the Burdwan District, with an explanatory Index, by W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
(7) A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, by George King, M.B., LL.D., C.I.E.
(8) Board's Tauzi Manual.
(9) Memoranda on the system of brick-making at Akra.
(10) The census reports of fifteen of the districts of Lower Bengal.

During the year 65 vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to Government, against 52 in 1893-94. Twenty publications were added to the list, of which 16 were Bengali, 2 Uriya, 1 Urdu, and 1 Assamese; while 2 Bengali and 5 Urya were discontinued. Out of the 65 newspapers, 47 were printed in Bengali character, 6 in Hindi, 1 in Persian, 5 in Urdu, and 6 in Uriya. As to the place of publication, 22 were issued in Calcutta, 8 in the Burdwan Division, 7 in the Presidency Division, 4 in the Rajshahi Division, 8 in the Dacca Division, 2 in the Chittagong Division, 5 in the Patna Division, 6 in the Orissa Division, and 3 in the Province of Assam. There were no newspapers published in the Bhagalpur or Chota Nagpur Divisions. One of the publications was issued quarterly, 8 monthly, 7 fortnightly, 44 weekly, and 5 daily. Amongst the leading vernacular papers, the *Bharat Mitra* was the most important paper which ceased to exist; while the *Charu Mihir*, the *Pratikar*, the *Uchit Vakta*, and the *Bankura Darpan* were added to the list. The *Bangavasi* (weekly), which is published in Calcutta, with 20,000 subscribers, has the largest circulation; next come the *Hindi Bangavasi* (weekly), also a Calcutta paper, with 9,000 subscribers, the *Bunganivasi* (Calcutta weekly) 5,000, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta weekly) and the *Samaya* (Calcutta weekly) 4,000 each, the *Sudhakar* (Calcutta weekly) 3,000, the *Sulabh Dainik* (Calcutta daily), the *Samaj-o-Sahitya* (Garibpur, Nadia, weekly) and the *Arya Varata* (Dinapore weekly) 1,000 each. The others had less than 1,000 subscribers each. Of the daily papers the *Sulabh Dainik* has 1,000 subscribers, the *Samvad Prabhakar* 500, and the other three 200 each. All the five daily papers were published in Calcutta.

Bengal library.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year was 1,898 against 2,067 in the preceding year. Of these, 413 were in English. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

Town of Calcutta	...	...	1,211
Burdwan Division	...	...	63
Presidency ,,	...	...	95
Rajshahi ,,	...	...	32
Dacca ,,	...	...	209
Chittagong ,,	...	...	40
Patna ,,	...	...	96
Bhagalpur ,,	...	...	3
Orissa ,,	..	...	139
Chota Nagpur ,,	...	...	10
	Total	...	1,898

Of the total number of publications received, 555 were periodicals, 196 bilingual, and 1,147 unilingual. The unilinguals, classified according to the language in which they are written and the subjects of which they treat, are as follows:—

No.	Language.	Originals.	Republications and translations.	No.	Subject.	Originals.	Republications and translations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arabic	...	1	1	Art	3	...
2	Assamese	10	...	2	Biography	21	...
3	Bengali	576	36	3	Drama	37	1
4	English	188	39	4	Fiction	68	3
5	Garo	...	1	5	History	47	9
6	Hindi	60	16	6	Language	232	24
7	Kol	...	1	7	Law	43	14
8	Manipuri	3	...	8	Medicine	42	6
9	Musalmani-Bengali ...	24	...	9	Miscellaneous	140	3
10	Persian	1	...	10	Philosophy	5	3
11	Sanskrit	21	28	11	Poetry	112	12
12	Santali	1	2	12	Politics	3	...
13	Tibetan	5	...	13	Religion	194	56
14	Urdu	21	...	14	Science (mathematical) ...	48	...
15	Uriya	106	7	15	Ditto (natural and other) ...	20	...
				16	Travels and voyages ...	1	...
	Total ...	1,016	131		Total ...	1,016	131

Biography.

Several interesting biographical works were published during the year under review. Of these, *Maharani Sharat Sundarir Jivan Charit*, by Babu Girish Chandra Lahiri, is of great value. The Maharani was known as a model of purity, devotion, and liberality; and the biographer has given the details of her daily life and of her work as an enlightened zamindar.

The members of the Apostolic Darbar of the Navavidhan Church have published another part of the second volume of the life of Babu Keshav Chandra Sen. It ends with Mr. Sen's arrival in England.

Three biographies of the followers of Chaitanya appeared during the year under review. One, entitled *Bhaktacharitámrita*, by Babu Aghor Nath Chatterji, gives a full history of Rup, Sanatan, and Jiva, three Gosvamis who wrote in Sanskrit on the then new religion of Chaitanya. The other two recount the events of the life of Raghu Nath Das Gosvami, who adopted a monastic life and renounced the inheritance of the Satgaon Raj, worth twenty lakhs a year.

Ámár O Ámár Púrva Purushdiger Samkshipta Jivan Brittánta, by Babu Pyari Lal Som, gives an account, though meagre, of that Bengal Kayastha family, one branch of which held the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa for three generations, and from whose hands the East India Company took it in 1765.

Nanakprakash, Part II, by Babu Mahendra Nath Bose, gives the history of Nanak, commencing from his Himalayan travels down to the rise of the Sikh nation during the last century.

Rám Gopál Ghosh, and *A Short Sketch of the Nawab Ameer Ali, Khán Báhádur*, are two short biographical works of two distinguished natives of the Lower Provinces, one Hindu and the other Muhammadan.

Drama.

To turn to dramatic works, the author of the *Vivâha-vibhrât*, the celebrated Bengali comedietta, has published this year another sparkling comedy entitled *Babu*. The object of the new work is the same as that of the old, namely to ridicule the Reform movement. *Mui Hyándu*, *Behadda Behává*, *Baradiner Bakhsis*, *Ajav Kárkhánd*, are works having the same object in view written with more or less power. Two attempts were made during the year to reproduce *Hamlet* on the Bengali stage. *Hamlet*, by Babu Chandi Prasad Ghosh, is a translation of Shakspeare's Hamlet in easy and idiomatic Bengali; and *Chandranáth*, by Babu Siddheshvar Ghosh, is an adaptation of the plot of Hamlet, with changes of names and scenes to suit the taste of the Bengali public. *Phulsayyá* is the story of a heroic Rajput lady who dies in the battle-field by the side of her affianced husband.

Fiction.

The chief event of the year in the world of fiction is the death of the great Bengali novelist, Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji. *Samáj*, the latest production of Mr. R. C. Dutt, is a work in support of the Reform movement, and is therefore not favourable to the orthodox Hindu community. *Chhotagalpa* is a collection of short but very touching stories written in support of the same movement by Babu Ravindra Náth Tagore. Babu Srísh Chandra Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bankura, who received his inspiration from Babu Bankim Chandra, has written a historical novel entitled *Phuljáni*. It gives a faithful picture of Hindu society in the 18th century, and of the court of Sirajuddula, the last Muhammadan Nawab of Bengal. It is a story of the suicide of a Brahman girl, who had been stolen for the Nawab's seraglio. Babu Priyanáth Mukharji continues to write his experiences as a detective officer, and has published nearly a dozen short stories during the course of the year. *Agni Kumári* gives a faithful record of the custom—happily now obsolete—of stealing girls and selling them to those Brahmans who, owing to their low social position, could not otherwise get themselves married. The cruelty and oppression practised by step-mothers on their step-children, the inevitable consequence of polygamy, has been pictured in a work entitled—*Bimátá ná Ráksharí*, by Sáradá Prasád Chakravarti.

History, including Geography.

The most noticeable historical work of the year is the English translation of the Ain-i-Akbari, by Colonel H. S. Jarrett. It was begun under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by Mr. Blochmann, who completed the publication of the first volume of the work. The work remained in abeyance for 20 years, until Colonel Jarrett undertook it and completed the translation of the other two volumes with a learned preface and indexes just before his retirement.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Reid published a very interesting volume entitled *Chin Lushai Land*, giving not only a connected history of the various military expeditions sent during the last thirty years against the hill tribes which inhabit that country, but also a description of the whole region, its resources and capabilities, its scenes and surroundings, and its mountains and deserts.

Mr. C. J. Rodgers has prepared many catalogues of coins, and is now engaged in cataloguing those in the Indian Museum. The first part has been published, dealing with the Páthán coins of India belonging to the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

Sikh Juddher Itihás, published anonymously, is divided into two parts. The first gives an account of the Sikh kingdom from the death of its founder, Maharaja Ranjit Sing, to its annexation to the British Empire. The second is a biography of Maharaja Dhulip Sing from his infancy to his death.

Language.

Among non-educational works relating to language, must be mentioned *Chhanda Bodh Shabda Ságar*, a dictionary of rhyming words. The third edition of Sir Rájá Rádhákánta Deva's celebrated encyclopedia, the *Shabdakalpadruma*, under the editorship of Babus Baradá Prasád Basu and Hari Charan Basu, has come to a close. This

edition is in Devanágari, the previous editions being all in the Bengali character. The editors have issued two parts of a supplement, in which are given a very large number of new words brought to light by the researches of the last 50 years.

Dhananjaya Thakur, who was for some time the Prime Minister to the Mahárájá of Hill Tippera, has brought out a moderate sized volume containing the first part of the *Sútras* of the Sárasvata Vyákarana.

Of educational works, Babu Chandra Náth Basu's *Nutan Pátha* is a very good work. *Sachitra Barna Bodh*, by Babu Rámánanda Chatterji, M.A., in two parts, is a pictorial alphabetical primer of some merit. *Kathálahari*, by Pandit Chandrodaya Vidyávinod, is a moral reader, containing stories taken from that storehouse of Indian folklore, the Kathásaritságar.

Law. The law publications of the year 1894 are few and unimportant. Fresh editions were published of the Local Self-Government Act, annotated by the Hon'ble F. R. Stanley Collier, C.S., and of Mr. Justice Amir Ali's work on Muhammadan Law.

Medicine. The Hindu medical publications this year outnumber the Allopathic and Homœopathic publications. The most remarkable work under this head is *Sachitra Ayurvedokta Udbhid Samgraha*, by Babu Púrna Chandra Sáhá, which gives with neat and exact illustrations an account of the medicinal plants used by Hindu medical men. The first part only of this work has come out. The work of translation of the *Charaksamhitá* into English, undertaken by Pandit Avinásh Chandra Kaviratna, is progressing slowly but steadily.

Miscellaneous. The Bengali encyclopedia entitled *Vishvakosh* is steadily rising in public estimation. Babu Nagendra Náth Basu, who single-handed has issued four volumes of the work in the course of three or four years, has embodied in his encyclopedia not only the results of modern researches in science and archæology, but also his own discoveries of a very large number of interesting inscriptions and manuscripts. The *Samarthakosh*, another encyclopedia, though interrupted for a time, is steadily progressing. It consists of a dictionary of English words into Bengali in one column, Bengali words into English in another, and Puranic biography in a third.

Mr. Justice Amir Ali's book, entitled "The Ethics of Islam," sets out to show that Muhammadan morality is not summed up in the short saying, "the Koran or the Sword," but that it teaches peace and good-will among mankind in as eloquent terms as any other ethical system.

Philosophy. The third volume of the *Tattvachintámani* was completed during the year under the editorship of Pandit Kámákhyá Náth Tarkavágísha, Professor, Sanskrit College. The *Vedántadarshan*, under the editorship of Pandit Kálivar Vedántavágísha, and the *Bhagavadgítá with ten* commentaries, under that of Babu Dámodar Mukharji, are making steady progress.

Poetry. *Sonár Tari*, by Babu Ravíndra Náth Tagore, *Pradípa*, by Babu Akshay Kumár Baral, and *Pratidhvani*, by Shrímatí Mrinálini, are miscellanies under this head of more than average merit. *Jiwan*, by Babu Akrur Chandra Sen, is an excellent little piece in four chapters, showing how life has been made enjoyable and profitable by the religion of love preached by Chaitanya. *Naisha Kámini Kávya*, by Babu Bipin Chandra De, describes the story of Dandi, King of Avanti, and his lady-love.

The Chittagong bard, Ram Kinu Dutt, well known to Europeans in India for his grotesque versification, has produced one small volume of rhyming verse entitled "The Manipore Tragedy."

Politics. The only work under this head which deserves notice is a small pamphlet in English on the subject of separating executive from judicial work.

Religion. *Christianity.*—Christian missionary publications are as numerous as in previous years. The missionaries have succeeded in creating a Gáro language, and have issued a monthly periodical therein. They have also written Christian tracts in the language of the Dhángars. The Nepálese, Tibetan, Khásiá, Mundári, and other border languages have also contributed to Christian literature.

Muhammadanism.—There are two Muhammadan writers who stand pre-eminent for their works in standard Bengali: one is Maulavi Naimuddin, whose translation of the *Korán Sharíf* has made much progress; the other is Mir Masáraf Hussain, whose recent work, the *Maulud Sharíf*, shows what a deep reverence he has for his ancestral religion.

Buddhism.—The Buddhists of Chittagong have published three works in Bengali, viz. *Buddhaparichaya*, *Dharmapurávritta*, and *Shyámávati*.

Hinduism.—Pandit Shiva Chandra Vidyárnav's work, the *Tantraitattva*, running through 762 pages of royal octavo, is an elaborate and a masterly defence of the Tantras. Babu Bhúdev Mukharji's *Achár Prabandha*, written from the standpoint of the ancient Pandits of Bengal, defends the *Achára* or discipline which a Bráhman used to undergo to enable him to lead a spiritual life. *Dharmaprabandha*, by Babu Priya Náth Mukharji, expounds the philosophical view of the Hindu religion as explained in the Bhakti Shástras.

The followers of Chaitanya are publishing ancient Bengali works concerning their own religion. *Mádhuryya Bilás Grantha*, by Ishán, is a work in which Chaitanya's idea of love has been fully developed and elaborated. *Murali Bilás*, by Rájballabh Gosvamí, records the establishment of a small Vaishnav community at Bághnápárá. *Abhirámlilámritu*, by Rámdás, gives an account of Abhirám Thákur, who is said to have wrought a number of miracles in the southern Rárh country, and converted a great many people to Chaitanyai's sect.

Serial publications.—The English translation of the *Mahábhárat*, undertaken by Babu Pratáp Chandra Ráy, C.I.E., was rapidly drawing to a close when the unhappy death of the Babu interrupted the work for a while. It is expected that his widow will continue her late husband's work. The English translation of the *Rámáyana*, by Babu Manmatha Náth Datta, has been completed; and the Babu has now undertaken the translation of two other works, viz., *Vishnupurán* and *Shrímadbhágavat*, in a new series entitled the "Wealth of India." The *Devi Bhágavat*, published, with the commentary of Nílkantha, by Babus Baradá Prasád Basu and Hari Charan Basu, has come to the end of the fourth volume. The publication of Vaishnav works by Pandit Rám Náráyan Vidyáratna of Berhampore is making fair progress.

Periodicals.

The *Bhárati* and *Navyabhárat* hold their place as the best of the old periodicals of Bengal. *Sádhaná*, a new periodical, has already made itself known even in Europe. A very large number of periodicals have sprung up during the year under review, but many of them are not likely to survive long.

Working of Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890.

During the year 2,222 publications were registered under the Act against 2,001 in the previous year. Of this number, 1,471 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and the balance (751) in the sub-registry offices in the mufassal. The amount of fees realized from the registration of copyrights was Rs. 188 against Rs. 268 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 80.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Site of Pataliputra.

It was arranged that at the close of the rains of 1894 excavations should be made, under the supervision of the Collector of Patna, and with the advice of Dr. Führer, in some of the more important mounds which lie to the south of the City of Patna, and are supposed to cover the site of Asoka's capital of Pataliputra. Some excavations have since been made, and a circular wall, probably the remains of a watch-tower, brought to light; but the primary object in view, viz., the discovery of the site of the Maurya Palace, was not effected, and it has been decided to continue the explorations in the cold season of 1895-96 in consultation with Dr. Waddell.

Lists of monuments, &c., in Bengal.

In March 1893, on the initiative of the Government of India, steps were taken to collect necessary information for the compilation of a list of historical tombs and monuments of the English in Bengal: this has involved a large amount of labour, due to the variety of the sources of information, the necessity of carrying enquiries into unofficial channels, and the desirability which has arisen of having the compilation scrutinized and edited by a competent officer. It is expected that the list will be completed by the end of the present year 1895. All the tablets, monuments, and tombs in the churches and cemeteries in Calcutta under the control of the Public Works Department have now been placed in charge of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division. A complete list of these tablets, &c., has been prepared, and copies have been sent to the Secretary to the Christian Burial Board, the Ecclesiastical Branch of the Secretariat, the Archdeacon, and the Chaplains of the several churches concerned. Besides this a list of statues, busts, and monuments of historical interest in Calcutta was prepared during the year and submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department. The preparation of these lists drew attention to the necessity for revising the List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, the last edition of which was published in January 1887. The former entries have been checked and necessary additions made, and the proofs were undergoing scrutiny by district officers at the close of the year. A valuable addition was made to the set of photographic negatives of Indian antiquities deposited in the Indian Museum by the handing over to the Trustees of the plates, together with three albums of the views, of important temples and archæological remains in Orissa, being a record of work done during Mr. Cornish's deputation for this purpose, by himself and Babu P. C. Mukerji.

Preservation of monuments.

In consequence of orders passed at the time of the Lieutenant-Governor's visits to Jajpur in Cuttack and to Rajgir in the Patna district, the north-east minaret of the mosque of Abu Nasir Khan at Jajpur has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,182, and the Public Works Department has taken over charge of the temple of Mahadeo at Rajgir to keep it clear of jungle and so preserve it from destruction. An estimate of Rs. 100 for repairs to that part of the temple which was in a bad condition was sanctioned.

A marble slab has recently been provided and fixed by this Government in the so-called Rohilla cenotaph in St. John's churchyard, Calcutta, giving the names of officers who fell in the 2nd Rohilla war in the battle of Fatehganj on the 26th October 1794.

Expenditure during the year under the heading Archæology.

The approximate expenditure during the year in connection with the construction and repair of buildings under the heading Archæology is given below:—

PROVINCIAL.

		Rs.
	Original works.	
1.	Erecting scaffolding round the artillery monument at Dum-Dum to take measurements for preparing plan.	62
2.	Urgent repairs to temple at Rajgir	99
	Total ...	161
	Repairs.	
1.	Repairs to Dutch tombs at Balasore	40
2.	„ to Khusbagh mausoleum at Murshidabad ...	303
3.	„ to soldiers' tomb at Arrah	23
4.	„ to buildings at Budh-Gaya	397
5.	„ to Shere Shah's tomb at Sasaram	153
6.	„ to Hasan Sur Shah's tomb at Sasaram ...	142
7.	Maintenance of Mukdam Shah's tomb at Maner ...	186
	Total ...	1,244
	Grand Total Provincial ...	1,406

CONTRIBUTION.

	Original works.	
1.	Constructing tomb over the grave of Sultana Gaiteara Begum at Murshidabad.	590
2.	Constructing tomb over the grave of Her Highness Raisunnissa Begum at Murshidabad.	748
	Total ...	1,338
	Repairs	
	Repairs to Nizamut tomb buildings at Murshidabad ...	1,169
	Grand Total Contributions ...	2,507

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or in part by Government consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Most Reverend Archbishop Dr. P. Goethals, S.J., 15 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 10 Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society or other Societies, and 7 Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Twenty-eight Brahmo marriages were solemnised under the provisions of Act III of 1872 during the year 1894-95 against 32 in the previous year. Of these 4 were solemnised in Barisal, 13 in Calcutta, 2 in Burdwan, 1 at Midnapore, 1 at Birbhum, 2 in Dacca, 1 at Mymensingh, 1 at Dinajpur, 1 at Patna and 2 in Bhagalpur.

There are 19 Marriage Registrars, besides 28 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars under this Act. Of these only 12 solemnised marriages during the year. Of the marriages reported the maximum age of the bridegroom was 50 years, and the minimum 21 years: of the brides the oldest was 29 years and the youngest 14 years of age. There were 4 widow marriages, the maximum age of the widow being 28 years and the minimum 21 years.

Working of the Christian Burial Board.

There were 790 burials during the year under review, against 662 of the previous year, showing an increase of 128 burials. The financial condition of the Board was very satisfactory: at the beginning of the year there was a balance of Rs. 8,773-11-7, which had increased to Rs. 14,274-3-2 at the close. During the year the Board introduced, with the sanction of Government, a revised set of rules and a new scale of fees. Since the introduction of these rules the Board has undertaken the construction of masonry graves under the supervision of the Public Works Department, instead of leaving this work to undertakers as formerly.

During the year plans were made of the Circular Road and St. Stephen's Cemeteries and lists prepared of the graves. In the former cemetery an improvement has also been effected by the introduction of an unfiltered water-supply for irrigation purposes to take the place of the old wells, which used to run dry in the hot weather. Besides this new drains have been constructed in several of the cemeteries and parapets by the side of some of the deep drains, and low-lying grounds and pathways have been raised. In the Circular Road Cemetery cast-iron railings have been substituted for brick-built walls, and it has been decided that this will also be done in all the cemeteries in Park Street.

A long-felt want of the Board has been removed by the purchase, for a sum of Rs. 250, of a set of old records to show the date of burials and the locality of the graves.

With the sanction of Government the Board employed a mason on the permanent establishment for the repair of old graves. He renovated a number of graves which had fallen into a ruinous state. Masons were employed to save a number of old tombs in the Park Street Cemetery which were in a dilapidated condition, and if this experiment proves successful, similar steps will be taken in other cemeteries. In June last the Board took formal charge of the Tiretta Cemetery in Park Street, which had been much neglected, and succeeded in effecting a marked improvement in its condition.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	5,60,515	6,87,473
Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year ...	(+)52,546	(—)24,019
Corrected value of stores	6,13,061	6,63,454
Value of stores received during the year ...	24,49,671	23,57,947
Total ...	30,62,732	30,21,401
Value of stores issued during the year ...	23,75,259	22,81,561
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year	6,87,473	7,39,840

The value of stores received during 1894-95, exclusive of the stock balance at the beginning and end of the year, but inclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows a decrease of Rs. 91,724, as compared with the previous year: this decrease is mainly due to the falling off in the value of the country-made paper procured for the printing presses in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The increase in the value of the closing balance of the year is attributed partly to the inability of the managers of the presses, who are the principal consumers of stationery, to frame accurate estimates of their requirements, and partly to the late receipt of many English articles, which prevented their issue before the close of the stock accounts. The progressive increase in the surplus stock is ascribed to the practice of the local mills of delivering 10 per cent. in excess on all orders sent to them. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that where, from the nature of the manufacture, it is impossible to make the exact quantity required, or where by the custom of the trade the mill-owners want to deliver 10 per cent. in excess on each order, contracts should be given only for 90 per cent. of the actual requirements.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136 respectively, against Rs. 97,833 and Rs. 1,01,998 in 1893-94. The decrease in the receipts was chiefly due to a falling off in the amount realised on account of the commission of five per cent. on locally purchased articles. The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under "Establishment" (Rs. 1,742), "Freight" (Rs. 3,072), "Landing and shipping charges" (Rs. 1,779), and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,980). The total value of the different articles of stationery issued during the year, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounting to Rs. 2,199 for 1893-94 and Rs. 3,103 for 1894-95, was Rs. 22,78,458 in the latter against Rs. 23,73,060 in the former, showing a decrease of Rs. 94,602. The principal decreases occurred under "drawing paper" (Rs 5,590), "writing paper" (Rs. 37,611), "printing paper" (Rs. 46,715), "lithograph paper" (Rs. 12,193), "tracing cloth" (Rs. 8,680), "long and nainsook cloth" (Rs 11,622), and "paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 6,465). The decrease in drawing paper and tracing cloth was due to

reduced supplies to the Survey, Settlement, and Public Works Departments, the Quartermaster-General in India, and the State Railways, and for thakbust maps in Bengal; while that in writing and printing paper was due to smaller supplies to the Government Presses. On the other hand, the principal increases are "leathers" (Rs. 17,686), due to larger supply of country calf skins to the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, and to the supply of country sheep skins to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for binding the new tauzi registers; and "other articles" (Rs. 12,587), due mainly to the supply of Chubb's locks under the recent orders of the Government of India. The substitution of country-made for imported articles is stated to have resulted in a saving of Rs. 3,27,956 in papers and of Rs. 9,564 in other articles, calculated at the current rate of exchange; but the average of the official rate for the year was 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{16}$*d.* for the rupee, and calculated at this rate, and adding for tin line cases $\frac{5}{8}$ths of a penny per lb and for baled packages $\frac{1}{10}$ths of a penny per lb, which are considered to be a fair allowance for freight and packing charges, the substitution of Indian for English-made papers would show a saving of Rs. 2,74,994. All the descriptions of country-made paper used during the year show a saving, except white cartridge and coloured mottled grey, the use of which resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,260; and unless the local mills are prepared to reduce the rates for these two kinds of papers, they should in future be procured by indent on the India Office.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of officers supplied with books, periodicals, and newspapers was 1,394, against 1,384 in the previous year. The number of periodicals supplied rose from 3,348 in 1893-94 to 3,587 in 1894-95, but that of newspapers and books supplied fell from 2,612 and 26,017 to 2,483 and 18,461, respectively. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 90,366, against Rs. 99,415 in 1893-94. The cost of supplying these publications to officers under the Government of Bengal amounted to Rs. 11,024, against Rs. 12,979 in 1893-94.

The following statement shows the total receipts and issues of standard and special forms during the past two years:—

	Forms.	
	Received.	Issued.
1893-94	103,381,754	110,065,830
1894-95	88,038,419	99,827,347
Decrease in 1894-95	15,343,335	10,238,483

These figures are exclusive of the number of forms printed and supplied by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, direct to the Settlement and Survey officers. There was a marked decrease in the number of forms both received and issued during the year. The issues fell off by over ten millions, notwithstanding that over 55½ lakhs of newly prescribed forms were distributed to the district officers during the year. This satisfactory result is due to the operation of the rule directing that no form should be revised nor any new form introduced, except at or before the time of the annual indent, save with the sanction of Government. This rule has not been carried out in the case of forms prescribed by the High Court or the Accountant-General, Bengal, and Comptroller, Assam. The Superintendent has been desired to carry out its spirit in future by representing to those authorities the loss which will ensue from a sudden supersession of the old forms in stock, and asking for special orders if that loss is to be incurred.

The absence of correct information regarding the reserve stock of forms was a great defect in the administration of the Stationery Office. This was remedied during the year under review, and the entire stock was examined. The number of different kinds of forms in hand on the 31st March 1895 was stated to be 28,831,907.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109, against Rs. 38,609 and Rs. 63,583 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts is attributed to a decline in the number of forms sold to Local Funds in Bengal

and Assam. The decline in expenditure, which occurred wholly under contingent charges, is a necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms and of diminished supplies received from the Press.

PRINTING.

The presses under the Government of Bengal consist of (1) the Bengal Secretariat Press, including the Darjeeling or Tour Press, and (2) the Presidency Jail Press. This consists of three branches, two of which are worked by convicts, and the third, with the workshop and iron and type foundries attached to it, by free labour. For financial purposes the transactions of the Publishing Department or Book Depôt, which is now attached to the Secretariat Office, are included in this chapter.

The total cash receipts of the year under review amounted to Rs. 83,309, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,78,114, against Rs. 78,937 and Rs. 3,82,458, respectively, in the preceding year. The cash receipts comprise the price of the Government Gazettes, the Civil List, the Indian Law Reports, and other miscellaneous publications sold to the public; charges for work done for local bodies; and sale-proceeds of waste paper. The expenditure includes establishment charges, materials, contingencies, and the payments made to an outside press for printing the Indian Law Reports and the quarterly catalogues of the Bengal Library. The cash transactions of the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 are compared in the following table:—

Heads.	Receipts.		Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	*Secretariat Press.*	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	17,172	19,721	Establishment	2,06,853	2,09,335
			Materials	1,346	5,084
			Contingencies (including postage)	18,878	20,126
				2,24,077	2,34,545
,, Indian Law Reports	44,040	49,623	*Darjeeling Press.*		
			Establishment	11,433	7,833
,, Civil List	1,495	1,390	Contingencies	537	1,324
				11,975	8,926
			Publishing Department.		
,, miscellaneous publications ...	3,548	4,797	Establishment	4,186	4,176
			Postage	14,227	15,931
			Other contingencies	1,817	1,967	
				20,232	21,074
Miscellaneous	.....	114	Outside printing	.....	6,140
			Total Secretariat Press ...	2,57,284	2,72,235
Total credited to Publishing Department	66,235	75,645	*Jail Press, Convict Branches.*		
			Establishment	18,853	16,979
			Materials	14,276	8,864
Printing done for local bodies	7,576	2,839	Contingencies	8,383	7,981
				41,518	33,824
Sale of waste paper	5,106	4,905	*Jail Press, Free Branch.*		
			Establishment	37,909	36,361
			Materials	1,930	534
			Contingencies	36,978	31,265
Total cash receipts	78,937	83,309		76,026	68,160
			Total Jail Press ...	1,16,544	1,01,774
			Total debitable to Presses ...	3,73,828	3,74,009
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts	3,03,521	2,94,805	Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for settlement forms, debitable to the Settlement Department...	8,630	4,085
Grand Total ...	3,82,458	3,78,114	Grand Total ...	3,82,458	3,78,114

The cash receipts of 1894-95 show an increase of Rs. 4,372 on those of 1893-94. The total expenditure, including the freight and packing charges debitable to Settlement Department, amounted to Rs. 3,78,114, against Rs. 3,82,458 of last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,344.

The total value of work done at the Presses amounted to Rs. 5,38,689, against Rs. 5,94,082 of the preceding year, as shown below:—

	1893-94.					1894-95.				
	For Government offices.	Government periodicals and publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Total.	For Government offices.	Government periodicals and publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Value of printing work done.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At the Secretariat Press	2,96,817	Included in column 2.	936	161	2,97,914	2,30,716	62,419	834	.....	2,93,969
At the Darjeeling Press	8,709	.....	.....	.....	8,709	2,833	.....	.....	.....	2,833
At the Jail Press, Convict Department, 1st and 2nd divisions.	1,74,594	1,651	877	8,512	1,85,634	1,50,289	1,372	571	6,409	1,58,641
At the Jail Press, Free Department, 3rd division.	30,562	3,423	398	3,542	37,925	20,627	9,797	336	1,008	31,838
Total printing work ...	5,10,682	5,074	2,211	12,215	5,30,182	4,04,535	73,588	1,741	7,417	4,87,281
Value of type cast, of leads and quotations (material only) and of chases and furniture turned out by the Free Branch of the Jail Press	63,900	.....	.....	.....	63,900	51,408	.....	.....	.....	51,408
Total value of outturn ...	5,74,582	5,074	2,211	12,215	5,94,082	4,55,943	73,588	1,741	7,417	5,38,689

This statement does not include the value of work done by the outside press, for which a payment of Rs. 6,140 was charged in the cash account.

The profit and loss of the several branches of the Department for 1893-94 and 1894-95 are shown in the following table:—

Profit and Loss.

Head.	Bengal Secretariat Press.						Presidency Jail Press.				Total.	
	Secretariat Press.		Darjeeling Press.		Publishing Department.		First and Second Divisions.		Third Division.		1893-94.	*1894-95.*
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total outturn as shown in paragraph 4 above ...	2,97,914	2,93,969	8,709	2,833	.....	.....	1,85,634	1,58,641	37,925 63,900	31,838 51,408	5,94,082	*5,38,689*
									1,01,825	83,246	.....	.....
Expenditure.												
As shown in paragraph 2 above	2,24,977	2,35,215	11,975	8,926	20,233	21,974	41,518	33,624	75,026	68,150	3,73,728	*3,67,889*
Add—												
Wear and tear of materials	18,802	21,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,142	12,153	3,000	4,000	32,944	*37,524*
House-rent	6,480	6,480	.....	.....	720	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	*7,200*
Value of inter-departmental services ...	2,341	1,522	.....	153	.....	1	233	2,156	.....	.....	2,574	*3,862*
	2,52,600	2,64,558	11,975	9,079	20,952	22,695	52,893	47,993	78,526	72,150	4,16,446	*4,16,475*
Deduct—												
Cost of materials purchased and transferred to stock account ...	1,246	5,684	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,276	3,664	1,939	534	17,461	*14,882*
Total expenditure ...	2,51,354	2,58,874	11,975	9,079	20,952	22,695	38,617	59,329	76,087	71,616	3,98,985	*4,01,593*
Profit (+)	+46,560	35,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1,47,017	+1,19,312	+25,738	+11,630	+1,95,097	*+1,37,096*
Loss (−)	.....	.....	−3,266	−6,246	−20,952	−22,695	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In calculating the profit of each branch, an allowance has been made for wear and tear of materials, for value of inter-departmental services rendered, and house-rent, although the last is not actually paid; while the cost of materials purchased during the year has been excluded and transferred to the stock account.

Excluding the Publishing Department, which does not properly belong to the Printing Department, the only section which has worked at a loss is the Darjeeling Press. The net outturn was Rs. 2,833, while the expenses came to Rs. 9,079, showing a loss of Rs. 6,246.

The contract for printing the Indian Law Reports and the quarterly catalogue of books of the Bengal Library was given to the Caledonian Press from August 1894.

Zoological Garden.

The total receipts of the garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,912, amounted to Rs. 41,533 against Rs. 43,193 in the previous year, and the expenditure was accordingly reduced from Rs. 43,521 in 1893-94 to Rs. 41,672 during the year under report. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to reduction of income under the heads "Entrance receipts" and "Rents," the entrance receipts in 1893-94 having been abnormally large on account of the influx of pilgrims into Calcutta, many of whom visited the garden. The decrease under "Rents" is explained by the fact that the Hermitage was under repairs during April and May 1894. The decrease in expenditure is attributed chiefly to the fact that no costly work under the head "Original Construction" was undertaken during the year. The closing balance in favour of the garden was Rs. 4,774.

The following are reported by the Committee to be the most important additions made to the garden during the year under report:—

(1) A consignment of rare and interesting animals, consisting of a pair of Cape hunting dogs, one spotted hyæna, one large anaconda, and some other smaller mammals, received in exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg. They were found unsuited to the climate, and most of them died within a few months after their arrival.
(2) A series of Indian mammals presented by certain Chiefs, Nawabs and Maharajas in Central India, and obtained through the good offices of Captain Manners Smith, Political Agent, Nowgong.
(3) Some interesting animals presented by Captain Manners Smith, Political Agent, Nowgong.
(4) A fine tigress presented by the Raja of Gangpur in Chota Nagpur.
(5) A fine tame tigress presented by Mr. W. H. Grimley, C.S., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.
(6) Four ourang-outangs, acquired two by purchase and two on deposit. Of these only one survived.

The number of visitors who were admitted to the garden on payment of entrance fees amounted to 154,532; besides these a large number of students and children was admitted free of charge. The popularity of the institution with students and teachers of the schools and colleges of Calcutta continued undiminished Altogether a dozen passes were issued, under cover of which over a thousand students with their teachers from various schools and colleges were admitted to the garden.

Experiments to test the efficacy of various alleged remedies for snake-bite were continued during the year in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory. Dr. Cunningham submitted to Government separately an interesting report, embodying the results of these experiments. The principal remedies dealt with were the salts of strychnia recommended by Müller, the so-called "chloride of lime," gold chloride, tincture of a Florida root advocated by Mr. Hack, Hamlin's Natal remedy, Honiball's remedy from Cape Colony, and two native drugs, one submitted by a pleader in Amritsar and the other (consisting of the dried roots of *Pericampylus miantus*) received from Central India and sent for experiment by Surgeon-Major-General Harvey. The results of these experiments showed that the so-called "chloride of lime," gold chloride, and the native drug received from Central India, possess some remedial properties; but the remedial action is purely local and has effect only when introduced into or near the same site as the venom and shortly after its injection. The remaining drugs proved of no value as a remedy against the action of snake-poison. It has, however,

been determined from the results of separate experiments conducted by Dr. Cunningham that the ordinarily accepted belief that all harmless snakes are readily susceptible to the action of cobra-venom is incorrect, seeing that relatively colossal doses of the latter are incapable of producing any appreciable effect on the common dhamin. A copy of Dr. Cunningham's report was submitted to the Government of India for information and communicated to the newspapers for publication.

Economic and Art Museum.

THE Economic and Art section was in charge of Dr. George Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, throughout the year.

He made tours in the neighbourhood of Simla, Kulu, and Kangra, the Central Provinces, and Berar. In Kulu and Kangra he enquired into the subjects of tea blights and China grass (Bœhmeria nivea), and in Berar and the Central Provinces he was occupied in investigating the subject of cotton.

During the year one out of the 16 bays of the Economic gallery was fitted up experimentally in order to demonstrate the system of classified arrangement proposed by Dr. Watt, and the scheme met with the approval of the Trustees and of the Lieutenant-Governor, who personally inspected the arrangements. During the year 242 specimens were added to the Art court, 1,403 to the Economic court, and 91 to the Ethnological court. Numerous specimens of commercial and indigenous products were despatched to the Imperial Institute, while the Lahore Museum received 276 samples of products and the Turin Museum in Italy 210.

In the Art court considerable progress was made in the improved system of labelling the collections, and in the Ethnological gallery the work of revising and re-registering was pushed forward.

Dr. Watt has published during the year (*a*) fresh issues of *the Agricultural Ledger* series. Each issue deals with some subject connected with agriculture, adding fresh information to that contained in the article on the subject in the Dictionary of Economic Products and correcting any errors or omissions; (*b*) Imperial Institute hand-books on commercial products, which in like manner supplement and bring up to date the information given in the Dictionary of Economic Products; (*c*) *the Descriptive Sheets or Public Registers*, consisting of a series of cardboard pages (which are to be kept near each class of exhibits), showing the numbers given to the specimens, the dictionary number, the ledger number, together with further information, such as the name and address of the maker, the price paid by the Museum, as may be useful to the public. Besides these, two monographs, one on brass and copper manufactures, and the other on pottery and glassware in Bengal, prepared by Mr. T. N. Mukherji, Assistant Curator of the Economic and Art Section, were issued during the year.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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1.—*Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in* 1894-95.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,532*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,965
Total directly administered ...	151,535
Tributary States—	
Kuch Bihar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,969

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	7·09	37·92	5·57	50·58	102·0	79·6	112·3	72·2
Suri	2·11	56·44	8·08	66·63				
Bankura	2·70	48·99	4·08	55·77	106·8	80·5	117·1	73·6
Midnapore	3·77	35·61	7·09	46·47	106·1	80·0	117·4	74·1
Hooghly	3·82	30·59	9·41	43·82				
Howrah	7·86	36·12	7·71	50·69				
Saugor Island	1·33	56·18	18·67	76·18	92·8	83·3	94·7	74·5
Alipore	8·22	32·91	7·53	48·66	96·9	79·7	101·9	71·7
Krishnagar	7·01	43·87	6·63	57·51	99·1	77·9	105·2	68·2
Berhampore	3·47	45·63	6·61	55·61	101·5	78·4	112·7	69·7
Jessore	15·55	36·95	9·60	61·10	98·1	77·3	104·0	68·9
Khulna	10·80	45·88	8·27	64·95				
Rampur Boalia	4·78	59·48	4·80	49·06	97·4	77·8	105·0	69·6
Dinajpur	10·74	55·87	6·40	73·10	93·7	75·3	102·6	69·2
Jalpaiguri	11·69	117·37	9·46	138·72	88·7	73·1	94·0	70·1
Darjeeling	11·69	89·25	6·23	107·87	63·8	53·5	67·6	49·1
Gautong	23·497	99·38	10·79	133·667	48·2	36·3	58·4	30·1
Yatung	?	33·667	4·28	38·14				
Kuch Bihar	32·33	87·56	10·91	130·79				
Rangpur	9·25	48·44	7·89	65·58	90·3	73·5	95·8	68·7
Bogra	14·51	50·02	10·16	74·69	94·0	74·6	102·3	67·2
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory)	13·96	49·83	8·75	72·54	93·3	73·8	102·3	66·3
Narayanganj*	15·45	51·32	9·22	75·99	92·5	76·1	99·6	67·7
Mymensingh	13·75	70·06	12·17	95·98	89·4	73·6	97·7	69·6
Faridpur	18·42	50·09	11·97	80·48	89·6	76·9	98·6	67·9
Barisal	16·31	66·17	9·76	92·24	92·7	77·5	98·3	69·9
Agartola	18·60	44·20	10·20	72·80				
Comilla	19·33	73·98	5·33	97·64	91·3	74·2	99·8	67·8
Noakhali	26·47	92·52	11·23	130·22	89·6	75·9	97·0	67·4
Chittagong	31·60	71·66	11·47	114·73	89·2	75·0	96·2	68·6
Rangamati Hills ...	44·71	63·55	11·40	119·66				
Patna	1·36	45·04	16·73	62·13	105·1	80·1	114·1	75·2
Gaya	0·43	50·22	12·31	63·46	103·8	82·3	114·1	71·8
Arrah	1·65	47·77	9·67	59·09	105·4	80·5	113·9	75·5
Chapra	1·65	45·97	10·96	58·57	104·9	79·8	113·2	75·6
Motihari	1·78	37·21	7·93	46·92	100·1	76·4	108·0	68·8
Muzaffarpur	1·19	28·74	8·32	38·25	101·1	77·7	109·2	71·2
Darbhanga	1·82	43·61	7·40	52·83	98·3	77·3	107·0	70·2
Monghyr	2·59	42·85	4·77	50·21				
Bhagalpur	2·87	44·04	4·69	52·40	101·3	77·2	111·8	71·0
Purnea	4·41	61·02	8·18	63·61	97·1	76·2	106·3	70·2
Malda	2·56	46·97	14·23	63·76	100·7	77·6	112·6	70·0
Naya Dumka	2·48	49·41	9·89	61·78	104·4	80·0	114·7	72·8
Cuttack	1·09	41·84	6·49	49·42	106·3	82·1	111·3	76·8
False Point	2·67	50·16	12·33	65·16	90·9	81·8	93·0	76·6
Balasore	3·37	62·02	8·54	63·93	100·2	80·1	111·0	73·8
Puri	0·87	29·46	15·54	45·87	89·6	82·5	94·7	76·1
Hazaribagh	1·92	58·15	11·93	67·00	102·6	78·6	108·6	70·3
Ranchi	2·75	59·18	6·31	68·24	102·2	78·2	107·5	69·9
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	0·21	50·39	5·36	55·96	110·5	80·7	114·7	70·0
Purulia	1·64	66·39	3·72	71·75				
Chaibassa	2·19	42·65	4·52	49·36	109·5	82·8	117·8	75·2

* Dacca from 1st January

1894.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
88·2	78·5	93·7	75·2	77·6	57·4	88·3	51·4	3·0	8·2	3·5
88·6	77·5	94·1	74·6	77·8	55·8	88·1	48·3	2·3	7·4	3·0
88·5	77·3	94·3	74·1	79·5	56·5	86·3	49·2	1·4	4·3	2·1
89·1	78·2	90·2	74·0	75·8	60·2	79·2	59·2	4·6	9·1	4·4
87·0	78·0	90·6	78·7	76·3	58·2	81·7	51·2	2·6	7·9	2·8
88·5	77·7	92·8	75·2	77·2	54·0	81·5	46·3	2·9	7·4	3·4
88·7	78·3	94·7	75·3	76·8	58·3	79·8	51·7	3·1	8·8	3·7
87·7	77·1	93·0	74·9	76·9	56·3	80·6	47·8	3·2	7·8	2·7
88·1	78·3	93·1	75·1	75·8	56·5	79·6	51·3	2·0	6·0	2·1
90·5	78·4	96·6	73·3	75·8	54·2	79·3	49·4	2·6	7·8	3·0
90·4	77·3	95·4	76·1	75·3	51·0	79·9	48·1	4·1	7·4	4·5
85·9	57·9	69·6	56·2	48·9	37·4	56·8	31·7	5·2	9·3	6·5
56·3	45·7	59·9	39·6	36·5	19·3	43·9	10·6	3·9	7·0	3·4
90·7	78·2	96·2	75·7	75·2	54·1	78·6	48·9	2·0	7·5	4·0
90·0	78·2	95·7	75·2	76·4	55·5	80·1	50·2	2·4	6·5	2·3
87·9	77·6	93·3	74·7	75·6	56·2	79·3	50·7	3·2	9·2	3·5
87·3	78·3	92·1	74·2	76·9	59·0	79·6	52·8	3·9	8·8	3·7
87·6	77·8	92·7	74·1	76·1	55·8	80·0	50·6	3·8	7·8	3·2
86·9	78·0	91·5	73·9	75·8	57·6	80·2	51·0	2·4	7·1	2·5
86·4	77·9	91·3	74·4	76·7	58·5	81·3	51·5	3·5	9·2	3·7
87·4	76·3	93·3	74·8	77·8	56·3	81·4	48·1	3·5	7·5	2·8
85·7	76·7	90·5	74·3	77·1	56·9	81·0	49·6	3·1	5·7	2·1
85·4	76·3	89·7	74·1	77·3	59·1	80·7	52·6	3·2	8·4	3·9
90·4	79·5	95·5	74·7	73·9	55·3	78·5	46·9	2·0	7·8	3·0
90·5	78·0	96·0	73·3	76·4	54·0	80·8	48·4	2·6	6·2	3·2
91·4	79·4	95·4	75·5	75·4	53·1	80·3	46·8	1·4	6·0	2·5
90·8	79·1	96·3	75·6	74·8	54·0	79·0	47·7	2·0	8·4	3·4
91·6	78·3	97·0	74·9	74·6	48·9	78·0	42·3	1·5	6·3	2·6
91·7	79·3	97·2	76·2	73·5	52·5	77·7	47·3	1·4	6·2	2·6
91·3[a]	78·9	97·0	75·2	74·5	55·6	77·9	50·9	1·5	6·8	2·6
90·1	78·2	95·2	75·0	75·6	52·5	79·4	46·2	2·0	7·9	3·1
90·9	79·6	96·7	76·2	75·4	53·0	79·6	47·5	0·6	5·3	2·9
Observations incomplete				76·0	53·9	79·3	48·6	1·8	7·2	1·9
88·2	77·3	93·1	73·3	76·0	53·3	79·3	45·3	0·8	6·2	2·6
87·2	77·9	93·2	74·3	81·3	60·9	84·8	53·6	2·5	6·6	2·7
86·8	77·9	89·5	73·1	78·3	58·5	82·9	50·0	4·5	8·3	4·1
87·0	77·1	92·9	73·3	79·3	57·0	84·9	48·9	1·3	5·0	1·5
86·8	78·2	90·7	73·6	80·0	63·4	83·2	56·6	2·9	6·9	2·6
85·6	73·1	88·7	69·3	72·1	51·5	77·8	42·2	2·5	8·9	3·4
82·0	72·3	86·5	69·9	72·4	51·5	76·5	44·4	2·0	7·5	2·5
88·1	76·9	93·3	73·0	75·8	49·6	80·4	42·0	2·8	6·8	3·4
88·1	76·3	93·4	74·2	79·2	54·4	83·1	45·4	2·5	8·5	3·3

[a] to 8th March.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from named District.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477	3,560	11	11	20
		Birbhum	2	1,752	797,633	Suri	7,451	3,198	8	6	22
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	13,743	5,497	8	6	29
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnapore	32,264	14,934	19	13	45
		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,024,296	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060	2,504	12	12	30
		Howrah	2	510	763,625	Howrah	116,696	1,413	6	6	19
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,688,818		242,631	31,101	64	54	...
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,032	.....	...	5,765	21	17	69
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560	1	5	2	...
		Nadia	4	2,793	1,644,103	Krishnagar	25,590	2,982	10	11	28½
		Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore ...	23,515	3,827	9	10	33
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,902	4,851	16	13	40
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667	3,209	9	8	62
		Total ...	19	12,066	8,535,126		747,544	20,435	70	61	...
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,329	1,813,336	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	5,219	6	8	34
		Dinajpur	2	4,117	1,555,535	Dinajpur	12,204	7,676	8	8	Criminal 60 Civil 30
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	631,852	Jalpaiguri	9,682	3,331	2	7	...
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145	1,219	...	5	70
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216	3,537	10	9	25
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584	4,223	2	3	42
		Pabna	2	1,839	1,361,223	Pabna	16,486	3,383	6	10	32
		Total ...	15	17,356	8,018,018		94,724	29,188	34	50	...
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,782	2,385,602	Dacca	82,321	6,793	19	12	48
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,158	Nasirabad	11,555	7,959	23	14	44
		Faridpur	3	2,281	1,823,543	Faridpur	10,774	4,432	13	9	35
		Backergunge	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482	4,708	18	12	38
		Total ...	16	15,040	9,845,296		120,132	23,892	73	47	...

* Represents the

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14								
			REVENUE.								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	579	3,03,577	30,41,991	3,27,501	3,94,000	41,522	1,78,847	1,78,847	1,13,436	57,003	43 33,147
...	272	1,13,345	10,05,802	1,03,378	1,86,789	18,672	63,971	63,972	6,943	18,809	15,63,341
15	339	2,34,400	4,61,806	71,874	2,24,845	22,212	43,706	43,703	17,479	14,247	9,00,079
15	861	6,39,658	23,91,175	2,46,803	5,60,855	61,179	1,52,823	1,52,829	52,406	65,455	36,33,565
9	229	3,53,540	13,47,211	2,80,041	4,34,867	30,216	1,03,426	1,03,425	1,26,362	44,104	30,06 396
9	662	1,02,759		1,12,784	1,14,899	21,069			2,67,622	20,339	
...	3,562	17,47,339	82,47,985	12,32,386	19,16,065	1,94,900	5,52,780	5,52,782	5,84,253	2,19,057	1,35,01,128
10½	1,295	4,28,808	15,98,840	4,56,610	7,07,291	72,267	1,16,046	1,16,047	3,00,129	70,866	34,37,596
...	2,889	7,51,247*	18,787	27,19,555	25,86,121	97,280	...	...	40,97,366	13,99,075	1,14,81,184
25½	608	1,05,049	9,14,165	1,21,293	3,29,463	25,455	80,557	80,557	65,930	50,767	16,68,187
15	719	3,52,016	10,05,662	1,57,980	2,73,439	20,124	78,566	78,667	70,899	60,177	17,94,354
18·6	503	2,40,329	8,67,916	83,924	4,39,820	61,807	1,00,552	1,00,551	21,365	41,045	17,16,980
14	427	1,82,865	6,53,719	75,940	3,11,038	37,462	79,362	79,361	16,244	33,587	12,86,724
...	6,531	20,60,314	81,18,580	36,15,302	49,46,172	3,14,415	4,50,083	4,50,083	45,71,373	21,55,517	2,13,22,025
22	444	2,09,516	8,87,780	1,31,547	2,49,604	9,442	87,532	87,532	34,931	44,646	15 33,014
30	491	1,74,722	16,42,043	1,54,225	2,59,992	20,735	86,029	86,029	24,760	67,341	23,41,154
15											
...	315	1,30,593	6,21,882	1,61,408	1,16,332	7,649	46,615	46,616	14,217	24,890	10,39,609
20	346	2,49,297	1,33,794	1,82,307	22,415	1,210	18,021	18,011	69,898	48,556	5,04,193
10	465	2,16,948	10,22,931	1,82,621	4,00,376	32,557	1,28,968	1,28,969	20,228	49,638	19,66,326
22	237	95,795	4,93,201	77,923	1,41,492	19,771	59,256	59,257	15,693	30,064	8,88,659
8	382	1,67,946	3,91,274	1,16,509	2,80,571	20,192	55,899	55,900	33,033	39,089	9,86,467
...	2,690	12,44,317	51,97,905	10,09,540	14,80,782	1,11,556	4,73,311	4,73,314	2,12,813	3,04,274	92,54,495
12·5	675	4,76,294	5,00,194	2,63,399	7,82,630	46,328	77,765	78,042	1 61,758	86,775	19,36,891
16	654	3,12,142	3,60,145	3,63,398	2,67,060	60,141	1,72,245	1,72,246	58,621	94,992	27,39,048
31·6	405	2,00,940	5,81,762	75,501	4,17,443	32,312	66,071	66,727	17,415	42,109	12,99,430
29	568	2,44,365	15,80,873	1,13,773	6,57,773	66,005	1,06,973	1,94,563	34,652	64,793	28,24,415
...	2,302	12,33,841	35,22,974	8,21,166	23,14,906	2,04,786	4,23,059	5,11,578	2,62,946	2,88,669	88,49,784

* cost of police only.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
						CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.					
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges.	How many Subordinate Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of village from nearest Court.
BENGAL—*concld.*	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,491	1,732,935	Comilla	14,080	6,318	20	12	30
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,029,693	Noakhali	5,479	2,625	10	9	30
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069	1,234	18	13	62
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,419	107,239	Rangamati	2,336	1,029	...	3	30
		Total ...	8	12,121	4,160,031		46,564	11,206	48	37	...
		Total of Bengal ...	75	70,632	38,277,339		1,251,595	115,822	269	249	...
BIHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,075	1,769,004	Patna	165,192	4,663	9	12	26
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,383,301	Gaya	80,383	10,095	7	9	48
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,063,337	Arrah	46,905	4,333	9	10	56
		Saran	3	2,656	2,467,477	Chapra	57,352	4,296	9	9	53
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,850,465	Motihari	13,103	5,117	2	5	60
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,711,445	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	4,104	8	11	32
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga	73,561	3,890	4	10	50
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,936,021	Monghyr	57,077	3,867	6	9	40
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,932,696	Bhagalpur	69,108	5,067	8	11	45
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,944,658	Purnea	14,555	5,994	7	7	45
		Malda	1	1,899	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818	3,248	2	5	50
		Sonthal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,754,198	Dumka	3,624	11,266	...	21	35
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,504		643,873	66,499	71	119	...
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,632	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186	5,429	6	8	40
		Balasore	2	2,056	994,625	Balasore	20,775	6,311	1	7	40
		Angul†	2	1,631	170,053	... ...	...	1,443	...	3	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,923	Puri	28,794	5,000	1	8	70
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,341	4,047,352		96,755	18,183	8	26	...
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh	16,672	3,037	4	6	70
		Lohardaga	1	7,132	1,123,385	Ranchi	20,306	3,578	3	7	80 to 85
		Palamau	1	4,912	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193	3,901	1	3	70
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,133,328	Purulia	12,128	3,317	4	7	60
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,458	Chaibassa	6,850	2,377	...	3	71
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,965	4,623,732		61,149	26,760	12	26	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	131	151,535	71,346,957		2,053,372	227,255	330	420	...

* Reduced
† Including
‡ Represent

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

11	12	13	14									
			REVENUE.									
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road cess.	Public Works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	348	2,85,642	10,61,350	83,439	5,99,990	39,574	1,13,635	1,13,635	23,995	41,676	20,75,994
12	281	1,81,857	6,28,091	19,647	3,91,393	43,511	73,553	74,229	4,557	21,476	12,61,052
11·2	481	3,80,203	9,57,703	1,85,751	4,74,462	64,289	89,758	89,757	23,786	33,273	19,23,779
40	244	38,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,354	8,86,530	26,47,144	2,88,837	14,65,860	1,52,174	2,76,946	2,77,621	56,418	96,425	52,61,425
...	16,849	71,81,841	2,47,34,588	69,58,221	1,23,23,805	9,77,891	21,76,179	22,65,378	56,88,003	30,64,842	5,81,88,857
11·5	1,326	6,11,800	14,74,321	6,32,276	3,59,759	40,631	1,78,248	1,78,249	1,70,212	74,238	31,57,984
24	767	2,45,647	14,55,600	6,25,030	2,66,356	27,446	2,23,253	2,23,253	59,539	68,693	29,40,170
25	599	3,48,707	16,79,907	3,26,563	3,10,827	23,259	1,76,649	1,76,648	46,246	33,870	27,66,069
41	565	1,90,221	12,64,783	3,29,250	3,21,826	32,268	1,55,516	1,55,516	40,543	74,068	23,64,870
...	385	1,40,052	5,21,752	1,97,695	1,25,892	20,818	82,940	82,940	17,449	39,914	10,89,210
15	509	3,92,466	9,84,217	2,64,335	4,55,425	42,322	1,85,789	1,85,790	59,465	62,025	22,19,918
20	443	1,76,024	7,95,128	2,20,175	2,92,420	28,311	2,08,335	2,08,335	34,118	57,221	17,84,043
25	507	1,54,474	8,55,453	3,67,042	2,94,643	24,582	1,23,358	1,23,358	59,603	64,233	19,22,262
26	474	2,80,963	6,04,003	3,54,417	3,19,270	29,702	1,53,469	1,53,469	67,866	71,631	17,53,877
20	571	1,58,097	11,98,685	3,23,715	2,85,291	19,519	1,01,283	1,01,282	16,656	66,233	21,12,764
26	278	94,108	4,33,857	1,76,899	1,22,561	9,758	31,464	31,463	13,920	26,517	8,45,039
14	387	2,44,659	2,90,860	1,31,318	1,36,958	9,102	...	...	14,727	23,887	6,56,852
...	6,816	30,29,423	1,16,48,566	40,39,675	32,01,822	3,07,718	16,14,299	16,14,298	5,93,544	6,67,230	2,35,86,852
25	565	2,14,500	8,56,226	2,50,305	2,12,984	13,984	65,435	65,436	47,925	28,593	16,35,893
12 to 15	397	1,66,893	4,17,780	2,11,033	83,417	6,831	35,766	35,763	12,004	16,181	8,17,780
...	164	...	60,590	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	60,682
20	388	55,437	5,08,274	1,13,191	97,336	10,488	34,368	34,369	22,847	16,510	8,37,383
...	1,514	4,36,830	18,42,872	5,74,529	3,92,737	31,395	1,35,569	1,35,573	82,479	56,534	32,51,758
30	464	2,41,843	1,26,167	2,11,649	99,733	8,613	51,914	51,914	9,565	27,120	5,86,675
39 to 43	382	2,53,290	45,569	3,43,573	1,17,060	7,709	48,304	48,305	13,490	19,743	6,44,653
49	244	1,24,211	61,937	1,62,941	30,472	3,941	13,239	13,240	1,934	11,480	3,28,394
30	333	1,44,681	82,464	1,79,009	1,03,637	15,359	35,564	35,564	13,145	27,899	5,52,551
20	174	77,197	67,102	69,457	17,305	663	4,707	4,708	2 841	5,493	1,72,156
...	1,617	8,45,727	3,83,299	9,86,629	4,29,167	35,285	1,53,728	1,53,731	40,825	91,645	22,84,499
...	26,286	1,15,03,826	3,35,09,325	1,25,59,064	1,03,47,037	13,52,329	40,54,775	41,73,980	64,10,351	38,80,261	8,73,37,662

o the status of a subdivision.
Khondmals.
the cost of police only

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Number per square mile.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.			Total.	
				Male.		Female.		
				0—9	10—14	0—9	10—14	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,037	74,736	171,223	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,068	104,594	41,287	105,931	33,255	797,933	455
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	152,338	66,890	154,617	49,507	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,247	847,033	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,516	511
Hooghly	275,833	327,592	355,377	124,163	57,430	123,638	46,096	1,034,296	889
Howrah	154,892	232,043	236,147	108,265	44,536	108,468	34,168	763,625	1,497
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,688,818	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	603,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,628	263,880	170,495	51,595	21,351	45,595	18,514	631,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	96,959	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	362,918	409,342	182,925	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,738	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,487	175,525	53,733	1,177,052	567
Total ...	1,571,373	2,704,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,392	376,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	62,336	1,313,336	564
Dinajpur	276,515	435,286	439,583	244,685	81,876	242,180	62,045	1,555,895	377
Jelpaiguri	125,673	224,463	186,677	101,811	38,385	101,193	28,923	681,352	239
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,636	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	192
Rangpur	395,078	645,364	611,906	308,237	107,611	306,844	84,903	2,065,464	592
Bogra	143,233	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	817,494	568
Pabna	246,530	383,191	406,460	221,600	72,561	222,682	54,829	1,361,223	740
Total ...	1,448,547	2,435,941	2,338,946	1,244,011	432,118	1,238,425	328,077	8,018,013	461
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	436,501	656,626	695,388	379,972	151,339	389,523	132,904	2,395,602	861
Mymensingh	618,795	1,020,821	951,044	558,490	209,605	570,514	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	343,748	509,528	542,776	280,177	116,791	282,408	91,883	1,323,543	799
Backergunge	436,445	647,737	606,763	325,962	130,744	336,226	105,534	2,153,966	590
Total ...	1,834,537	2,834,312	2,795,921	1,544,601	608,479	1,578,670	483,313	9,345,296	654
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	512,482	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	183,056	272,023	274,084	173,117	63,687	174,661	52,341	1,009,603	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,824	394,037	217,447	83,597	213,492	66,770	1,290,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused			107,286		20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,525	1,154,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,332,107	11,412,483	11,411,130	5,672,591	2,254,514	5,683,228	1,736,107	38,277,359	543

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricul-turists.	Total male non-agri-culturists.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.		
68	32	422	693,181	169,752	...	71	34,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.		
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	258,963	266,988	Bengali and Santhali.		
73	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,412	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.		
162	69	402	842,077	189,469	...	19	2,053	45	275,726	233,459	Ditto.		
826	810	436	605,171	156,022	5	47	194	114	129,012	255,833	Ditto.		
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,399,969	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435			
2,010	246	10,726	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,880	Bengali.		
12,616	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,529	Ditto.		
106	75	7,116	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.		
68	18	464	620,163	613,853	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	345,412	Ditto.		
64	11	765	737,601	1,159,185	...	16	103	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.		
17	17	929	672,665	603,996	...	5	...	24	480,417	187,564	Ditto.		
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,261,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196			
41	1	66	278,938	1,023,927	1	46	298	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.		
30	5	476	740,442	802,597	...	104	10,694	1,497	612,301	199,246	Ditto.		
215	13	124	449,538	232,475	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.		
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,911	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	31,639	Tibetan dialects and Pahari.		
86	167	100	768,238	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,703	221,109	Bengali.		
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	103,022	Ditto.		
96	46	20	361,967	998,776	...	298	...	30	426,302	251,960	Ditto.		
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,575	5,024,297	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	1,187,313			
223	189	10,064	934,063	1,460,250	...	89	401	323	727,001	460,836	Bengali.		
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	168	1,296,880	492,236	Ditto.		
99	55	3,385	699,307	1,120,612	...	12	...	73	663,943	242,583	Ditto.		
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	760,727	334,716	Ditto.		
400	289	18,196	3,359,317	6,430,050	...	6,347	30,010	697	3,457,051	1,530,341			
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,376	253,223	Bengali.		
10	56	575	248,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.		
256	675	360	302,333	924,849	...	61,016	161	18	366,736	249,103	Ditto.		
15	1	2	25,802	4,893	...	74,128	489	1,931	62,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.		
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,183	1,409,044	695,216			
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,656	19,582,349	178	193,581	342,775	7,953	11,784,698	7,614,456			

of a subdivision

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,769,004	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,807	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,566	108,328	2,063,337	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,467,477	930
Champaran	297,559	567,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,711,445	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,014	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	357,095	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428
Sonthal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,837	298,053	99,086	1,754,196	321
Total ...	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,490	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,504	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,266	58,116	994,625	481
Angul	18,840	48,846	47,596	25,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	185,687	79,253	193,374	67,610	1,164,821	166
Lohardaga	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
Grand Total ...	13,133,296	20,735,448	21,681,840	10,457,870	4,310,415	10,590,799	3,463,329	71,346,987*	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13 and
* The total does not agree with the details, as the classification of population of the

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agricultural.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1,662	570	601	1,564,803	201,086	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.		
74	22	73	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.		
216	60	1	1,914,110	148,459	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.		
178	36	64	2,176,113	201,013	...	73	...	1	646,016	487,916	Hindi.		
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.		
123	49	199	2,377,901	352,873	1	...	...	299	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.		
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.		
2,593	879	2,941	13,996,533	1,805,122	1	1,010	...	953	4,381,269	3,266,694			
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	56	3,706	6	545,778	441,294	Hindi.		
140	72	324	1,811,859	195,691	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	579,634	Hindustani and Hindi.		
114	134	139	1,138,728	805,267	...	249	2	15	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.		
23	8	41	409,136	334,651	...	4	21,034	22	213,610	186,307	Bengali.		
196	229	5,518	900,820	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,731	258,246	Santhali and Bengali.		
1,065	788	6,411	6,099,212	1,698,565	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481			
3,668	1,665	9,359	20,095,745	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,933,704	4,968,175			
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	482,385	458,172	Uriya.		
96	38	941	962,211	24,250	...	3	...	86	352,160	119,488	Do.		
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,695	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	285,881	Uriya.		
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,236			
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	6	309,921	258,043	Hindi.		
97	38	82,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	3	43,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,842	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	303,410	...	175,745	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
527	230	88,897	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021			
23,301	15,006	153,522	45,217,618	23,437,691	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888			

39 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Lohardaga.
Chittagong Hill Tracts by sex and age is not available.

E.—

1.—*Statement showing the Approximate cost-rate and outturn of work*

Survey Detachment.	Name of superintending officer.	Division.	District under survey.
1	2	3	4
Detachments, 2 and 3 Parties.	Captain Hodgson ...	Chota Nagpur ...	Palamau ... ... Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
„	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Singhbhum ... Traverse ... / Traverse ...
„	Ditto ...	Rajshahi ...	Darjeeling Terai ... Cadastral ... / Ditto ... / Khanapuri ... / Ditto ...
Detachments, 4 and 5 Parties.	Captain Crichton ...	Patna ...	Gaya Government Mahals. Traverse ... / Cadastral 16″ scale.
Detachments, 3 and 8 Parties.	Captain Hodgson ...	Do. ...	
„	Ditto ...	Do. ...	..... Cadastral revision 32″ scale. / Khanapuri 16″ scale. / Khanapuri revision 32″ scale.
Detachments, 4 and 5 Parties.	Captain Crichton ...	Do. ...	Muzaffarpur ... Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
„	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto (Revision of Colonel Barron's survey.) Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
„	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto (Revision of Darbhanga villages.) Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
„	Ditto ...	.....	Champaran ... Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
„	Ditto ...	.....	Saran ... ... Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
Orissa Detachment.	Mr. R. C. Ewing ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ... Traverse ... / 2″ ...
			Balasore ... Traverse ... / 2″ ...
			Puri ... Traverse ... / 2″ ...
Minor surveys ...	Captain Fleming ...	Presidency ...	Chaurassi estates, 24-Parganas. Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
			Khulna Tantibunnia estate. Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
Detachments, 4 and 5 Parties.	Captain Crichton ...	Patna and Gaya ...	Tikari ward's estate ... Traverse ... / 16″ Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
Detachments, 2 and 8 Parties.	Captain Hodgson ...	Ditto ...	Revision 32″ Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
Detachments, 4 and 5 Parties.	Captain Crichton ...	Patna ...	Hajipur town survey ... Cadastral ... / Khanapuri ...
			Muzaffarpur town ... Traverse ... / Cadastral ... / Kanapuri ...
Detachments, 2 and 8 Parties.	Captain Hodgson ...	Sonthal Parganas	Gidour-Punasi dispute ... ...
		Chota Nagpur ...	Palamau, jagirdari villages ... ...
		Ditto ...	Tikari Municipality ... ...
			Total ...

FISCAL.

performed by the Professional Survey Parties of Bengal during the season 1894-95.

Number of village circuits.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Approximate total cost.	Cost rate per square mile.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	5	2,264*	...	* Principally on arrears.
181	162	13,266	80·5	
181	162	9,066	56·0	
796	1,176	35,964	30·6	
Jote boundaries not unit of traverse.	155	2,412	15·9	
(a)818	196	31,571	150·3	(a) Jotes.
(b)78	14			(b) Other blocks.
(a)818	196	8,281	39·4	
(b)78	14			
113	89	5,095	57·2	
108	89	9,726	109·2	
1	½	240	...	
108	89	6,031	67·7	
1	½	72	...	
Arrears of previous season.		2,840	...	
664	653	40,496	55·5	
937	938	78,582	83·8	
660	410	17,445	42·3	
650	410	28,320	86·0	
8	14	188	16·1	
5	7	397	56·9	
109	126	8,205	65·2	
1,038	1,162	76,305	65·6	
1,063	1,176	80,493	68·4	
1,054	616	15,238	29·5	
Completion of arrears		10,287	...	
Ditto.				
666	646	13,953	21·6	
697	661	6,219	9·4	
447	190	3,823	20·1	
447	190	1,767	9·3	
114	(c)433	3,962	32·3	(c) Includes 310 square miles, Chilka Lake.
155	(c)455	1,406	8·0	
1	½	411	...	
53	33	3,563	108	
53	33	2,412	78·1	
8	20	1,306	65·3	
8	20	2,145	107·2	
8	20	692	34·7	
65	44	3,776	89·1	
38	16	8,496	...	
95	64	13,800	...	
7	2	1,435	...	
9	5	1,254	...	
Completion of arrears Ditto		390	...	
15	7	307	...	
15	7	2,100	...	
15	7			
...	.....	741	...	
...	.....	75	...	
...	1	805	...	
12,421	10,650½	5,57,673	...	

E.—

5.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

Divisions.	Demand.			
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	32,35,046	4,06,722	36,31,768	79,44,470
Presidency	51,07,363	1,74,360	52,81,723	49,89,076
Rajshahi	51,75,095	88,068	52,63,163	51,14,505
Dacca	35,11,467	1,53,008	36,64,475	33,96,688
Chittagong	26,44,623	77,044	27,21,667	25,80,719
Patna	32,22,568	5,22,704	37,45,272	76,90,165
Bhagalpur	33,75,022	98,696	34,73,718	33,64,963
Orissa	19,20,145	36,746	19,56,889	15,12,878
Chota Nagpur	3,86,224	8,747	3,94,971	3,76,783
Total ... 1894-95	3,85,67,851	16,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247
Total ... 1893-94	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505

6.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1893-94.		Revenue for 1894-95.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,46,38,878	3,47,38,944	3,47,06,063	3,48,47,996
Ditto added to revenue-roll during present year ...	1,06,827	...	1,21,527	...
Ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	10,523	...	8,336	...
Collections from Government estates	37,50,205	37,04,309	37,48,597	36,61,329
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	5,835	...	661
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	2,53,911	...	1,99,339
Total ...	3,84,86,387	3,87,07,999	3,85,67,851*	3,87,09,225

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 3 from column 4, because the latter column shows Both the arrear and current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1894-95.

COLLECTIONS.		Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,03,515	32,47,985	7,726	2,80,341	95,716	3,76,057	74,147
1,29,504	51,18,580	27,563	1,09,060	26,530	1,35,580	2,56,633
83,400	51,97,905	3,983	57,389	3,887	61,276	71,135
1,26,286	35,22,974	11,467	1,11,070	19,024	1,30,094	1,84,417
66,125	28,47,144	2,684	62,181	9,658	71,839	1,45,752
4,65,543	81,55,708	13,646	5,30,660	40,658	5,71,318	4,33,544
87,895	33,92,858	2,497	67,071	10,292	77,363	96,788
29,994	18,42,872	10,434	1,00,263	3,320	1,03,583	1,02,997
6,516	3,83,299	902	9,437	1,333	10,770	9,237
12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	13,73,600
12,39,748	3,84,43,253	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	13,60,500

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of *increase* or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	* The increase is due to settlement of estates.
...	3,48,47,996	(a) 3,54,990	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,02,651	34,58,678	(a) 6,32,390	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2,031	...	...	
2,02,651	3,83,06,674	15,39,911	1,466	1,93,872	

the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 12,99,078) as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 86,741 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1894-95, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
ACT I OF 1895.			
An Act to amend the Law relating to the Recovery of Public Demands.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	Repeals Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I (B.C.) of 1891. Its main object is to amend and consolidate the law dealing with certificate procedure, and to separate the process by which the land revenue due from proprietors of estates is recoverable, from that by which a great number of minor demands are recovered from the public in general.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 18th March 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 14th May 1895.
ACT II OF 1895.			
An Act to further amend the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert.	Amends section 42 of the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and section 72 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, and adds some new sections to both Acts. The object of the *Act is to provide* the police with sufficient powers to deal with the evils arising from solicitation in public places on the part of prostitutes or touts.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 10th May 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 17th May 1895.
ACT III OF 1895.			
An Act to provide for the Maintenance of Records of Tenant-rights in Bengal, and for the recovery of the cost of Cadastral Survey and Settlements.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	Makes it compulsory in areas surveyed and settled under the Bengal Tenancy Act to register all mutations of proprietary rights and of the rights of tenure-holders, raiyats at fixed rates, and occupancy raiyats. A system supplementary to that laid down in section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act has been provided for facilitating the recovery of the cost of a survey-settlement by a temporary cess to be levied rateably per acre from proprietors, tenure-holders, &c.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 19th April 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 21st May 1895.
ACT IV OF 1895.			
An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	Amends sections 13, 35, 90, 104, 106, 108, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 126, and adds *sections* 32A, 104A, 122A, 122B, 126C to the sections of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890. It effects certain necessary changes, more particularly in the facilities for landing petroleum. Certain powers have also been given to the Port Commissioners under this Act; and in respect of bonded warehouses containing petroleum, the Commissioners have been exempted from all liability for loss by fire, however arising.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 18th April 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 21st May 1895.
ACT V OF 1895.			
An Act to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers exercising certain trades.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon.	Segregates pauper lepers under proper safeguards, and prevents them from exercising certain trades and callings connected with human food, drink, and clothing.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 26th March 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 17th June 1895.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1894-95, *and sanctioned as required by law*—concluded.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
Act VI of 1895.			
An Act to further amend the Calcutta Port Act.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	Brings under municipal taxation the large amount of land belonging to the Port Commissioners adjoining their foreshore, which they have leased out and upon which the lessees have erected shops, warehouses, and tiled huts. It also adds certain sections to the Port Act, and amends section 35 (2), and sections 105 and 126 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1888.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 17th August 1895. Governor General's assent on the 17th September 1895.
Act VII of 1895.			
An Act to repeal the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.	Repeals the Bhutan Duars Act of 1869, the use of which has ceased. It will now be possible to extend to the districts of the Western Duars Acts which are more adapted to the wants and requirements of the growing population.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 10th August 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 20th September 1895.
Act VIII of 1895.			
An Act to facilitate the construction of drainage works for improving the sanitary condition of local areas.	The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall.	Whenever there is reason to believe that the sanitary condition of any local area can be improved by drainage, the Local Government is empowered upon the representation of the District Board to appoint certain persons to be Drainage Commissioners, who will prepare a preliminary scheme for the approval of the District Board. The scheme, if accepted by the Board, will be submitted through the Collector, along with an estimate of the costs to Government who may sanction, modify, or reject it. The cost will be recovered by a rate levied together with the road cess for a period of 30 years.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 13th August 1895. Governor-General's assent on the 19th October 1895.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1893-94.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
Bill to facilitate and regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes in Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.	Provides the Local Government with the necessary powers for granting a license or provisional order for the supply of electricity. Act XIII of 1887, which is an Act to provide for the protection of person and property from the risks incident to the supply and use of electricity, does not provide for many matters which are essential for the protection of undertakers from undue interference or restraint. This Act provides for all these.	Passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th August 1895. Waiting for the Governor-General's assent.

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year* 1894, *with the*

NAME OF PROVINCE.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Sq. miles.									
BENGAL.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,974	69,316,447	(a) 30	30	(b) 155	13	...	32	(b) 67	2·2
		Criminal...				45	(c) 130				(d) 46	(e)2,582
		Revenue...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,604	2,031,540	1	3	10	...	2	1	2	26
		Criminal...										
		Revenue...										
GRAND TOTAL ...			151,578	71,346,987	31	78	295	13	2	33	115	2,990

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.			
Original.		Appeals.							
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.						
12	13	14	15	16	17	8			
601,119	59,776	23,647	2,259	Rs.	Rs.	Grades of judicial officers.		Europeans.	Natives.
188,937	(*f*) 11,351	14,040	(*g*) 5,145	1,24,21,101	88,16,747	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges ...	10	3
11,717	1,047	636	38				District Judges ...	26	3
							Additional Judges ...	2	...
							Subordinate Judges ...	6	52
19,317	1,673	1,254	146	95,643	1,80,252	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	5	4
821,090	73,847	39,577	7,588	1,25,16,749	89,96,999		Munsifs	3	289

(*e*) Four hundred and twenty-two Stipendiary and 2,160 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

2.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.			Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1			2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy,	Chapter VII	...	1	1	1
Do. against the public tranquillity,	do. VIII	...	4,142	3,261	2,988
Do. by or relating to public servants,	do. IX	...	198	163	163
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants,	do. X	...	6,297	6,154	5,962
False evidence and offences against public justice,	do. XI	...	2,483	2,340	2,251
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps,	do. XII	...	181	161	145
Do. relating to weights and measures,	do. XIII	...	212	209	199
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals,	do. XIV	...	7,008	6,923	6,764
Do. relating to religion,	do. XV	...	46	36	31
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life	...	1,269	1,141	867
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	...	142	117	74
	Hurt	...	18,742	15,188	8,862
	Attempt	...	2	1	1
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	3,851	2,474	1,734
	Criminal force and assault ...	...	45,857	34,318	17,085
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	...	352	436	299
	Rape	...	135	87	64
	Unnatural offence	...	66	50	30
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	...	41,032	32,254	17,014
	Attempt	...	24	24	7
	Extortion	...	1,008	492	409
	Robbery and dacoity	...	661	475	259
	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	726	498	409
	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	2,970	1,834	1,364
	Receiving of stolen property ...	...	2,236	2,116	2,024
	Cheating	...	1,862	917	744
	Attempt	...	1	1	1
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	35	18	10
	Mischief	...	10,774	7,055	4,574
	Attempt	...	8	8	8
	Criminal trespass	...	44,638	38,023	10,353
	Attempt	...	494	494	7
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		...	252	177	169
Criminal breach of contracts of service,	Chapter XIX	...	101	81	66
Offences relating to marriage,	do. XX	...	4,755	2,324	1,513
Defamation,	do. XXI	...	767	400	396
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance,	do. XXII	...	3,718	2,901	1,399
Offences under special and local laws	... ...	...	114,559	111,892	99,655
	Total	...	322,400	275,042	187,631
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	... ...	...	9,557	6,330	5,101
	GRAND TOTAL	...	331,957	281,372	192,732

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1894.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	
12,272	4,136	7,132	26	978	
211	101	100	...	10	
7,768	2,363	5,263	5	137	
2,849	1,237	1,452	18	142	
173	53	109	...	12	
214	53	160	...	1	
10,220	715	9,467	1	37	
78	25	50	...	3	
1,636	696	615	21	304	
85	24	49	2	10	
13,711	7,998	5,204	15	494	
1	...	...	...	...	
2,995	1,992	867	4	131	
23,675	15,005	8,250	11	409	
552	302	181	2	67	
93	60	30	1	2	
37	25	10	1	1	
24,519	8,841	14,116	46	1,517	
2	1	8	...	...	
610	433	142	1	34	
1,032	484	422	3	123	
496	263	216	1	16	
1,686	1,009	561	3	93	
3,315	814	2,381	14	106	
969	620	296	3	50	
1	...	1	...	...	
20	18	2	...	...	
6,215	4,066	1,914	6	229	
10	2	8	...	...	
15,345	8,259	6,507	25	554	
7	1	6	...	...	
273	176	47	3	47	
83	39	44	...	...	
2,013	1,631	270	4	108	
369	275	76	1	7	
1,805	1,239	540	...	26	
122,675	23,494	98,981	42	1,065	
257,893	85,451	165,477	269	6,706	
7,511	2,543	4,622	14	331	
265,404	87,994	170,099	273	7,037	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the*

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(*c*) and section 485 ...	46	48
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	4,134	16,185
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour ...	3,836	3,661
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	818	2,685
5. Possession, Chapter XII	457	...
6. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...		
7. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,457	1,459
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	83	101
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	801	801
	1,337	1,667
Total ...	11,069	24,607
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	355	390
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,024	24,897

Note.—Besides the cases and persons shown above in three cases, three persons tried on applications for

4.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF			
		Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	295	...	167	126	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	21,947	4	11,110	6,226	4,197
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	185,717	206	56,609	69,693	51,635
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	47,196	24	15,728	7,902	22,691
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	197	...	10	184	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,324	9	906	698	619
Courts of Sessions	2,914	14	899	1,990	3
Superior Courts	144	...	25	109	...
Total ...	260,734	257	85,454	86,427	79,050
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	7,603	14	2,546	3,408	1,823
GRAND TOTAL ...	268,337	271	87,000	89,835	80,273

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1894.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
27	21	
5,215	9,442	
553	1,852	
569	2,096	
...	...	
22	1,437	
77	24	
446	353	
240	1,427	
7,149	16,652	
202	181	
7,351	16,833	

restoration of abducted females under section 351, Criminal Procedure Code, were discharged.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1894.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	188	3·7	671	
13	397	18,892	4·1	26,590	
2,674	5,001	126,699	7·7*	405,868	* Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
9	842	40,084	5·4*	60,439	
2	1	152	5·2	32	
73	119	1,489	9·8	4,765	
67	336	1,423	42·2	11,848	
...	10	110	30·08	263	
2,833	6,708	188,937	7·2	511,455	
80	332	4,985	...	14,108	
2,918	7,040	193,922	7·2	525,563	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—											
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	IMPRISONMENT. Rigorous.	IMPRISONMENT. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	9	...	...	123	...	...	...	96
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	715	53	...	9,383	14	32	1	8,302
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	24,638	949	...	87,958	2,013	11,109	1,625	70,390
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	811	35	...	29,608	5	417	1	28,096
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	135	...	...	15	62	26	3	9
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	330	14	...	720	55	179	68	626
Courts of Sessions	...	151	...	1,358	10	...	125	24	52	52	37
Superior Courts	20	21	...	68	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Total ...	20	172	...	28,059	1,061	...	127,833	2,174	11,815	1,750	112,556
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	15	1	1,393	83	...	2,389	168	119	83	2,297
GRAND TOTAL ...	22	185	1	29,452	1,144	...	130,727	2,342	11,934	1,833	114,853

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 1,736 persons were warned and discharged; 181 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 26 seamen were Military authorities; 55 persons were ordered to have their children vaccinated; 1 person to discontinue using his house as a brothel; and 281 persons were required to find conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1894.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																		
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			Number of boys whose sentences were committed to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	2	...	...	...	1,184 0	1,011 0 0	139 0	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	47	3	...	...	50,021 0	44,092 0 0	1,990 0	294	445	28	...	...	9	4	1	2
11,505	819	233	10	1	6,61,766 0	5,68,540 0 0	43,015 0	5,136	16,241	5,091	43	...	811	901	301	101
1,380	23	4	...	...	74,406 0	71,266 0 0	3,119 0	391	425	30	...	...	4	1	...	1
5	...	1	...	...	407 0	325 0 0	250 0	3	30	97	...	...	26	26	10	8
85	10	6	1	1	8,666 0	6,162 0 0	880 0	48	171	166	34	...	38	14	3	3
60	21	4	1	2	10,506 0	7,421 0 0	331 0	12	135	337	813	114	...	5	19	4
1	...	...	...	1	4,050 0	...	...	1	3	24	38	1	...	1	...	1
14,092	922	251	12	5	8,11,006 0	6,98,817 0 0	49,724 0	5,890	17,464	6,363	928	115	888	962	334	120
531	55	...	...	...	26,568 8	22,459 3 3	870 8	302	1,020	125	25	5	43	95	30	2
14,623	977	251	12	5	8,36,574 8	7,21,276 3 3	50,594 8	6,192	18,474	6,488	953	220	931	1,057	364	122

ordered to forfeit their wages; 167 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 43 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 7 deserters were sent to the authorities, and also to give recognizances to keep the peace, and 2,883 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security to keep the peace on

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1894.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other punishments.*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (*Sections* 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... { Section 378, I. P. C. ...	97	3	384	19	190	8	126	5	53	7	30	3	925
" 380, " ...	30	...	115	5	121	9	129	3	15	2	31	3	463
" 381, " ...	*6*	...	22	...	28	*1*	*33*	...	*6*	...	*8*	*1*	*106*
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 383, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... { " 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 411, " ...	*18*	...	40	1	36	...	34	2	21	4	6	1	163
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	1	...	12	...	5	...	5	...	2	6	2	1	34
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	1	...	9	1	8	3	8	3	5	2	3	2	45
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	4	...	6	...	...	2	28
7. House-breaking by night, as *defined in* ... " 446, " ...	1	...	7	1	*18*	1	13	1	2	...	10	2	56
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	154	3	597	27	414	22	354	14	110	21	91	15	1,822
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4	...	24	...	59	2	41	1	13	...	5	...	149
GRAND TOTAL ...	158	3	621	27	473	24	395	15	123	21	96	15	1,971

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1894—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 *and* 4, *Act VI,* 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
(*Sections* 3 *and* 4.)								
A.—SECTION 3—								
1. Theft, as defined in ...	Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	13	16	16	4	31	80
	„ 380, „ ...	...	7	13	19	6	16	60
	„ 381, „ ...	...	1	1	2	1	2	7
	„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ...	„ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	„ 389, „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	„ 411, „ ...	1	2	4	6	1	11	25
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	„ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 444, „ ...	...	2	...	1	...	2	5
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	„ 445, „ ...	...	2	1	2	...	1	6
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	„ 446, „ ...	...	2	2	9	...	13	26
		...	1	1	3	...	...	5
B.—SECTION 4—								
1. False evidence, as defined in ...	Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ...	„ 211 and „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ...	„ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
4. Rape, as defined in ...	„ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ...	„ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ...	„ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
7. Dacoity, as defined in ...	„ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ...	„ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ...	„ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	„ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ...	„ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ...	„ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 445, „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ...	„ 446, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	1	31	38	60	12	80	222
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pargunas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	5	8	3	4	7	28
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1	36	46	63	16	87	250

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

5*A*.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the particulars of Whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1894—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, *Act VI*, 1864, *on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

OFFENCE.	STRIPES.												TOTAL.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Section 126, Act IX of 1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Act II of 1867 (Gambling) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sections 127 and 130, Railway Act, IX of 1890.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Act VII of 1878 (B.C.) (Excise)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forest Act, VII of 1878 ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Howrah Act, XXI of 1857 ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13
Police Act, V of 1861 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 143, Act X of 1890, I.P.C.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Section 147, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 183, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 193, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
" 211, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 224, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 226, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 251, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 254, ditto ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 279, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 304, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 323, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 324, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
" 325, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
" 341, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 352, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 354, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
" 377, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
" 379, ditto ...	8	...	11	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	28
" 380, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 381, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 406, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 407, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 408, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 411, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 414, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
" 427, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 448, ditto ...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
" 447, ditto ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 448, ditto ...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" 454, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 457, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 461, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	20	...	54	1	36	1	12	1	3	...	2	...	130
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
GRAND TOTAL ...	25	...	60	1	36	1	12	1	3	...	2	...	144

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	NUMBER.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,174	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	22,922	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	25,096	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	8·6	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
Total number of whippings awarded	188	
Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	1,376	
Total ...	1,564	
Percentage of whipping ...	12·82	

6.—*(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates* ...	7,973	6	1,415	3,909	...	749	1,491	6	69	2	326	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	12,861	30	3,947	4,444	...	1,474	2,196	3	89	8	470	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,541	1	864	349	...	119	97	...	22	...	89	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	11	...	5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	496	2	289	54	7	70	42	7	14	...	11	...	
Total ...	22,882	39	6,520	8,760	7	2,413	3,827	16	194	10	896	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	2,073	...	1,507	657	...	21	347	25	315	127	173	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	2,608	22	2,291	886	...	2	23	38	344	629	243	...	
„ Superior Courts	2,588	...	866	609	7	226	707	1	136	...	137	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	199	...	113	19	...	6	24	5	33	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,868	22	4,776	2,171	7	254	1,101	69	1,828	756	553	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,250	61	11,296	10,931	14	2,667	4,928	85	2,022	766	1,449	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.
† The total of columns 2 to 13.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1894.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for money or moveable property.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.						TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	243,050	221,192	587	204	580	330	222,893	25,884	9,440	194	23,679	11	601	1	1,855	61,665	527,608	
Small Cause Courts	15,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,911	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11,056	619	6	...	8	52	685	1,072	82	40	1,096	6	7	1	308	2,612	14,352	
Chief Courts of Districts	45	56	...	...	...	...	56	52	2	...	40	1	4	508	14	621	722	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,101	3,124	...	...	1	8	3,133	1,344	595	311	235	3	45	1	47	2,581	13,815	
Total ...	273,162	224,991	593	204	589	390	226,767	28,352	10,119	545	25,050	21	657	511	2,224	67,479	572,408	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	3,365	37	190	108	121	3,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,811	
District Courts	...	2,672	54	21	21	52	2,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,820	

Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	...	11,027	91	211	129	174	11,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,632
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	25,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,943
Superior Courts	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	16	127	...	9	19	94	306	865
Total ...	26,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	16	127	...	9	19	94	306	26,808
GRAND TOTAL ...	304,664	236,018	684	415	718	564	238,399	28,376	10,136	561	25,177	21	666	530	2,318	67,785	610,848

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	97,103	265,579	92,724	65,893	5,599	304	...	...	401	3,15,26,285	
Small Cause Courts	2,087	6,419	3,397	3,928	130	...	...	...	...	12,66,553	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	410	2,449	1,898	5,193	...	3,490	483	413	16	4,00,35,020	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	8	20	155	125	283	39	39	55	20,29,673	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,747	6,306	1,600	1,007	47	45	4	1	58	7,55,547	
Total ...	104,297	210,761	99,639	76,181	5,901	4,121	526	453	529	7,65,13,078	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,426	4,372	1,195	738	48	16	...	1	15	4,07,711	
Collectors' Courts	553	1,298	482	386	34	49	1	...	17	2,18,829	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	2,980	5,670	1,677	1,124	82	65	1	1	32	6,26,542	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	4,918	11,293	3,895	4,554	767	516	...	...	...	23,49,803	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	23	264	147	125	306	9,18,769	
Total ...	4,918	11,293	3,895	4,554	790	780	147	125	306	33,68,572	
GRAND TOTAL ...	112,195	227,724	105,211	81,859	6,773	4,966	674	579	867	8,60,08,192	

9.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than six months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	624,310	...	86,418	77,530	24,114	239,472	2,017	740	235	88,583	22,707	82,444	29,362	128	59	
Small Cause Courts	18,417	...	2,433	1,124	2,265	7,301	31	29	6	2,503	624	2,031	444	82	35	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	18,806	...	1,921	2,684	888	5,444	36	60	12	3,181	1,086	3,514	2,191	188	59	
Chief Courts of districts	999	...	68	101	9	116	16	1	...	365	165	263	181	160	129	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	15,553	7	3,362	1,616	2,539	2,279	209	305	94	2,376	1,141	1,726	97	...	...	
Total ...	678,085	7	94,222	83,005	29,815	254,612	2,309	1,135	347	96,907	25,693	90,033	32,275	129	57	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	13,359	...	2,063	893	912	4,576	86	20	2	2,527	614	1,666	223	65	44	
District Courts	26	...	13	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	52	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	870	...	104	1	...	439	154	...	...	104	6	62	13	...	...	
Total ...	14,255	...	2,180	894	916	5,022	240	20	2	2,631	620	1,730	236	65	44	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	27,899	...	2,388	7,946	4,572	6,029	14	79	29	3,566	1,028	1,648	182	56	18	
Superior Courts	1,701	...	115	30	78	222	35	6	4	115	40	1,068	965	91	209	
Total ...	29,600	...	2,503	7,976	4,650	6,249	49	85	33	3,681	1,068	2,706	1,147	57	22	
GRAND TOTAL ...	721,940	7	98,905	91,875	35,381	266,483	2,598	1,240	382	103,219	27,381	94,469	33,658	124	57	

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Withdrawn.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	51,327	...	8,642	2,435	1,646	16,927	1,198	17	7	11,823	7,354	7,178	1,246	54	
Small Cause Courts	1,088	...	123	31	3	160	24	...	...	276	298	173	52	37	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	5,816	...	825	137	129	1,122	67	2	...	1,623	1,098	813	254	57	
Chief Courts of districts	9,061	...	618	132	83	5,720	380	...	1	558	454	1,130	221	47	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,221	...	543	7	6	92	...	...	...	420	53	98	21	...	
Total ...	68,533	...	10,751	2,742	1,872	17,631	1,669	19	8	14,700	9,757	9,392	1,794	53	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	333	...	126	6	1	19	5	...	...	307	126	98	4	36	
District Courts	367	...	13	...	...	81	...	...	...	235	8	30	5	34	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,372	...	105	1	492	443	154	...	...	106	9	62	13	...	
Total ...	2,547	...	244	7	493	543	159	...	...	738	173	190	22	36	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	1,886	...	363	143	262	132	6	3	...	608	251	128	9	24	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,886	...	363	143	262	132	6	3	...	608	251	128	9	24	
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,966	...	11,348	2,892	2,627	18,296	1,834	22	8	16,046	10,181	9,710	1,825	53	

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under sec. 561, Act X of 1877.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	17,042	...	1	1,325	176	61	133	37	7,501	1,236	2,311	482	3,779	2,841	250	622	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	15,683	...	61	861	146	21	56	17	4,144	874	1,122	206	9,075	5,249	218	520	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	369	4	3	18	182	...	4	13	356	21	112	80	76	10	...	...	
Total ...	33,494	4	65	2,204	504	82	193	67	12,001	2,131	3,545	768	12,930	8,100	239	1,142	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	797	...	8	20	11	2	8	...	381	72	86	48	161	81	96	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	950	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	231	22	47	14	568	499	403	36	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	4,626	...	252	142	...	...	...	...	1,659	103	141	197	2,132	1,723	222	50	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,576	...	252	210	...	...	...	...	1,890	125	188	211	2,700	2,222	247	86	
GRAND TOTAL ...	39,867	4	325	2,434	515	84	201	67	14,272	2,328	3,819	1,027	14,791	10,403	236	1,228	

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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*: Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	CONTESTED. Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	335	...	...	32	16	...	10	1	122	1	63	14	76	24	94	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	1,938	...	48	185	93	3	34	5	806	41	310	60	353	98	96	11	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	101	...	6	5	18	...	2	2	33	1	18	9	7	...	15	...	
Total ...	2,374	...	54	222	127	3	46	8	961	43	391	83	436	122	110	11	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	40	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	14	2	7	8	2	...	84	...	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	45	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	24	1	1	5	...	28	...	
Total ...	85	...	1	2	4	10	...	...	18	26	8	9	7	...	112	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	418	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	128	8	26	15	230	172	268	...	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	379	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	107	16	36	12	182	139	129	...	
Total ...	827	...	13	54	...	...	...	...	235	24	62	27	412	311	202	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,286	...	68	280	131	13	46	8	1,214	93	161	119	865	433	114	11	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—*(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the*

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	435,410	11,256	107,741	86,580	146,510	83,323	26,156	99,35,343	412
Small Cause Courts	13,345	310	1,213	2,627	7,675	1,660	142	1,09,917	33
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	22,138	1,630	2,304	3,762	9,301	4,191	1,960	60,39,982	59
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,324	164	339	174	272	375	222	8,13,233	4
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,703	10	2,204	1,992	3,305	1,592	251	71,811	...
Total ...	480,970	13,370	114,861	94,135	167,463	91,141	28,731	1,69,70,286	508
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	8,529	113	3,045	1,264	2,577	1,530	275	2,38,575	16
District Courts	1,184	292	360	97	296	139	8	43,254	1
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	50	...	286	8	13	193	104	5,840	...
Total ...	10,213	405	3,691	1,369	2,886	1,862	387	2,87,669	17
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	28,451	1,301	4,300	17,550	4,558	742	195	5,22,581	87
Superior Courts	1,126	50	32	26	20	998	963	...	1
Total ...	29,577	1,351	4,332	17,576	4,578	1,740	1,158	5,22,581	88
GRAND TOTAL ...	60,760	15,126	122,884	113,080	174,927	94,743	30,276	1,77,80,536	613

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1894.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under section 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 276.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,377	15,442	5,963	53,346	602	33,283	117	7,355	140	45	15,486	
168	355	273	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	792	
33	572	156	1,419	26	902	11	336	6	12	893	
5	27	21	132	8	111	9	19	10	6	65	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1,215	1,157	86	3	142	6	613	...	...	679	
1,634	17,611	7,560	54,982	640	34,438	143	8,323	156	63	17,920	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	637	911	715	...	871	3	160	...	...	25	
10	80	179	41	...	121	4	21	...	...	1	
2	46	122	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	763	1,212	760	...	992	7	181	...	...	26	
264	816	1,519	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	
8	3	17	9	...	11	2	7	...	...	...	
272	819	1,536	9	...	11	2	65	...	...	...	
1,949	19,193	10,308	55,751	640	35,441	152	8,569	156	63	17,946	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

12.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year* 1894.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 365.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALISED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 360 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 360.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	135	74	11	13	14	1	...	22	19	7	2,538	21	21	68	
Chief Courts of districts	335	86	31	61	84	1	...	72	100	46	2,34,875	57,980	8,582	9,176	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	470	160	42	74	98	2	...	94	119	53	2,37,413	58,001	8,603	9,244	

13.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1894.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED.		Established or average number of juries or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS—				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS—				REMARKS.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	476	460	16	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Parganas. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. Other cases were tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors(*a*) ...	5	464	407	57	39	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors ...	2	...	...	...	...	1,923	1,426	250	247	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (*b*)	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	49	22	3	24	
Total ...		...	977	867	73	39	1,972	1,448	253	271	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rules 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year* 1894.

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.								PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE											
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSION.				
												Committed.								
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police reports, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province (1).	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	To Court of Session.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, convenience, &c., Chapter XIV	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ... ... — Offences affecting life	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Hurt	...	8	1	...	...	9	...	9	...	2	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault	...	18	9	...	...	27	...	27	...	7	20	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Mischief	...	4	2	...	...	6	...	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXI	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	...	10	21	...	...	31	...	31	...	29	2	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	48	45	...	...	95	...	93	...	51	37	3	1	...	92	...	2	1	...	3

ENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1894.

DISPOSED OF—							NUMBER OF CASES.					SUBSIDIARY TABLE.										
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 526 of the Code.	Of these entered in column 2, number who applied under section 5 of Act III of 1884, for transfer or removal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	35						36			
													Of the total number of persons shown in—						Of cases shown in column 36—			
													Column 16.		Column 21.		Columns 31 and 34.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Number who claimed to be tried by a jury, section 443 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred to the High Court, section 526.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a jury, section 443 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	20	27	...	25	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

15.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the*

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	
			COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL								
			Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, and 138 of the Transfer of Property Act.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of leases (other than of perpetual leases) for terms of one year or more registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c).	Instruments of lease (for non year or less) under section 18, clause d), and instruments of lease compulsorily registered under the proviso to section 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BENGAL.									Rs. A.										Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan	16	419	3,296	10,014	4,931	613	3,425	5,506	27,654	21,328 4	...	6,154	128	140	...	79	5	6,486	4,073 8
2	Birbhum	5	481	1,403	5,296	2,464	357	743	2,129	13,143	10,508 4	...	3,431	126	41	...	72	...	3,670	2,293 4
3	Bankura	9	194	1,462	5,177	2,458	98	3,020	1,386	15,445	11,575 0	...	3,763	84	87	...	122	...	6,056	3,720 4
4	Midnapore	29	516	5,007	20,622	5,811	699	1,656	7,952	41,673	36,413 0	...	20,878	222	212	...	116	2	21,030	12,324 4
5	Hooghly	12	305	2,467	6,303	2,419	489	746	1,952	15,345	15,221 4	...	3,364	193	172	...	15	...	3,749	2,207 6
6	Howrah	5	163	1,977	3,674	1,730	353	1,005	4,739	14,071	11,287 0	...	2,570	63	138	...	8	...	2,774	1,628 13
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas	19	397	6,107	10,745	6,927	942	3,755	19,430	45,296	37,320 12	...	10,648	261	1,346	4	54	...	12,253	7,166 0
8	Calcutta	1	57	1,752	53	2,406	854	284	3,305	8,906	84,938 13	...	8	11	44	...	31	...	94	93 12
9	Nadia	14	167	1,304	3,098	2,078	270	1,722	3,943	12,476	9,756 0	...	3,441	53	66	...	15	6	3,549	2,143 0
10	Murshidabad	6	160	1,232	4,286	1,443	189	399	2,809	10,419	8,483 0	...	2,477	36	77	...	22	...	2,612	1,569 12
11	Jessore	11	194	1,995	5,211	2,467	258	1,399	22,207	46,813	34,586 8	...	7,503	152	183	...	73	3	7,908	4,429 12
12	Khulna	13	64	1,847	2,545	2,759	290	6,388	16,412	27,961	18,101 8	...	4,041	91	619	1	90	1	6,442	3,182 0
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi	4	192	274	727	581	115	292	1,644	3,778	3,358 8	...	878	16	51	...	4	...	948	614 12
14	Dinajpur	7	211	1,753	7,264	1,833	97	88	2,575	13,810	10,419 4	...	4,654	47	64	3	148	1	4,297	2,786 4
15	Jalpaiguri	5	54	1,040	960	1,292	67	43	978	4,149	3,256 0	...	1,473	75	110	...	4	...	1,662	983 4
16	Darjeeling	3	9	102	44	97	6	1	217	466	611 8	...	17	1	11	...	...	...	29	22 4
17	Rangpur	11	263	3,056	6,721	2,764	244	90	13,194	26,542	17,444 8	...	2,939	103	2,912	...	19	...	6,073	3,364 4
18	Bogra	7	125	1,257	2,178	2,989	157	111	4,140	11,284	8,825 0	...	4,939	83	113	...	...	...	5,141	3,103 12
19	Pabna	7	203	1,922	3,438	2,211	158	585	4,235	12,729	9,853 4	...	2,980	35	53	...	147	1	3,216	1,816 4
	Dacca Division.																			
20	Dacca	11	696	3,884	4,173	4,856	588	891	5,661	21,651	22,904 8	...	6,996	348	339	...	100	...	7,783	4,856 8
21	Mymensingh	15	726	4,333	7,716	6,136	549	630	26,744	47,728	30,647 8	...	8,298	212	649	...	91	1	9,191	5,510 4
22	Faridpur	12	316	1,723	6,552	1,479	190	2,114	11,010	30,393	16,084 12	...	2,815	121	119	1	124	1	3,181	1,452 0
23	Backergunge	16	231	4,393	7,452	6,104	244	7,591	17,455	43,467	30,166 8	...	10,691	231	1,359	...	221	9	12,454	7,315 12
	Chittagong Division.																			
24	Tipperа	14	346	5,827	11,851	5,259	281	1,506	10,779	35,849	23,911 0	...	7,227	309	333	...	97	3	8,029	4,617 4
25	Noakhali	10	139	3,174	10,461	2,847	322	5,995	12,348	35,906	24,180 0	...	10,122	414	1,849	...	221	...	12,607	7,559 4
26	Chittagong	19	164	4,825	10,889	5,628	731	23,226	4,954	50,481	32,616 4	...	18,857	703	2,903	1	993	...	23,552	12,220 12
	BIHAR.																			
	Patna Division.																			
27	Patna	7	52	2,706	1,662	3,630	454	261	3,186	11,878	10,357 12	...	1,963	54	56	...	3	1	3,061	1,879 8
28	Gaya	7	74	1,717	793	2,135	354	214	1,952	6,315	12,624 0	...	514	...	1,000	...	12	...	1,526	462 4
29	Shahabad	6	190	2,982	1,326	6,441	212	244	1,797	13,251	13,280 0	...	2,937	56	15	...	2	...	3,010	1,496 0
30	Saran	8	267	1,992	2,867	5,262	241	91	1,371	11,979	14,264 12	...	12,727	352	1,254	1	1,254	1	15,236	7,902 0
31	Champaran	6	81	1,188	4,272	2,214	82	56	1,347	9,238	8,237 8	...	6,230	20	6	...	17	...	6,273	3,213 0
32	Muzaffarpur	8	129	2,536	7,299	3,745	623	152	1,769	19,254	20,149 0	...	12,483	502	68	...	15	1	13,069	7,324 12
33	Darbhanga	7	84	1,792	3,359	3,169	180	81	7,115	16,764	14,369 12	...	6,032	131	13	3	348	...	6,527	4,063 8
	Bhagalpur Division.																			
34	Monghyr	8	29	1,782	1,983	3,043	208	62	4,321	11,888	12,337 4	...	1,788	62	49	...	11	1	1,911	1,385 8
35	Bhagalpur	7	56	1,646	3,090	2,910	561	82	7,886	16,325	19,160 4	...	3,338	92	23	...	...	...	3,453	2,200 0
36	Purnea	4	31	1,443	3,274	1,462	105	250	7,578	13,753	10,256 8	...	1,149	18	95	...	20	...	1,282	850 4
37	Maldа	4	56	705	2,153	1,241	53	34	1,042	5,284	6,619 8	...	1,074	21	254	...	70	1	1,420	1,232 12
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	98	376	...	832	58	977	983	3,241	3,041 12	1,150	2,538	72	32	...	2	...	4,215	2,420 8
	ORISSA.																			
	Orissa Division.																			
39	Cuttack	4	248	1,215	9,543	775	131	34	813	9,671	7,211 0	...	1,135	48	53	...	62	...	1,298	706 8
40	Balasore	3	135	1,033	3,747	1,041	54	125	1,215	7,350	5,125 8	...	979	13	60	...	31	...	1,083	735 8
41	Angul	1	...	10	71	...	...	...	...	81	47 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Puri	3	48	1,621	4,464	823	107	15	477	7,556	6,469 12	...	1,321	136	129	...	21	...	1,608	969 0
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
	Chota Nagpur Division.																			
43	Hazaribagh	4	16	459	599	258	75	219	1,478	3,737	4,175 4	...	1,553	16	232	...	2	...	1,803	1,026 0
44	Lohardaga	2	24	217	444	462	96	315	3,466	4,963	4,459 0	...	712	9	118	...	7	...	846	470 12
45	Palamau	3	3	280	104	226	36	31	457	1,137	1,250 0	...	107	2	25	2	7	...	143	103 0
46	Manbhum	5	198	688	2,017	1,352	111	1,213	2,585	8,193	7,687 4	...	5,023	1	93	1	2	...	5,120	2,880 8
47	Singhbhum	1	16	48	182	72	5	82	77	482	359 12	...	103	13	...	...	...	...	116	64 4
	Registrar of Companies (under Act VI of 1882)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	353	9,469	99,457	3,10,498	1,22,157	13,141	93,606	3,50,541	7,93,837	6,07,723 4	1,500	2,11,626	6,065	14,815	34	3,032	61	3,38,115	1,45,179 12
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94.	365	7,683	96,917	3,04,702	1,18,007	12,729	90,728	3,51,023	7,71,531	6,75,668 4	1,469	2,02,851	6,283	13,056	66	3,365	57	2,27,377	1,43,026 0

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1894-95.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of writers authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of registrations under section 35.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 16, 19, and 20, and the total fees paid for registrations under section 34.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	COMPULSORY.																
	Instruments of gift of movable property (section 123, clause *a* of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property (clause *f*, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.					Rs. A.										Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10 0	51,187 7 7
39,67,420	6	112	2,005	460	2,583	2,374 13	1	158	4	6	14	163	206	1,490	23,358 8	12,933 9 0	25,488 3 8
21,57,723	3	111	433	123	729	653 3	2	97	...	18	43	62	86	691	10,814 0	4,858 1 0	10,033 10 11
91,50,913	3	145	499	298	945	859 4	...	64	...	4	6	45	98	570	16,286 8	8,891 4 0	14,515 13 4
63,64,981	9	370	4,101	623	5,111	3,811 15	...	108	...	8	9	174	83	1,370	46,951 0	14,926 8 0	38,444 4 0
56,66,381	11	157	2,943	317	3,708	3,069 4	...	191	...	7	6	53	128	1,145	30,992 0	9,313 15 0	19,982 7 4
23,94,074	11	145	1,145	256	1,705	1,482 8	...	79	...	3	12	63	17	340	14,991 4	4,197 15 0	11,671 8 2
21,59,467	15	337	9,783	1,750	11,885	9,033 12	3	137	...	10	15	185	406	3,169	54,019 8	18,917 10 0	39,646 4 1
4,21,43,942	8	43	163	384	546	1,355 4	10	68	...	3	33	55	70	1,125	45,836 12	59,326 7 0	51,921 8 10
29,44,344	17	346	6,758	1,164	7,379	5,682 12	...	151	...	12	8	57	116	772	16,982 12	7,308 5 0	17,674 9 11
24,25,170	12	74	443	230	998	1,191 4	1	147	...	...	7	57	124	927	4,04,664	7,019 9 0	18,709 3 7
23,43,242	5	253	52,917	1,286	59,761	15,551 4	...	68	...	4	4	34	218	2,914	40,943 8	15,763 15 0	48,710 1 10
22,35,434	1	190	16,918	918	17,057	3,001 8	...	32	1	2	4	55	91	4,661	29,415 0	8064 5 0	25,051 10 0
10,80,534	12	36	693	294	1,023	934 0	1	59	1	2	7	34	63	419	5,347 4	4,627 1 11	
19,29,517	10	38	2,183	448	2,679	2,125 8	...	41	...	13	30	31	76	569	15,502 0	6,259 4 0	12,815 1 2
9,85,375	3	33	155	230	421	353 8	...	6	...	6	8	24	92	1,024	4,785 0	3,263 9 0	8,344 4 9
2,95,746	1	7	52	64	124	135 0	1	8	...	...	...	3	63	62	1,770 12	433 10 0	1,495 6 11
26,33,644	23	58	1,590	247	2,167	2,193 12	...	49	...	13	14	326	139	928	11,111 4	3,445 8 0	20,193 6 1
15,92,492	15	60	3,439	440	3,954	3,605 12	...	57	...	7	38	60	58	576	18,181 4	10,382 13 7	19,382 13 7
16,82,788	19	77	2,492	658	3,146	2,669 0	...	70	...	1	9	43	81	781	13,063 8	6,285 15 0	12,763 0 6
39,61,355	217	217	336	3,630	4,300	4,399 8	1	133	2	30	110	286	330	2,983	32,304 3	14,223 11 0	23,359 8 19
62,84,981	53	144	449	3,981	4,629	4,729 0	...	150	1	5	27	160	637	230	2,276	41,361 12	18,779 9 0	34,331 15 2
18,37,884	9	125	2,227	1,439	3,823	3,473 4	...	61	...	3	7	28	133	1,304	24,194 0	8,113 3 0	23,381 0 6
42,78,653	14	393	10,916	3,058	15,391	9,947 0	...	68	...	1	5	137	336	2,017	47,325 4	18,377 6 0	37,295 7 2
34,45,831	9	416	837	2,504	4,186	4,033 0	...	37	...	5	15	435	170	1,757	32,724 4	6,849 13 0	26,930 8 7
20,57,279	7	369	4,631	6,063	11,051	10,775 8	...	58	...	8	32	242	66	1,963	40,641 12	7,258 10 0	33,813 9 1
41,53,963	4	163	5,257	6,603	12,015	10,745 4	...	33	...	8	31	158	261	255	1,914	55,732 4	8,556 14 0	42,140 5 9
75,53,797	1	26	277	318	761	1,007 12	2	35	...	2	6	36	178	1,230	29,276 8	19,655 5 0	11,159 15 4
45,87,859	2	46	239	259	546	1,015 0	1	18	...	0	6	6	178	962	15,572 3	13,173 5 0	7,501 4 6
48,58,648	2	72	192	247	513	641 0	2	41	...	1	33	67	801	17,401 0	2,768 6 0	10,007 7 6	
53,07,554	...	50	590	638	1,282	1,416 8	...	88	...	0	10	57	230	901	23,723 4	8,645 0 0	15,676 7 10
21,48,435	...	33	303	4,319	4,751	4,088 8	...	4	1	2	14	43	81	893	14,858 0	3,929 13 0	13,797 12 0
52,28,390	1	121	1,299	1,291	2,945	2,722 12	...	15	2	1	24	131	963	1,961	30,946 8	11,701 4 0	17,702 4 7
34,30,320	3	159	1,969	417	3,688	1,648 12	1	13	...	...	16	94	116	913	20,129 8	8,199 6 0	14,440 13 0
84,46,077	1	172	834	315	1,016	1,147 4	...	3	2	5	75	79	561	15,305 0	6,279 4 0	12,180 2 0	
86,62,910	1	82	853	304	1,033	1,478 4	...	11	1	2	13	68	734	22,725 4	6,020 7 0	15,178 11 8	
19,71,586	2	68	738	218	1,026	1,022 4	...	5	1	5	11	92	68	1,825	12,151 0	7,368 1 0	9,885 7 8
9,79,765	2	23	348	158	530	891 4	...	50	...	15	30	17	29	284	7,183 8	3,204 15 0	6,795 12 10
7,84,425	...	637	1,121	682	2,440	1,388 12	...	15	...	2	6	33	151	440	7,417 0	1,084 15 0	7,045 7 7
78,42,978	2	32	433	266	733	739 8	2	31	...	1	...	32	169	649	8,079 0	6,013 8 0	7,913 14 0
5,74,549	2	9	69	102	182	811 8	...	11	...	1	...	23	83	732	4,712 4	3,118 8 0	5,053 13 6
3,866	...	...	2	3	5	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	52 12	20 0 0	32 4 0
9,00,668	2	42	315	336	700	785 0	1	96	...	...	2	19	113	249	7,011 12	2,570 0 0	6,466 10 4
13,14,901	1	25	264	325	615	523 4	1	2	...	...	...	75	47	282	5,760 8	2,851 15 0	5,524 11 5
6,38,462	...	30	319	113	462	477 0	2	4	...	...	1	29	38	181	5,447 12	2,261 0 0	4,801 2 9
2,84,854	3	4	69	106	191	176 0	...	...	...	...	1	5	33	130	2,027 0	1,213 10 0	2,451 4 5
19,53,679	3	58	356	225	674	813 4	...	11	...	...	7	25	79	603	11,447 0	3,913 7 0	8,982 6 10
76,139	...	6	8	24	38	46 0	...	4	...	...	1	2	15	68	1,054 4	178 8 0	757 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,557 4 0		637 16 1
17,63,27,871	627	6,653	1,19,698	50,681	1,68,357	1,30,928 0	33	2,940	17	323	1,068	4,963	6,139	51,992	9,38,387 0	3,03,911 8 4	3,62,131 6 9
16,57,07,330	494	5,214	1,15,383	47,247	1,68,338	1,49,413 12	33	2,211	26	220	232	4,604	6,194	50,007	9,52,420 0	1,65,632 12 0	2,73,143 7 1

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BENGAL.											
Burdwan	...	District Jail	Convicts ...	197	7	204	618	33	651	815	40	855
			Under-trial ...	23	1	24	207	23	230	230	24	254
			Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Katwa	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	102	4	106	102	4	106
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	36	2	38	37	2	39
Raniganj	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	5	...	5	210	9	219	215	9	224
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	202	8	210	205	8	213
Kalna	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	97	11	108	98	11	109
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	75	13	88	76	13	89
Suri	...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	145	10	155	465	18	483	610	28	638
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	139	8	147	147	8	155
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Rampur Hat	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	176	10	186	176	10	186
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	159	11	170	175	11	186
Bankura	...	District Jail	Convicts ...	269	16	279	638	23	661	901	39	940
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	197	15	212	201	16	217
			Civil ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
Vishnupur	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	2	...	2	103	6	109	105	6	111
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	56	6	62	58	6	64
Midnapore	...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	918	22	940	1,140	42	1,182	2,058	64	2,122
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	374	30	404	387	31	418
			Civil ...	3	...	3	9	...	9	12	...	12
Tamluk	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	147	18	165	149	18	167
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	110	12	122	113	12	125
Ghatal	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	64	12	76	64	12	76
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	68	8	76	73	8	81
Contai	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	9	1	10	304	39	343	313	40	353
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	156	8	164	159	8	167
Hooghly	...	District Jail	Convicts ...	351	9	360	880	35	915	1,231	44	1,275
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	223	13	236	234	14	248
			Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Jahanabad	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	73	5	77	73	5	78
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	77	9	86	80	9	89
Serampore	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	258	11	269	259	11	270
			Under-trial ...	10	2	12	251	15	266	261	17	278
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Howrah	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	342	8	350	342	8	350
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	331	16	347	334	16	350
Uluberia	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	5	...	5	87	3	90	92	3	95
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	90	4	94	90	4	94
Alipore	...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,706	56	1,762	3,211	141	3,352	4,917	197	5,114
			Under-trial ...	17	2	19	714	21	735	731	23	754
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diamond Harbour	...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	153	1	154	154	1	155
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	176	3	179	181	3	184
Basirhat	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	92	3	95	94	3	97
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	87	1	88	87	1	88
Dum-Dum	...	Ditto	Convicts ...	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13

Burdwan. Presidency.

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
612	32	644	203	8	211	203·82	6·77	210·59	213·81	7·86	221·67
222	24	246	3	...	3	9·75	1·09	10·84			
5	...	6	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
101	4	105	1	...	1	2·08	0·07	2·15	4·05	0·12	4·17
35	2	37	2	...	2	1·97	0·05	2·02			
214	9	223	1	...	1	4·83	0·14	4·97	11·27	0·45	11·72
201	8	209	4	...	4	6·44	0·31	6·75			
94	11	105	4	...	4	1·72	0·22	1·94	3·66	0·67	4·33
75	13	88	1	...	1	1·94	0·45	2·39			
512	22	534	98	6	104	157·04	6·67	163·71	161·55	6·92	168·47
146	8	154	1	...	1	4·38	0·25	4·63			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·13	...	0·13			
173	10	183	3	...	3	3·05	0·10	3·15	7·93	0·30	8·23
172	11	183	3	...	3	4·88	0·20	5·08			
708	27	735	193	12	205	288·07	12·16	300·23	296·06	12·63	308·69
196	15	211	5	1	6	7·78	0·47	8·25			
7	...	7	2	...	2	0·21	...	0·21			
95	6	101	10	...	10	1·48	0·07	1·55	2·69	0·16	2·85
52	5	57	6	1	7	1·21	0·09	1·30			
1,283	48	1,331	825	16	841	772·02	19·15	791·17	786·81	20·22	807·03
380	29	409	7	2	9	13·89	1·07	14·96			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·90			
149	17	166	...	1	1	3·44	0·41	3·85	6·85	0·60	7·45
111	11	122	2	1	3	3·41	0·19	3·60			
63	12	75	1	...	1	2·06	0·23	2·29	4·61	0·47	5·08
71	8	79	2	...	2	2·55	0·24	2·79			
305	40	345	8	...	8	9·75	1·15	10·90	14·22	1·31	15·53
157	7	164	2	1	3	4·47	0·16	4·63			
884	36	920	347	8	355	373·73	10·39	384·12	388·85	11·25	399·10
223	13	236	11	1	12	11·22	0·83	12·18			
21	...	21	3	...	3	1·80	...	1·80			
70	5	75	3	...	3	1·62	0·05	1·67	4·12	0·40	4·52
77	9	86	3	...	3	2·50	0·35	2·85			
263	11	264	6	...	6	2·93	0·11	3·04	13·96	0·64	14·60
244	17	261	17	...	17	10·98	0·63	11·49			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·07			
340	8	348	2	...	2	3·80	0·14	3·94	13·53	0·72	14·25
327	16	343	7	...	7	9·73	0·58	10·31			
91	3	94	1	...	1	1·34	0·02	1·36	3·27	0·04	3·31
90	4	94	...	...	...	1·93	0·02	1·95			
3,316	152	3,468	1,601	45	1,646	1,644·99	44·32	1,689·31	1,675·49	45·08	1,720·57
717	23	740	14	...	14	29·80	0·76	30·56			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·70			
147	1	148	7	...	7	2·03	...	2·03	9·04	0·01	9·05
173	3	176	8	...	8	7·01	0·01	7·02			
94	3	97	...	...	...	1·26	0·03	1·29	4·28	0·08	4·36
82	1	83	5	...	5	3·02	0·05	3·07			
10	1	11	...	...	...	0·19	0·02	0·21	0·35	0·02	0·37
12	...	12	1	...	1	0·16	...	0·16			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Presidency—*concluded.*	Barrackpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	62	3	65	62	3	65
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	60	2	62	60	2	62
	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,294	...	1,294	1,809	38	1,847	3,103	38	3,141
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	548	10	558	562	10	572
			Civil ...	6	...	6	96	...	96	102	...	102
		European ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	242	1	243	266	1	267
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	32	...	32	33	...	33
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Krishnagar ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	162	9	171	721	54	775	883	63	946
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	178	14	192	182	14	196
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	277	34	311	277	34	311
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	212	25	237	221	25	246
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	275	18	293	283	18	301
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	166	17	183	171	17	188
	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	94	4	98	97	4	101
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	93	1	94	94	1	95
	Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	185	7	192	525	39	564	710	46	756
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	192	12	204	199	12	211
			Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	70	2	72	71	2	73
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	76	2	78	78	2	80
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	188	7	195	203	7	210
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	171	10	181	172	10	182
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	310	4	314	1,089	6	1,095	1,399	10	1,409
			Under-trial ...	31	...	31	314	2	316	345	2	347
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	203	...	203	204	...	204
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	182	1	183	188	1	189
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	127	...	127	129	...	129
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	112	...	112	116	...	116
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	124	2	126	130	2	132
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	78	2	80	80	2	82
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	122	3	125	124	3	127
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	98	...	98	102	...	102
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Khulna ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	28	2	30	629	6	635	657	8	665
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	190	7	197	192	7	199
			Civil ...	1	...	1	13	...	13	14	...	14
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	109	1	110	110	1	111
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	78	...	78	79	...	79
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	288	2	290	302	2	304
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	142	4	146	143	4	147
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Barasat ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	61	...	61	395	13	408	456	13	469
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	222	13	235	229	13	242

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
62	3	65	...	...	...	1·03	0·07	1·10	2·47	0·14	2·61
59	2	61	1	...	1	1·44	0·07	1·51			
1,941	38	1,979	1,162	...	1,162	1,218·75	0·07	1,218·82	1,227·70	0·15	1,227·85
546	10	556	16	...	16	19·35	0·08	19·43			
97	...	97	5	...	5	4·60	...	4·60			
228	1	229	38	...	38	38·92	...	38·92	35·19	...	35·19
32	...	32	1	...	1	1·24	...	1·24			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
773	56	829	110	7	117	135·64	9·19	144·83	146·21	9·42	155·63
180	14	194	2	...	2	8·61	0·23	8·84			
22	...	22	...	...	...	1·96	...	1·96			
273	33	306	4	1	5	4·23	0·56	4·79	10·53	0·92	11·45
213	24	237	8	1	9	6·30	0·36	6·66			
274	18	292	9	...	9	3·24	0·22	3·46	7·41	0·33	7·74
165	17	182	6	...	6	4·17	0·11	4·28			
97	4	101	...	...	...	1·31	0·02	1·33	3·85	0·06	3·91
92	1	93	2	...	2	2·54	0·04	2·58			
508	31	539	202	15	217	216·00	14·67	230·67	223·80	14·97	238·77
189	11	200	10	1	11	6·14	0·30	6·44			
24	...	24	...	...	...	1·66	...	1·66			
70	2	72	1	...	1	1·31	0·04	1·35	4·45	0·12	4·57
71	2	73	7	...	7	3·14	0·08	3·22			
189	6	195	14	1	15	3·65	0·10	3·75	9·27	0·47	9·74
156	10	166	16	...	16	5·62	0·37	5·99			
1,204	7	1,211	195	3	198	218·00	2·45	220·45	239·13	2·47	241·60
306	2	308	39	...	39	20·72	0·02	20·74			
5	...	5	1	...	1	0·41	...	0·41			
201	...	201	3	...	3	2·96	...	2·96	9·05	0·04	9·09
185	1	186	3	...	3	6·09	0·04	6·13			
128	...	128	1	...	1	2·39	...	2·39	6·90	...	6·90
114	...	114	2	...	2	4·51	...	4·51			
123	2	125	7	...	7	2·12	0·05	2·17	7·01	0·07	7·08
76	2	78	4	...	4	4·89	0·02	4·91			
123	3	126	1	...	1	2·43	0·04	2·47	4·70	0·04	4·74
101	...	101	1	...	1	2·19	...	2·19			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
636	6	642	21	2	23	26·82	2·05	27·87	39·47	2·43	41·90
189	7	196	3	...	3	12·47	0·28	12·85			
13	...	13	1	...	1	1·18	...	1·18			
109	1	110	1	...	1	1·94	0·03	1·97	3·68	0·03	3·61
76	...	76	3	...	3	1·64	...	1·64			
300	1	301	2	1	3	4·46	0·04	4·50	8·82	0·06	8·88
137	4	141	6	...	6	4·33	0·02	4·35			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
373	13	386	83	...	83	81·75	0·61	82·36	89·25	0·89	90·14
214	13	227	15	...	15	7·50	0·28	7·78			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Rajshahi.	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	727	12	739	803	29	832	1,530	41	1,571
			Under-trial ...	14	3	17	201	10	211	215	13	228
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	136	8	144	141	9	150
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	131	8	139	132	8	140
	Naugaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	..	3	64	2	66	67	2	69
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	54	3	57	54	3	57
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	107	8	115	408	12	415	510	20	530
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	273	5	278	279	5	284
			Civil ...	2	...	2	34	...	34	36	...	36
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	59	7	66	62	7	69
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	43	3	46	43	3	46
	Jalpaiguri ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	76	2	78	341	13	354	417	15	432
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	237	12	249	239	12	251
			Civil ...	...	..	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	40	1	41	44	1	45
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	57	3	60	57	3	60
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	59	5	64	172	33	205	231	38	269
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	136	23	159	139	24	163
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	84	4	88	85	4	89
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	108	8	116	113	8	121
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	29	5	34	30	5	35
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	35	9	44	35	9	44
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	112	7	119	542	11	553	654	18	672
			Under-trial ...	16	2	18	270	10	280	286	12	298
			Civil ...	5	...	5	31	...	31	36	...	36
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	120	4	124	128	4	132
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	162	4	166	163	4	167
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	115	2	117	115	2	117
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	123	4	127	123	4	127
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	88	1	89	88	1	89
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	121	2	123	124	2	126
	Bogra ...	Intermediate Jail...	Convicts ...	57	2	59	467	9	476	514	11	525
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	374	12	386	390	13	403
			Civil ...	...	...	...	32	...	32	32	...	32
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	92	4	96	713	10	723	805	14	819
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	179	6	185	191	6	197
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	354	8	362	367	8	375
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	221	2	223	232	2	234
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dacca.	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,055	8	1,063	1,985	34	2,019	3,040	42	3,082
			Under-trial ...	16	1	16	614	22	636	629	23	652
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	263	5	268	269	5	274
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	143	5	148	147	5	152

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
886	30	916	644	11	655	651·62	14·35	665·87	659·76	14·80	674·56
211	13	224	4	...	4	7·66	0·45	8·11			
8	...	8	3	...	3	0·58	...	0·58			
135	9	144	6	...	6	3·07	0·11	3·18	6·31	0·34	6·65
130	8	138	2	...	2	3·24	0·23	3·47			
63	2	65	4	...	4	1·55	0·03	1·58	3·55	0·15	3·70
52	2	54	2	1	3	2·00	0·12	2·12			
396	15	411	114	5	119	128·17	4·81	132·98	141·99	5·27	147·26
251	5	256	28	...	28	12·03	0·46	12·49			
24	...	24	2	...	2	1·79	...	1·79			
61	7	68	1	...	1	2·24	0·12	2·36	3·97	0·14	4·11
41	3	44	2	...	2	1·73	0·02	1·75			
343	13	356	74	2	76	70·60	2·30	72·90	79·31	2·42	81·73
230	12	242	9	...	9	8·03	0·12	8·15			
10	...	10	4	...	4	0·68	...	0·68			
42	1	43	2	...	2	1·30	0·04	1·34	3·84	0·16	4·00
55	3	58	2	...	2	2·54	0·12	2·66			
177	35	212	54	3	57	53·36	4·23	57·59	57·72	4·55	62·27
136	23	159	3	1	4	3·67	0·32	3·99			
6	...	6	2	...	2	0·69	...	0·69			
82	4	86	3	...	3	1·79	0·05	1·84	5·81	0·14	5·95
113	8	121	...	...	...	4·02	0·09	4·11			
29	5	34	1	...	1	0·76	0·08	0·84	1·46	0·16	1·62
35	9	44	...	...	...	0·70	0·08	0·78			
524	17	541	130	1	131	115·57	2·85	118·42	129·07	3·57	132·64
281	11	292	6	1	6	11·82	0·72	12·54			
36	...	36	...	...	...	1·68	...	1·68			
126	4	130	2	...	2	3·41	0·33	3·74	10·39	0·41	10·80
145	3	148	18	1	19	6·98	0·08	7·06			
113	2	115	2	...	2	2·22	0·06	2·28	6·94	0·19	7·13
122	4	126	1	...	1	4·72	0·13	4·85			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
85	1	86	3	...	3	1·71	0·01	1·72	7·39	0·02	7·41
118	2	120	6	...	6	5·68	0·01	5·69			
452	9	461	62	2	64	99·03	2·67	101·70	118·83	3·11	121·95
388	13	401	2	...	2	18·26	0·44	18·70			
31	...	31	1	...	1	1·09	...	1·09			
722	14	736	83	...	83	123·42	2·86	126·28	131·41	2·95	134·36
188	6	194	3	...	3	7·19	0·09	7·28			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·80			
341	8	349	26	...	26	9·95	0·04	9·99	19·68	0·05	19·71
229	2	231	3	...	3	9·70	0·01	9·71			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,897	36	1,933	1,143	6	1,149	1,089·73	8·01	1,097·74	1,115·34	9·04	1,124·38
612	21	633	17	2	19	24·76	1·03	25·79			
19	...	19	3	...	3	0·85	...	0·85			
264	5	269	5	...	5	17·98	0·02	18·00	21·77	0·06	21·83
145	5	150	2	...	2	3·79	0·04	3·83			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dacca—*concluded.*	Munshiganj	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	9	...	9	273	7	280	282	7	289
			Under-trial	17	...	17	196	9	205	213	9	222
	Mymensingh	District Jail	Convicts	339	4	343	1,395	22	1,417	1,734	26	1,760
			Under-trial	14	1	15	482	9	491	496	10	506
			Civil	5	...	5	40	...	40	45	...	45
	Atia	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	7	...	7	194	5	199	201	5	206
			Under-trial	11	1	12	175	10	185	186	11	197
	Jamalpur	Ditto	Convicts	10	...	10	303	2	305	313	2	315
			Under-trial	11	...	11	234	2	236	245	2	247
	Kishorganj	Ditto	Convicts	12	...	12	324	7	331	336	7	343
			Under-trial	16	...	16	233	12	245	249	12	261
	Netrokona	Ditto	Convicts	11	...	11	278	1	279	289	1	290
			Under-trial	5	...	5	148	1	149	153	1	154
	Faridpur	District Jail	Convicts	331	4	335	1,180	18	1,198	1,911	22	1,933
			Under-trial	32	1	33	471	8	479	503	9	512
			Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Goalundo	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	7	1	8	190	8	188	187	9	196
			Under-trial	6	...	6	191	7	198	197	7	204
	Madaripur	Ditto	Convicts	37	...	37	606	3	609	643	3	646
			Under-trial	12	...	12	496	7	503	508	7	515
	Barisal	District Jail	Convicts	368	2	370	1,339	8	1,347	1,707	10	1,717
			Under-trial	33	...	33	434	10	444	467	10	477
			Civil	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33
	Pirojpur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	9	...	9	324	1	325	333	1	334
			Under-trial	2	...	2	257	1	258	259	1	260
	Patuakhali	Ditto	Convicts	6	...	6	317	2	319	323	2	325
			Under-trial	9	...	9	179	3	182	188	3	191
	Bhola	Ditto	Convicts	1	...	1	81	...	81	82	...	82
			Under-trial	2	...	2	91	2	93	93	2	95
Chittagong.	Comilla	District Jail	Convicts	128	4	132	532	13	545	660	17	677
			Under-trial	8	...	8	312	7	319	320	7	327
			Civil	3	...	3	9	...	9	12	...	12
	Brahmanbaria	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	11	...	11	539	2	541	550	2	552
			Under-trial	3	...	3	148	2	150	151	2	153
	Chandpur	Ditto	Convicts	5	...	5	141	...	141	146	...	146
			Under-trial	...	...	...	106	...	106	106	...	106
	Noakhali	Intermediate Jail	Convicts	61	...	61	495	7	502	556	7	563
			Under-trial	7	...	7	203	2	205	210	2	212
			Civil	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18
	Feuny	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	4	...	4	103	3	106	107	3	110
			Under-trial	2	...	2	71	2	73	73	2	75
	Chittagong	District Jail	Convicts	104	9	113	554	11	565	658	20	678
			Under-trial	8	...	8	354	13	367	362	13	375
			Civil	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
			State	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Cox's Bazar	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	66	1	67	67	1	68
			Under-trial	6	...	6	44	1	45	50	1	51
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
280	7	287	2	...	2	3·27	0·11	3·38	12·46	0·53	12·99
201	9	210	12	...	12	9·19	0·42	9·61			
1,400	17	1,417	334	9	343	299·47	4·46	303·93	327·07	5·05	332·12
462	10	472	34	...	34	24·05	0·59	24·64			
38	...	38	7	...	7	3·56	...	3·56			
197	5	202	4	...	4	5·27	0·15	5·42	11·71	0·52	12·23
183	11	194	3	...	3	6·44	0·37	6·81			
297	2	299	16	...	16	9·12	0·08	9·20	19·60	0·09	19·69
236	2	238	9	...	9	10·48	0·01	10·49			
320	7	327	16	...	16	9·28	0·16	9·44	20·77	0·38	21·15
232	10	242	17	2	19	11·49	0·22	11·71			
283	1	284	6	...	6	9·50	0·01	9·51	16·30	0·04	16·34
144	1	145	9	...	9	6·80	0·03	6·83			
1,579	19	1,598	332	3	335	322·60	3·50	326·10	348·88	3·74	352·62
438	9	447	15	...	15	25·01	0·24	26·25			
9	...	3	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·27			
184	9	193	3	...	3	5·06	0·11	5·17	9·80	0·20	10·00
191	7	198	6	...	6	4·74	0·09	4·83			
628	3	631	15	...	15	14·38	0·05	14·43	32·00	0·20	32·20
494	7	501	14	...	14	17·62	0·15	17·77			
1,371	7	1,378	396	3	399	399·08	3·22	402·30	428·28	3·74	432·02
441	9	450	26	1	27	26·91	0·52	27·43			
27	...	27	6	...	6	2·29	...	2·29			
324	1	325	9	...	9	5·47	...	5·47	12·19	0·06	12·25
246	1	247	13	...	13	6·72	0·06	6·78			
311	2	313	12	...	12	9·63	0·01	9·64	16·35	0·06	16·41
183	3	186	5	...	5	6·72	0·05	6·77			
81	...	81	1	...	1	0·86	...	0·86	3·67	0·01	3·68
90	2	92	3	...	3	2·81	0·01	2·82			
574	11	585	86	6	92	104·88	4·26	109·14	121·81	4·75	126·56
304	7	311	16	...	16	15·48	0·49	15·97			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·45	...	0·45			
549	2	551	1	...	1	11·09	0·02	11·11	16·67	0·23	16·90
149	2	151	2	...	2	5·68	0·21	5·79			
140	...	140	6	...	6	3·13	...	3·13	5·56	...	5·56
105	...	105	1	...	1	2·43	...	2·43			
458	6	464	98	1	99	89·64	0·31	89·95	98·91	0·32	99·23
205	2	207	5	...	5	8·37	0·01	8·38			
14	...	14	4	...	4	0·90	...	0·90			
106	3	109	1	...	1	2·65	0·03	2·68	5·01	0·20	5·21
69	2	71	4	...	4	2·36	0·17	2·53			
538	14	552	120	6	126	133·75	7·10	140·85	151·95	8·45	160·40
357	13	370	6	...	6	14·32	0·65	14·97			
16	...	16	1	...	1	3·18	...	3·18			
...	...	...	1	1	2	0·70	0·70	1·40			
67	1	68	...	...	...	1·90	0·02	1·92	3·81	0·03	3·84
42	1	43	8	...	8	1·80	0·01	1·81			
1	..	1	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BIHAR.											
Patna.	Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,124	...	1,124	758	...	758	1,882	...	1,882
	Bankipore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	323	5	328	1,005	75	1,080	1,328	80	1,408
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	600	31	631	615	31	646
			Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	17	...	17
	Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	182	11	193	183	12	195
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	206	13	219	219	13	232
	Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	226	11	237	235	11	246
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	316	13	329	323	13	336
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	356	5	361	1,010	33	1,043	1,366	38	1,404
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	803	35	838	803	35	838
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	101	4	105	107	4	111
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	90	6	96	92	6	98
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	179	2	181	193	2	195
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	186	2	188	193	2	195
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	87	13	100	91	13	104
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	261	13	274	268	13	281
	Arrah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	207	8	215	693	51	744	900	59	959
			Under-trial ...	20	...	20	399	17	416	419	17	436
			Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
	Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	162	15	177	162	15	177
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	182	22	204	185	22	207
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	151	11	162	151	11	162
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	226	14	240	239	15	254
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	146	8	154	149	8	157
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	139	10	149	143	10	153
	Chapra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	241	4	245	1,360	92	1,452	1,601	96	1,697
			Under-trial ...	26	1	27	537	34	571	563	35	598
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22
	Siwan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	310	26	336	313	26	339
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	286	22	308	288	22	310
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	342	26	368	342	26	368
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	248	17	265	256	18	274
	Motihari ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	226	12	238	1,078	74	1,152	1,304	86	1,390
			Under-trial ...	17	1	18	681	39	720	698	40	738
			Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	442	30	472	449	30	479
			Under-trial ...	17	1	18	471	31	502	488	32	520
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	323	15	338	973	65	1,038	1,296	80	1,376
			Under-trial ...	15	2	17	481	39	520	496	41	537
			Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	226	17	243	227	17	244
			Under-trial ...	5	2	7	147	17	164	152	19	171
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	264	12	276	265	12	277
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	263	12	275	269	12	281
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	307	9	316	1,068	49	1,117	1,375	58	1,433
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	261	24	285	266	24	290
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
864	...	864	1,018	...	1,018	1082·47	...	1082·47	1082·47	...	1082·47
1,699	61	1,160	229	19	248	267·16	14·87	282·03	291·14	16·20	307·34
488	31	519	27	...	27	23·66	1·33	23·89			
17	...	17	...	...	...	1·42	...	1·42			
181	12	193	2	...	2	3·74	0·25	3·99	11·19	0·10	11·39
217	13	230	2	...	2	7·45	0·25	7·70			
229	11	240	6	...	6	3·63	0·26	3·89	14·69	0·64	15·33
303	13	316	20	...	20	11·06	0·38	11·44			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
987	32	1,019	379	6	385	401·24	7·27	408·51	416·89	8·08	424·97
789	34	823	14	1	15	15·37	0·81	16·18			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·28	...	0·28			
104	4	108	3	...	3	3·43	0·19	3·62	6·92	0·33	6·25
91	6	97	1	...	1	2·49	0·14	2·63			
188	2	190	5	...	5	2·87	0·02	2·89	10·14	0·19	10·33
180	2	182	13	...	13	7·27	0·17	7·44			
82	12	94	9	1	10	1·63	0·24	2·17	11·65	0·74	12·39
261	13	274	7	...	7	9·72	0·50	10·22			
703	45	748	197	14	211	215·12	13·06	228·18	235·48	14·09	249·57
403	17	420	16	...	16	18·45	1·03	19·49			
17	...	17	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·90			
158	15	173	4	...	4	3·98	0·40	4·38	10·65	0·99	11·65
166	20	186	19	2	21	6·65	0·59	7·24			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
151	11	162	...	...	...	0·34	0·10	0·44	7·93	0·54	8·47
229	15	244	10	...	10	7·69	0·44	8·03			
148	7	155	1	1	2	3·58	0·15	3·73	7·69	0·48	8·17
132	7	139	11	3	14	4·11	0·33	4·44			
1,342	88	1,430	259	8	267	255·76	11·54	267·30	281·05	13·38	294·43
545	35	580	18	...	18	24·35	1·84	26·19			
21	...	21	1	...	1	0·94	...	0·94			
307	26	333	6	...	6	4·01	0·44	4·45	11·24	1·00	12·24
282	22	304	6	...	6	7·23	0·56	7·79			
336	26	362	6	...	6	4·86	0·47	5·33	10·09	0·63	10·72
256	18	274	...	...	...	5·23	0·16	5·39			
1,007	83	1,090	297	3	300	285·03	9·58	294·61	314·72	11·02	325·74
680	39	719	8	1	9	28·78	1·44	30·22			
18	...	18	4	...	4	0·91	...	0·91			
447	30	477	2	...	2	6·67	0·34	7·01	21·15	0·91	22·06
483	32	515	5	...	5	14·47	0·67	15·04			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,001	70	1,071	295	10	305	355·93	20·18	376·11	377·73	22·13	399·86
486	40	526	10	1	11	20·87	1·95	22·82			
24	...	24	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·93			
227	17	244	...	...	...	2·72	0·30	3·02	6·63	0·75	7·38
148	17	165	4	2	6	3·91	0·45	4·36			
265	12	277	...	...	...	4·02	0·11	4·13	9·46	0·20	9·66
259	12	271	10	...	10	5·44	0·09	5·53			
1,061	48	1,109	314	10	324	286·16	9·39	295·55	301·56	10·08	311·64
246	24	270	20	...	20	14·54	0·69	15·23			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·86	...	0·86			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	4	...	4	177	9	186	181	9	190
			Under-trial	9	...	9	133	8	141	142	8	150
	Samastipur	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	186	15	201	188	15	203
			Under-trial	4	...	4	192	17	209	196	17	213
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	District Jail	Convicts	265	8	273	1,269	35	1,304	1,534	43	1,577
			Under-trial	10	...	10	592	17	609	602	17	619
			Civil	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27
	Jamui	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	402	9	411	403	9	412
			Under-trial	6	...	6	351	6	357	357	6	363
	Begusarai	Ditto	Convicts	7	...	7	262	6	268	269	6	275
			Under-trial	6	...	6	171	7	178	177	7	184
			Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhagalpur	District and Central Jail.	Convicts	1,189	71	1,260	2,465	119	2,284	3,354	190	3,544
			Under-trial	6	2	8	357	16	373	363	18	381
			Civil	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Banka	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	7	...	7	185	1	186	192	1	193
			Under-trial	2	...	2	151	2	153	153	2	155
	Madhipura	Ditto	Convicts	2	...	2	104	1	105	106	1	107
			Under-trial	5	...	5	86	2	88	91	2	93
	Supaul	Ditto	Convicts	20	...	20	269	6	275	289	6	295
			Under-trial	1	...	1	223	6	229	224	6	230
	Purnea	Intermediate Jail	Convicts	117	3	120	437	8	445	554	11	565
			Under-trial	18	...	18	218	2	220	236	2	238
			Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
	Kishanganj	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	...	1	191	2	193	192	2	194
			Under-trial	4	...	4	164	4	168	168	4	172
	Araria	Ditto	Convicts	7	...	7	79	2	81	86	2	88
			Under-trial	2	...	2	109	3	112	111	3	114
	Malda	Intermediate Jail	Convicts	58	4	62	320	22	342	378	26	404
			Under-trial	6	...	6	277	12	289	283	12	295
			Civil	2	...	2	24	...	24	26	...	26
	Naya Dumka	Ditto	Convicts	85	2	87	526	32	558	611	34	645
			Under-trial	18	2	20	317	16	333	335	18	353
	Dooghur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	7	...	7	193	12	205	200	12	212
			Under-trial	4	...	4	152	6	158	156	6	162
	Godda	Ditto	Convicts	5	...	5	226	15	241	231	15	246
			Under-trial	9	...	9	177	16	193	186	16	202
	Rajmahal	Ditto	Convicts	6	...	6	414	14	428	420	14	434
			Under-trial	12	...	12	391	14	405	403	14	417
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack	District Jail	Convicts	264	9	273	1,228	58	1,286	1,492	67	1,559
			Under-trial	36	2	38	642	19	661	678	21	699
			Civil	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
	Jajpur	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts	1	2	3	229	27	256	230	29	259
			Under-trial	1	...	1	173	6	179	174	6	180

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
179	8	187	2	1	3	3·49	0·14	3·63	7·57	0·27	7·84
140	8	148	2	...	2	4·08	0·13	4·21			
184	16	200	4	...	4	2·42	0·16	2·58	7·52	0·47	7·99
182	16	198	14	1	15	5·10	0·31	5·41			
1,261	34	1,295	263	9	272	263·95	8·63	272·58	289·25	9·69	298·94
585	17	602	17	...	17	23·95	1·06	25·01			
24	...	24	3	...	3	1·35	...	1·35			
402	9	411	1	...	1	7·25	0·11	7·36	23·49	0·16	23·65
340	6	346	17	...	17	16·24	0·05	16·29			
269	6	275	...	...	...	5·95	0·10	6·06	12·31	0·20	12·51
174	7	181	3	...	3	6·36	0·10	6·46			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,106	128	2,234	1,248	62	1,310	1,222·59	62·17	1,284·76	1,338·25	63·38	1,401·63
356	17	372	8	1	9	14·28	1·21	15·49			
14	...	14	2	...	2	1·38	...	1·38			
175	1	176	17	...	17	4·21	...	4·21	8·08	0·02	8·10
163	2	155	...	...	...	3·87	0·02	3·89			
104	1	105	2	...	2	1·67	0·03	1·70	4·15	0·06	4·21
91	2	93	...	...	...	2·48	0·03	2·51			
288	6	294	1	...	1	4·44	0·05	4·49	12·23	0·29	12·57
224	6	230	...	...	...	7·84	0·24	8·08			
383	8	391	171	3	174	141·15	2·99	144·14	152·22	3·15	155 37
229	2	231	7	...	7	10·49	0·16	10·65			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·68	...	0·68			
187	2	189	5	...	5	2·72	0·04	2·76	7·06	0·19	7·25
166	4	170	2	...	2	4·34	0·15	4·49			
86	2	88	...	...	...	1·38	0·02	1·40	7·35	0·15	7·50
107	3	110	4	...	4	5·97	0·13	6·10			
338	23	361	40	3	43	48·14	3·08	51·22	60·29	3·31	63·60
275	12	287	8	...	8	10·39	0·23	10·62			
25	...	25	1	...	1	1·76	...	1·76			
559	32	591	53	2	54	66·67	2·53	69·15	79·05	3·02	82·07
324	18	342	11	...	11	12·48	0·44	12·92			
199	10	209	1	2	3	4·17	0·19	4·36	7·36	0·27	7·63
153	6	159	3	...	3	3·19	0·08	3·27			
230	15	245	1	...	1	5·18	0·41	5·59	8·86	0·72	9·58
185	16	201	1	...	1	3·68	0·31	3·99			
413	14	427	7	...	7	7·03	0·35	7·38	20·79	0·73	21·52
396	14	410	7	...	7	13·76	0·38	14·14			
1,244	62	1,306	248	5	253	242·91	7·06	249·97	272·18	7·68	279·86
669	21	690	9	...	9	27·92	0·62	28·54			
9	...	9	1	...	1	1·35	...	1·35			
226	29	255	4	...	4	5·00	0·42	5·42	9·98	0·46	10·44
173	6	179	1	...	1	4·98	0·04	5·02			

O.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1894.			Received during the year 1894.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa.	Kendrapara...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	3	5	168	6	174	170	9	179
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	148	2	150	148	2	150
	Angul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	120	9	129	132	9	141
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	98	4	100	98	4	102
	Khondmals ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	71	4	75	77	4	81
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	62	6	68	63	6	69
	Balasore ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	105	4	109	412	24	436	517	28	545
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	241	12	253	249	12	261
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	171	17	188	176	17	193
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	78	7	185	182	7	189
	Puri ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	79	5	84	474	28	502	553	33	586
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	287	10	297	290	10	300
			Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	156	11	167	157	11	168
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	115	7	122	116	7	123
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.											
	Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	573	17	590	778	23	801	1,351	40	1,391
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	226	24	250	255	25	280
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
			State ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	242	16	258	247	16	263
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	306	13	319	308	13	321
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	205	3	208	730	29	759	935	32	967
			Under-trial ...	39	1	40	607	25	632	646	26	672
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8
	Daltonganj ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	43	1	44	249	7	256	292	8	300
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	243	7	250	246	7	253
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	110	5	115	495	14	509	605	19	624
			Under-trial ...	30	1	31	408	11	419	438	12	450
			Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	93	2	95	94	2	96
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	110	4	114	112	4	116
	Chaibassa ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	111	4	115	563	44	607	674	48	722
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	559	43	602	575	43	618
			Civil ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
		Total of Jails ...	Convicts ...	15,571	407	15,978	41,264	1,551	42,815	56,835	1,958	58,793
			Under-trial ...	648	29	607	16,606	750	17,356	17,154	779	17,933
			Civil ...	57	...	57	735	...	736	792	...	792
			State ...	3	...	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
			Total ...	16,279	436	16,715	58,496	2,312	60,808	74,775	2,748	77,523
		Total of Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	407	9	416	15,993	676	16,669	16,400	685	17,085
			Under-trial ...	391	8	399	13,629	622	14,251	14,020	630	14,650
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
			Total ...	798	17	815	29,634	1,298	30,932	30,432	1,315	31,747
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	15,978	416	16,394	57,247	2,227	59,474	73,225	2,643	75,868
			Under-trial ...	1,039	37	1,076	30,135	1,372	31,507	31,174	1,409	32,583
			Civil ...	57	...	57	747	...	747	804	...	804
			State ...	3	...	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
			Total ...	17,077	453	17,530	88,130	3,610	91,740	1,05,207	4,053	1,09,270

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1894.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
168	9	177	2	...	2	2·99	0·07	2·16	4·85	0·08	4·93
147	2	149	1	...	1	2·76	0·01	2·77			
109	9	118	23	...	23	15·31	0·54	15·85	18·93	0·59	19·52
98	4	102	...	...	...	3·62	0·05	3·67			
73	4	77	4	...	4	9·15	0·16	9·31	10·02	0·18	10·20
63	6	69	...	...	...	0·87	0·02	0·89			
417	24	441	100	4	104	114·44	4·10	118·54	123·58	4·60	128·18
249	12	261	...	...	...	9·11	0·50	9·61			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
176	17	193	...	...	...	2·38	0·17	2·55	7·41	0·35	7·76
181	6	187	1	1	2	5·03	0·18	5·21			
467	30	497	86	3	89	81·87	3·78	85·65	90·84	4·14	94·98
274	10	284	16	...	16	7·87	0·36	8·23			
13	...	13	3	...	3	1·10	...	1·10			
153	10	163	4	1	5	3·60	0·32	3·92	5·77	0·47	6·24
112	7	119	4	...	4	2·16	0·15	2·31			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
747	32	779	604	8	612	537·11	10·82	547·93	550·56	11·32	562·18
250	25	275	5	...	5	10·26	0·60	10·76			
13	...	13	1	...	1	1·49	...	1·49			
...	...	...	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00			
243	16	259	4	...	4	6·30	0·39	6·69	12·00	0·69	12·69
300	13	313	8	...	8	5·70	0·30	6·00			
737	28	765	198	4	202	156·39	3·52	159·91	187·86	4·27	192·13
529	20	549	17	6	23	30·47	0·75	31·22			
8	...	8	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00			
267	7	274	25	1	26	37·87	0·74	38·61	45·23	0·92	46·15
242	7	249	4	...	4	7·15	0·18	7·33			
5	...	5	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·21			
509	15	524	96	4	100	96·94	3·06	100·00	114·37	3·16	117·53
424	12	436	14	...	14	12·99	0·10	13·09			
14	...	14	1	...	1	1·33	...	1·33			
94	2	96	...	...	...	2·12	0·01	2·13	6·72	0·07	6·79
101	4	105	11	...	11	4·60	0·06	4·66			
582	45	627	92	3	95	117·52	3·43	120·95	146·91	4·31	151·22
537	43	580	38	...	38	29·00	0·88	29·88			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·39			
41,866	1,607	43,473	14,959	361	15,320	16,321·69	395·28	15,716·97	16,093·13	423·98	16,517·11
16,588	759	17,347	671	20	691	716·91	28·00	744·91			
728	...	728	64	...	64	61·13	...	61·13			
1	...	1	3	1	4	3·40	0·70	4·10			
59,178	2,366	61,544	15,697	382	15,979	16,093·13	423·98	16,517·11	...	...	...
16,037	675	16,712	363	10	373	350·88	12·52	363·40	799·80	26·96	826·76
13,567	613	14,180	453	17	470	448·57	14·44	463·01			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·35			
29,616	1,288	30,904	816	27	843	799·80	26·96	826·76	...	...	...
57,903	2,282	60,185	15,322	371	15,693	15,672·57	407·80	16,080·37	16,892·93	450·94	17,343·87
30,150	1,372	31,522	1,024	37	1,061	1,165·48	42·44	1,207·92			
740	...	740	64	...	64	51·48	...	51·48			
1	...	1	3	1	4	3·40	0·70	4·10			
88,794	3,654	92,448	16,413	409	16,822	16,892·93	450·94	17,343·87	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2		3		4		5								6				7					
							RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.												TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.					
							A.						B.						A.			B.		
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.						IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION TO OTHER JAILS.		GRAND TOTAL.				To undergo sentence.			For transportation beyond seas, etc.		
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total ...	15,978	416	34,734	1,444	50,712	1,860	10,238	356	11,162	401	75	...	426	3	612	33	73,225	2,653	75,878	21,655	740	683	3	

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
							a.		b.																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,943	54	27,830	1,339	4,443	86	66	1	5	...	497	41	16	...	4	...	20	...	736	18	15,822	371	15,672·67	407·80	16,080·37

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a.		*b.*		*c.*																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	180	1	69	...	115	4	13,375	327	19,712	1,007	86	13	1,197	92	429	49	25,141	938	8,059	388	1,105	69

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4						5												6		
	EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—												TOTAL.		
	A.		B.		C.		OF MALES.							OF FEMALES.							
	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													Male.	Female.	Total.
Total ...	2,166	1	2,070	2	30,659	1,441	763	849	3,099	20,870	1,192	474	7,487	566	40	708	130		34,734	1,444	36,178

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																						3		
	Numbers according to the Length of Sentence.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	12,446	837	3,187	322	5,982	172	4,746	92	2,605	44	1,237	23	320	8	2	...	121	9	57	...	52	3	35,755	1,510	37,265
Total remaining on the 31st December 1893 ...	643	37	1,382	56	2,195	70	3,147	74	3,236	65	3,087	66	1,464	36	104	...	330	10	426	1	9	1	15,978	416	16,394

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS *admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894, *who have been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4	5						
	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.	Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).						
				A.		B.		C.		D.				A.			B.			
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Total ...	34,734	1,444	36,178	2,827	56	667	21	504	11	3,998	88	4,086	11·51	6·09	11·29	429	49	478	42	1	43

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
		ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Remaining unrecaptured on the 31st December 1893 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	81	10	11	21	5	17	22	76	4	80	17	...	1	3

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS *and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4					5	6									7					8	9	10	11	12
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																		
									By SUPERINTENDENTS.																		
									Minor.									Major.									
			a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*		*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*							
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.	All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.
Total	16,080·37	53	20,334	4,760	651	15,540	41,295	53	11,312	596	886	16,012	9,365	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	680	3,124	41,295	237·37	19·43	256·80	0·67

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—For Convicts only—has been abolished under the orders of the Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{10 \text{ Jails}}{610-622}$, dated the 9th November 1892.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VIII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	15,672·57	407·80	937·77	13·83	5·98	3·51	2,281*	29*	1,718	16

* Warders ... ... Male. 427 Female. 3
Overseers 1,854 26

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5			6		7		8	9
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	16,080·27	1,207·92	51·48	17,339·77	4,51,660	26 2 0	4,73,574	27 4 11	70,143	4 0 8	94 4 7	74,327	4 4 9	2,26,894	13 1 4	12,96,603	74 12 5

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894 *(excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	22 15	25 13	25 1	26 2	28 2	26 3	25 12	27 5	3 1	2 12	2 15	4 1	3 8	4 5	3 10	4 5	10 8	10 15	10 9	13 1	68 0	69 15	67 13	74 12

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7											8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
						A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.						
												G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *viz.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities or private persons or employed on other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
Total	154·46	15,900·34	787·20	1,398·80	32·67	1,131·47	951·65	1,748·96	1,071·77	1,501·06	197·56	689·66	124·39	10·38	208·03	5,860·41	...	186·24	5·98	10·99	36·85

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cash Earnings of CONVICTS *sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1894.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1894.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1894.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Total	15,900·34	5,860·41	479 13	7,86,557 1	7,87,036 14	12,27,089 11	483 1	12,77,572 12	4,90,535 14	30 13	83 11

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Financial*).

Showing the Net Cost of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 8 of statement No. X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 9 of statement No. X).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Total	12,96,603 0	74 12 5	4,90,535 14	28 4	8,06,067 2	46 8 5

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	19,104	1,101	20,205	16,889·53	450·24	17,339·77	22,818	1,072	23,890	20,961	402	21,363	727·75	16·10	743·85

STATEMENT No. XV (*Vital*)—*concluded.*

	7			8			9			10			11													
													RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.													
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
													Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	797	20	817	32	1	33	337	8	345	76	4	80	1,241·0	892·8	1,232·0	43·0	35·7	42·8	4·5	3·8	4·6	42·6	35·6	42·5	47·1	44·4	47·1

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, among the CONVICTS, *including the moribund prisoners released under Rule* 488 *of the Jail Code during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY AGE.				CLASS OF MORIBUND RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
	Total number of deaths amongst convicts.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	764*	13	12	...	4	6	3	3	1	1	3	...	...

* Including moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code and shown in column 3.

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2																								3							
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		L.		M.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—							
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		All other diseases.		Total number of admissions and deaths.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	2	...	6,533	4	1,007	24	32	4	110	65	150	71	625	60	900	105	6,107	314	24	...	375	...	5,146	105	20,011	752	344·0	0·2	62·6	1·4	6·8	4·0	379·7	19·5

A = Admissions. | D = Deaths.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894 *according to length of original sentences.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	4,973·69	169	33·9	3,258·47	159	48·7	4,277·89	260	60·7	2,398·13	118	49·2	1,129·89	48	42·4	16,038·07	*754	47·0

* Including 13 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code.

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894 *according to length of time passed in Jails.*

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			TOTAL.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	6,794·66	353	51·9	3,299·95	145	43·9	2,676·61	131	48·9	1,557·11	56	35·9	1,407·72	60	42·6	419·20	9	21·4	16,155·26	754*	46·6

* Including 13 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code during the year 1894.

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1894.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,039	37	30,135	1,372	31,174	1,409	32,583	1,165·48	42·44	1,207·92	12,102	494	12,596	15,821	772	16,593	2,164	104	4	...	59	2	1,024	37	1,061

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS *in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1894 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
Cells	10	...	117	...	4	...	136	14	12	...	13	63	671	1,040	75	31,250	79,469
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	631	7	...	...	106	...	524	22	32	6	111	390	6,835	8,664			
Ditto without ditto	1,227	31	17	...	228	3	927	36	33	...	147	567	9,325	12,541			
Total ...	1,868	38	134	...	338	3	1,587	72	77	6	271	1,020	16,831	22,245			
Total average population	1,138·75	7·42	60·52	...	50·96	...	1,163·88	19·91	7·09	...	174·13	427·94	14,289·17	17,339·77			

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED *from the Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2	3	4					5				
			NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.		Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lbs.	From 5 to 10lbs.	Over 10lbs.	
Total	42,713	11,060	5,537	10,157	5,094	2,518	23,306	2,919	3,689	1,333	406	8,347

STATEMENT C.

Showing Working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1894.

1	2	3										4										5									
		NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.									
		Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system but failed to gain remission.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto years. 3	Ditto years. 4	Ditto years. 5	Ditto years. 6	Ditto years. 7	Ditto years. 8	Ditto years. 9	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto years. 3	Ditto years. 4	Ditto years. 5	Ditto years. 6	Ditto years. 7	Ditto years. 8	Ditto years. 9	Ditto years. 10	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto years. 3	Ditto years. 4	Ditto years. 5	Ditto years. 6	Ditto years. 7	Ditto years. 8	Ditto years. 9	Ditto years. 10	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of jails	8	2,056	1,561	380	160	191	47	81	12	...	28	10	48	168	157	187	268	322	386	292	...	505	792	25	53	82	115	170	179	238	163	...	309	467
Add for subsidiary jails	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	8	2,058	1,562	380	160	191	47	81	12	...	28	10	48	168	157	187	268	322	386	292	...	505	792	25	53	82	115	170	179	238	163	...	309	467

C.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which CONVICTS *were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year* 1894.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10						11		12		
	CONVICTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING—																										
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I						J.		TOTAL.		
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.						Sentenced to death.				
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.	1,378	39	1,967	22	1,323	8	623	11	410	...	119	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6,331	80	6,411
2 Serious offences against the person.	290	60	391	35	380	18	292	19	196	19	204	10	123	...	2	...	110	11	13	...	30	...	2,031	172	2,203
3 Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.	376	59	556	55	580	29	462	19	329	6	229	4	140	...	...	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	2,683	172	2,555
4 Minor offences against the person.	1,759	26	688	4	306	1	159	...	71	1	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,007	33	3,040
5 Minor offences against property.	5,022	387	3,567	157	2,707	93	1,774	42	1,181	32	405	9	76	1	3	..	6	...	9	...	...	...	14,750	721	15,471
6 Other offences	2,665	207	825	37	875	15	1,318	5	173	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,932	286	6,198
Total ...	11,990	778	7,984	310	6,171	164	4,628	96	2,351	60	1,056	24	365	1	5	...	127	11	37	...	30	...	34,734	1,444	36,178		

D.—POLICE.

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1894, *including the Railway Police.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.												Total cost.
				Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.			
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	92	...	482	...	97	482	...	...	86,482
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	39	...	230	...	42	230	...	...	56,204
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	50	...	306	...	53	306	...	...	66,396
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	128	...	727	4	130	731	...	...	1,68,631
		5	Hooghly	...	1	3	94	...	731	...	98	731	...	...	1,25,756
		6	Howrah	...	1	5	62	...	594	...	68	594	...	...	1,10,874
			Total ...	...	7	21	460	...	3,070	4	488	3,074	...	...	6,14,243
			Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas	...	1	5	180	...	1,104	5	186	1,109	...	...	2,26,421
		8	Nadia	...	1	4	88	...	605	...	98	605	...	...	1,12,537
		9	Murshidabad	...	1	4	96	...	618	...	101	618	...	...	1,19,796
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	77	...	413	7	83	420	...	...	1,01,646
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	68	...	314	41	72	356	...	...	83,919
			Total ...	...	5	21	509	...	3,054	53	535	3,107	...	...	6,48,319
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	65	...	375	...	69	375	...	...	79,995
		13	Dinajpur	...	1	4	72	...	354	...	79	354	...	...	85,887
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	3	47	...	265	...	50	265	...	...	69,104
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	50	...	292	...	54	292	...	...	82,033
		16	Rangpur	...	1	4	77	...	383	...	82	383	...	...	87,093
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	36	...	198	...	39	198	...	...	42,478
		18	Pabna	...	1	2	54	...	305	...	59	305	...	...	66,364
			Total ...	...	7	20	401	...	2,172	...	432	2,172	...	...	5,20,464
			Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	3	5	32	...	571	14	90	585	...	...	1,23,599
		20	Mymensingh ...	...	2	6	104	...	535	7	112	542	...	...	1,15,913
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	72	...	328	...	77	328	...	...	88,509
		22	Backergunge ...	...	2	4	95	...	467	...	101	467	...	...	1,30,330
			Total ...	...	8	19	353	...	1,901	21	380	1,922	...	...	4,58,351
	Chittagong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	54	...	290	...	58	290	...	...	66,882
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	41	...	236	...	45	236	...	...	66,220
		25	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	406	...	75	406	...	...	91,787
			Total ...	...	3	10	165	...	932	...	178	932	...	...	2,24,869
			Total for Bengal ...	...	30	91	1,888	...	11,129	78	2,009	11,207	...	...	24,66,236
Behar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	3	5	132	...	1,186	...	140	1,186	...	...	1,91,415
		27	Gaya	...	2	5	102	...	658	...	109	658	...	...	1,20,704
		28	Shahabad	...	2	4	83	8	502	...	89	510	...	...	1,10,080
		29	Saran	...	2	3	75	...	485	...	80	485	...	...	96,033
		30	Champaran ...	...	1	3	59	...	329	...	62	333	...	...	67,504
		31	Muzaffarpur ...	...	2	5	73	...	431	...	78	431	...	...	90,047
		32	Darbhanga ...	...	1	3	61	...	383	...	65	383	...	...	66,886
			Total ...	...	13	25	685	8	3,968	...	623	3,976	...	...	7,41,709

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during* 1894, *including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Provinces.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.												Total cost.
				Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.			
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant In-	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
															Rs.	
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	2	3	68	...	434	...	79	434	...	...	86,361	
		34	Bhagalpur	...	2	4	69	...	399	...	75	399	...	...	84,352	
		35	Purnea	...	2	4	78	...	487	...	84	487	...	...	1,01,556	
		36	Malda	...	1	2	44	...	231	...	47	231	...	...	49,792	
		37	Sonthal Pergunas ...	...	1	4	62	...	320	...	67	320	...	...	83,132	
			Total ...	...	8	17	321	...	1,871	...	346	1,871	...	...	4,04,203	
			Total for Bihar ...	...	21	42	906	8	5,839	...	969	5,847	...	...	11,45,912	
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	77	...	483	...	82	483	...	...	95,594	
		39	Balasore	...	1	3	53	...	334	6	57	340	...	...	67,086	
		40	Angul and the Khondmals.	...	1	2	23	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	30,724	
		41	Puri	...	1	2	55	...	330	...	58	330	...	...	62,075	
			Total ...	...	4	11	207	...	1,286	6	222	1,292	...	...	2,55,579	
			South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	83	2	395	...	87	397	...	...	96,042	
		43	Lohardaga	...	1	3	70	2	306	...	74	308	...	...	67,602	
		44	Palamau	...	1	2	42	...	199	...	45	199	...	...	47,156	
		45	Manbhum	...	1	3	54	8	267	...	63	275	...	...	63,984	
		46	Singhbhum	...	1	1	27	...	145	...	29	145	...	...	35,299	
			Total ...	...	5	12	276	12	1,312	...	293	1,324	...	...	3,10,083	
			Total of Districts ...	...	60	156	3,277	20	19,566	84	3,493	19,670	...	...	41,77,810	
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway ...	1	...	5	63	...	197	...	68	197	...	...	91,725	
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway ...	...	...	1	19	...	58	...	20	58	...	...	16,658	
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Seraldah ...	1	...	5	69	...	210	...	64	210	...	...	67,772	
			Dacca Military Police ...	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	13,226	
			Dumka Military Police ...	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	13,317	
			Bhagalpur Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	11,231	
			Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	..	....	8,900	
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	....	2,400	
			Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,856	
			New Opium and Excise Detective Establishment	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1,152	
			Total ...	7	...	17	184	...	755	...	201	755	...	...	3,64,237	
			Grand Total ...	7	60	173	3,461	20	20,321	84	3,694	20,425	...	...	45,42,047	

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1894.

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1894.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Western Districts.																
	Burdwan ...	1	Burdwan	60	196	24	138	84	334	160	...	2,697	1,391,880	1 to 4·6	1 to 6·1	5 to 1	1 to 2,408	1 to 3,066	1 to 436
		2	Birbhum	19	119	21	91	40	210	21	...	1,753	797,833	1 to 6·4	1 to 6·8	10 to 1	1 to 2,944	1 to 3,161	1 to 366
		3	Bankura	27	112	20	86	47	198	107	...	2,621	1,089,268	1 to 7·3	1 to 10·3	9 to 1	1 to 3,279	1 to 4,180	1 to 470
		4	Midnapore	90	356	24	205	114	560	181	...	5,186	2,631,510	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·6	7 to 1	1 to 3,063	1 to 3,779	1 to 496
		5	Hooghly	45	208	35	179	80	387	356	...	1,223	1,076,710	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·4	5 to 1	1 to 1,298	1 to 2,040	1 to 347
		6	Howrah	45	456	22	141	67	599	320	...	476	721,211	1 to ·7	1 to 1·3	16 to 1	1 to 1,089	1 to 882	1 to 416
			Total ...	286	1,445	146	843	432	2,288	1,145	...	13,956	7,688,818	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·7	7 to 1	1 to 2,165	1 to 2,998	1 to 414
			Central Districts.																
	Presidency ...	7	24-Parganas ...	79	317	43	317	122	634	498	31	2,108	1,892,033	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,461	1 to 2,061	1 to 690
		8	Nadia	50	242	26	132	75	374	242	...	2,794	1,644,108	1 to 3·4	1 to 5·9	7 to 1	1 to 2,030	1 to 3,410	1 to 466
		9	Murshidabad ...	57	232	32	183	89	415	216	...	2,144	1,250,945	1 to 2·6	1 to 3·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,533	1 to 2,328	1 to 372
		10	Jessore	50	210	27	168	77·	378	56	...	2,925	1,888,827	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·0	4 to 1	1 to 3,755	1 to 4,102	1 to 399
		11	Khulna	50	222	17	78	67	300	69	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·5	2 to 1	1 to 2,757	1 to 3,140	1 to 427
			Total ...	286	1,223	144	868	430	2,101	1,070	31	12,048	7,853,566	1 to 3·3	1 to 4·7	4 to 1	1 to 2,191	1 to 2,891	1 to 546

Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	43	174	18	142	61	816	62	...	2,330	1,313,336	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·1	6 to 1	1 to 2,957	1 to 3,402	1 to 493
		13	Dinajpur ...	65	202	20	162	75	354	29	...	1,118	1,558,835	1 to 9·3	1 to 13·1	6 to 1	1 to 3,527	1 to 3,697	1 to 420
		14	Jalpaigurı ...	30	120	18	128	48	248	18	...	2,862	681,352	1 to 9·0	1 to 9·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,088	1 to 2,289	1 to 537
		15	Darjeeling ...	21	71	27	186	48	257	68	...	1,161	223,814	1 to 3·3	1 to 4·2	5 to 1	1 to 645	1 to 674	1 to 304
		16	Rangpur ...	54	227	19	127	73	354	32	...	3,486	2,065,164	1 to 9·4	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,441	1 to 4,809	1 to 444
		17	Bogra ...	24	88	12	89	36	175	29	...	1,452	817,491	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·1	9 to 1	1 to 3,449	1 to 3,824	1 to 362
		18	Pabna ...	34	118	21	131	65	249	73	...	1,839	1,363,392	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·0	18 to 1	1 to 3,604	1 to 4,360	1 to 544
			Total ...	261	998	135	965	396	1,963	301	...	17,351	8,019,187	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,047	1 to 3,383	1 to 477
			Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	19	Dacca ...	63	226	13	128	76	354	240	...	2,797	2,420,656	1 to 4·1	1 to 6·4	34 to 1	1 to 3,586	1 to 6,396	1 to 416
		20	Mymensingh ...	74	245	27	184	101	429	122	...	6,332	3,473,186	1 to 9·6	1 to 11·7	2 to 1	1 to 5,309	1 to 6,374	1 to 768
		21	Faridpur ...	45	166	27	134	72	277	42	...	2,267	1,797,330	1 to 6·5	1 to 8·1	2 to 1	1 to 4,437	1 to 4,804	1 to 534
		22	Backergunge ...	65	244	26	155	91	399	71	...	3,649	2,153,965	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·2	2 to 1	1 to 5,353	1 to 4,331	1 to 447
			Total ...	247	881	93	598	340	1,479	475	...	15,045	9,844,127	1 to 6·6	1 to 8·3	4 to 1	1 to 4,355	1 to 5,336	1 to 526
	Chittagong ...	23	Tippera ...	37	168	9	99	46	267	35	...	2,491	1,782,936	1 to 7·3	1 to 7·7	2 to 1	1 to 5,036	1 to 5,486	1 to 933
		24	Noakhali ...	31	125	11	94	42	219	13	...	1,645	1,009,693	1 to 5·5	1 to 5·9	9 to 1	1 to 3,434	1 to 3,634	1 to 304
		25	Chittagong ...	39	176	28	158	67	334	79	...	2,563	1,290,167	1 to 6·3	1 to 6·3	13 to 1	1 to 2,832	1 to 3,146	1 to 359
			Total ...	107	469	48	351	155	810	132	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	5 to 1	1 to 3,513	1 to 4,024	1 to 504
			Total for Bengal ...	1,187	5,016	568	3,615	1,763	8,631	3,123	31	65,099	37,488,493	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,780	1 to 3,475	1 to 474
Behar.	Patna ...	26	Patna ...	43	197	35	311	33	508	652	41	2,076	1,769,004	1 to 1·5	1 to 2·9	9 to 1	1 to 1,334	1 to 2,536	1 to 413
		27	Gaya ...	54	226	38	249	92	475	197	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 4·0	1 to 8·0	6 to 1	1 to 2,744	1 to 3,591	1 to 516
		28	Shahabad ...	54	214	25	140	79	354	164	...	4,365	2,063,337	1 to 6·2	1 to 8·1	5 to 1	1 to 2,968	1 to 4,473	1 to 769
		29	Saran ...	45	161	23	163	63	324	171	...	2,653·	2,457,477	1 to 4·6	1 to 6·5	4 to 1	1 to 4,867	1 to 6,068	1 to 517
		30	Champaran ...	37	143	21	127	68	276	51	...	3,531	1,869,465	1 to 8·1	1 to 9·1	2 to 1	1 to 4,294	1 to 5,509	1 to 703
		31	Muzaffarpur ...	34	135	29	169	63	304	140	...	3,003	2,711,445	1 to 5·2	1 to 6·7	2 to 1	1 to 4,716	1 to 7,137	1 to 656
		32	Darbhanga ...	38	142	12	107	60	249	141	...	3,336	2,801,955	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·6	5 to 1	1 to 5,347	1 to 9,029	1 to 733
			Total ...	310	1,223	183	1,266	493	2,489	1,516	41	23,675	15,811,014	1 to 4·8	1 to 6·8	6 to 1	1 to 3,328	1 to 4,435	1 to 538
	Bhagalpur ...	33	Monghyr ...	43	150	18	145	61	295	149	...	3,921	2,036,021	1 to 7·7	1 to 10·9	14 to 1	1 to 4,015	1 to 5,481	1 to 567
		34	Bhagalpur ...	36	146	21	145	57	291	97	...	4,226	2,032,696	1 to 8·1	1 to 10·1	9 to 1	1 to 3,935	1 to 5,236	1 to 765
		35	Purnea ...	51	223	26	165	76	388	105	...	4,923	1,944,658	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·4	1 to 1	1 to 3,374	1 to 4,141	1 to 219
		36	Malda ...	29	116	15	84	44	189	34	...	1,902	814,819	1 to 6·8	1 to 7·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,931	1 to 3,279	1 to 529
		37	Santhal Pargauns ...	37	122	27	178	64	300	29	...	5,469	1,754,196	1 to 14·1	1 to 16·2	5 to 1	1 to 4,632	1 to 4,764	1 to 638
			Total ...	196	756	106	717	302	1,473	414	...	20,611	8,582,490	1 to 9·0	1 to 11·0	3 to 1	1 to 3,798	1 to 4,530	1 to 530
			Total for Bihar ...	506	1,979	289	1,983	795	3,962	1,930	41	44,186	24,393,504	1 to 6·1	1 to 6·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,408	1 to 4,468	1 to 536
Orissa.	Orissa ...	38	Cuttack ...	47	183	25	197	72	380	99	9	3,683	1,937,671	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·2	6 to 1	1 to 2,953	1 to 4,116	1 to 776
		39	Balasore ...	33	162	21	129	54	291	36	...	2,066	994,625	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·7	4 to 1	1 to 2,510	1 to 2,822	1 to 577
		40	Angul and the Khondmals. ...	16	80	8	69	24	139	...	...	1,681	170,058	1 to 10·3	1 to 5·3	...	1 to 1,366	1 to 1,043	...
		41	Puri ...	34	170	14	81	48	261	61	...	2,473	944,998	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·5	20 to 1	1 to 2,384	1 to 3,064	1 to 472
			Total ...	130	595	68	466	198	1,061	196	9	9,853	4,047,352	1 to 6·1	1 to 6·9	6 to 1	1 to 2,521	1 to 2,782	1 to 644

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during* 1894—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh ...	64	231	20	122	84	353	46	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 14·1	1 to 15·5	11 to 1	1 to 2,347	1 to 2,601	1 to 596
		43	Lohardaga ...	46	152	28	123	69	275	37	...	7,140	1,128,885	1 to 18·6	1 to 34·8	2 to 1	1 to 2,955	1 to 3,201	1 to 740
		44	Palamau ...	29	116	14	74	43	190	10	...	4,905	596,770	1 to 20·1	1 to 20·9	1 to 1	1 to 2,445	1 to 2,638	1 to 619
		45	Manbhum ...	39	163	14	81	53	234	44	...	4,147	1,193,328	1 to 12·4	1 to 14·3	3 to 1	1 to 3,583	1 to 4,076	1 to 528
		46	Singhbhum ...	12	13	16	105	28	118	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 21·5	1 to 22·4	7 to 1	1 to 3,134	1 to 3,244	1 to 978
			Total ...	190	665	87	505	277	1,170	144	...	26,966	4,628,792	1 to 16·5	1 to 18·4	4 to 1	1 to 2,850	1 to 3,066	1 to 626
			Total of Districts ...	2,018	8,255	1,010	6,569	3,023	14,824	5,393	81	146,104	70,558,141	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·5	4 to 1	1 to 3,046	1 to 3,788	1 to 512
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway	59	152	9	45	68	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	18	48	2	10	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	50	156	11	46	61	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Dacca Military Police ...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumka Military Police ...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur Military Police ...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspector-General's Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Opium and Excise detective Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Offices of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	127	356	64	359	191	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,140	8,611	1,074	6,928	3,214	15,539	5,393	81	146,104	70,558,141	1 to 6·3	1 to 8·5	4 to 1	1 to 3,046	1 to 3,788	1 to 512

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during* 1894.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Census of 1891.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakrán chaukidars, including ghat and other various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.	Number Judicially Punished. For neglect of duty, sections 186 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	Number Judicially Punished. For other offences, such as theft, &c., &c.	Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	Number rewarded by Judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
Bengal.	Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	1,322,108	228	8,428	2,097	10,823	7,16,792 0 0	11	19	77	17	1·1	31	19	·4	126 0 0
		2	Birbhum	790,362	758	6,583	167	6,508	2,37,986 0 0	10	3	36	289	5·1	7	8	·2	65 0 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	1,773	801	3,761	6,335	2,40,550 0 0	43	6	103	594	11·6	43	26	1·0	159 0 0
		4	Midnapore	2,641,621	4,405	1,157	3,930	9,492	2,50,616 3 6	77	19	112	93	3·1	31	11	·9	522 8 0
		5	Hooghly	952,917	986	3,258	153	4,377	1,78,889 0 0	57	5	27	749	19·1	56	326	8·7	365 15 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	907	1	627	1,535	88,908 8 0	8	...	30	126	10·6	1	2	·2	22 8 0
			Total ...	7,214,176	9,157	19,208	10,705	39,070	17,11,771 11 6	206	52	385	1,858	6·4	219	390	1·5	1,270 15 0
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,355	...	...	3,355	1,73,080 0 0	9	7	106	1,264	41·2	3	26	·8	123 0 0
		8	Nadia	1,631,108	3,486	...	...	3,486	1,67,843 4 9	25	4	68	589	19·4	9	16	·7	118 8 0
		9	Murshidabad ...	1,170,930	2,515	1,407	...	3,922	1,63,687 0 0	43	6	155	634	21·8	31	4	·8	121 8 0
		10	Jessore	1,866,572	3,382	3	...	3,385	1,80,222 0 0	17	10	98	427	14·2	1	33	·8	230 0 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,458	2,097	...	...	2,097	1,08,398 0 0	30	2	21	732	37·4	6	14	·9	178 0 0
			Total ...	7,369,471	15,335	1,410	...	16,745	7,93,629 4 9	124	29	448	3,637	25·3	50	93	·8	771 0 0
	Rajshahi Division.	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,135	...	...	3,135	1,88,122 0 0	16	2	31	511	17·8	14	1	·4	129 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,491	1	...	3,492	1,97,619 0 0	11	5	26	623	19·0	9	34	1·2	134 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,349	1	2	1,352	82,020 0 0	5	3	9	40	4·1	1	20	1·5	69 0 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,617	154	126	...	280	30,756 0 0	...	...	7	18	8·9	...	2	·7	6 0 0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,531	...	...	4,531	2,71,860 0 0	19	10	72	1,008	37·7	12	44	1·2	255 0 0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,809	...	...	1,809	1,01,967 8 0	5	3	39	376	23·3	7	9	·8	118 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,699	2,237	4	...	2,241	1,07,568 0 0	11	...	22	566	26·7	2	7	·4	59 8 0
			Total ...	7,884,552	16,706	132	2	16,840	9,79,912 8 0	67	22	206	3,742	23·9	45	117	·9	770 8 0
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,920,620	3,785	...	...	3,785	2,43,745 0 0	23	12	53	882	25·0	8	76	2·2	463 0 0
		20	Mymensingh ...	3,378,395	7,016	...	...	7,016	3,61,415 0 0	...	...	125	2,638	45·0	17	257	3·9	2,200 0 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,499	...	...	3,499	1,66,748 0 0	56	9	74	1,227	39·0	6	255	7·4	1,301 4 0
		22	Backergunge ...	2,122,197	4,797	...	...	4,797	2,99,673 0 0	10	13	83	1,227	27·7	26	37	1·3	615 14 6
			Total ...	9,593,986	19,097	...	...	19,097	10,71,581 0 0	89	34	735	5,954	35·6	57	625	3·5	4,583 2 6

BIHAR.	Chittagong Division	23	Tipperа	1,750,249	2,888	...	...	2,888	1,73,666 0 0	12	1	26	1,358	48·3	3	12	·5	138 0 0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	1,926	...	...	1,926	96,488 0 0	7	6	32	370	20·7	1	30	1·6	142 1 6
		25	Chittagong ...	1,261,761	3,377	11	...	3,388	1,26,210 0 0	8	6	39	447	20·7	28	26	2·2	633 0 0
		26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,291	11	...	7,272	3,96,359 0 0	22	12	97	2,175	31·7	32	68	1·3	913 1 6
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,399	67,566	20,761	10,707	99,024	49,53,263 8 3	508	149	1,871	17,366	20·0	403	1,293	1·7	8,208 11 0
	Patna Division	27	Patna	1,499,207	2,359	790	253	3,402	97,224 0 0	3	2	24	466	14·3	6	63	1·9	186 8 0
		28	Gaya	2,036,365	3,407	2,874	427	6,708	28,134 2 8	28	51	83	146	4·5	12	63	1·1	229 0 0
		29	Shahabad ...	1,937,138	2,723	315	...	4,038	1,35,624 0 0	67	...	80	163	7·6	3	20	·5	132 0 0
		30	Saran	2,378,943	4,509	45	...	4,554	1,45,411 9 0	32	4	94	56	4·0	10	57	1·4	251 8 0
		31	Champaran ...	1,823,577	2,111	354	...	2,465	80,225 12 3	78	18	116	759	39·3	22	115	5·6	433 0 0
		32	Muzaffarpur ...	2,619,568	4,023	649	...	4,672	1,52,648 10 0	16	18	48	458	11·9	1	51	1·1	216 8 0
		33	Darbhanga ...	2,699,963	4,091	253	...	4,344	1,41,936 0 0	39	39	39	197	7·2	15	25	·9	289 8 0
			Total ...	14,995,061	24,223	5,280	680	30,183	7,81,204 1 11	262	127	494	2,270	10·4	69	393	1·5	1,738 0 0
	Bhagalpur Division	34	Monghyr	1,951,536	2,894	366	28	3,778	1,34,515 0 0	16	22	64	33	4·8	4	97	2·6	359 0 0
		35	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	2,603	1,210	...	3,713	1,13,237 0 0	6	20	46	884	25·7	17	36	1·4	205 0 0
		36	Purnea	1,921,637	4,443	74	...	4,517	2,37,010 0 0	36	14	27	437	11·3	14	24	·8	219 0 0
		37	Malda	796,923	1,732	...	...	1,732	86,197 0 0	23	2	8	83	6·6	18	5	1·3	264 0 0
		38	Sonthal Perganas ...	1,734,293	...	...	1,440	4,180	86,163 0 0	23	5	48	876	23·7	15	14	·6	241 0 0
			Total ...	8,362,773	11,672	2,140	1,468	17,920	6,56,113 0 0	104	63	193	2,362	15·1	68	176	1·3	1,278 0 0
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,834	35,795	7,420	2,148	48,103	14,37,316 1 11	366	190	687	4,632	12·2	137	569	1·4	3,016 0 0
ORISSA.	Orissa Division	39	Cuttack	1,860,846	...	5,245	...	5,245	1,64,119 0 0	50	22	58	47	3·5	12	23	·6	201 0 0
		40	Balasore	973,850	...	2,061	...	2,061	44,428 12 5	9	9	40	30	4·2	3	18	1·0	99 0 0
		41	Angul and the Khondmals.	170,068	...	380	...	380	3,384 0 0	...	5	12	13	7·8	...	2	·5	7 0 0
		42	Puri	916,204	...	1,878	42	1,920	49,922 10 10	2	11	42	46	5·2	24	28	2·7	217 8 0
			Total ...	3,920,968	...	9,564	42	9,606	2,61,748 7 3	70	47	152	136	4·2	39	71	1·1	524 8 0
			South-West Frontier Agency.															
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur Division	43	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,333	1,357	453	3,133	70,126 0 0	5	10	45	123	5·8	23	13	1·1	260 0 0
		44	Lohardaga	1,101,469	1,733	371	114	2,218	67,360 0 0	2	3	90	787	39·7	21	7	1·2	221 4 0
		45	Palamau	501,577	1,694	211	1,160	2,465	39,747 0 0	2	5	54	109	6·3	11	16	1·1	136 10 0
		46	Manbhum	1,170,094	1,914	1,631	1,722	5,167	51 0 0	3	13	39	161	3·2	2	1	·05	14 0 0
		47	Singhbhum	638,638	455	161	552	1,268	37,589 10 3	2	11	19	127	12·5	12	4	1·2	154 8 0
			Total ...	4,538,644	6,519	3,631	4,106	14,246	2,14,873 10 3	14	42	247	1,297	11·2	69	41	·7	796 6 0
			GRAND TOTAL ...	67,795,825	109,870	41,365	17,003	170,979	68,67,191 11 8	953	428	2,957	23,431	16·2	648	1,674	1·5	12,545 9 0

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1894, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	171
Sub-Inspectors	1,015
Head-constables	2,413
Men	20,876
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with firearms	4,481
,, with swords only or swords and batons	2,000
,, with batons only	17,497
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head-constables	27
Men	583
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	2
Sub-Inspectors	385
Head-constables	904
Men	2,732
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	2
Men	130
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	2
Men	8
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	1
Men	15

	Total.
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	8
Men	241
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded by—	
(1) Promotion	23
(2) Money	1,928
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	170
Sub-Inspectors	970
Head-constables	1,597
Men	4,606
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	8
Men	68
Number enlisted during the year	2,928
,, of one year's service and under 10 years ...	11,499
,, of 10 years' service and upwards	9,013
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	445
,, gratuity	20
By resignation without pension or gratuity ...	889
,, dismissal	615
,, discharge otherwise than stated above ...	161
,, desertion	47
,, death	559
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	48·2
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	2·33

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1894, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	1
Uncovenanted	55
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	12
Below Rs. 100	...
Constables	8
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents ...	...
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	11
Below Rs. 100	10
Constables	4
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents ...	5
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	146
Below Rs. 100	3,128
Constables	20,120
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	116
Muhammadans	735

	Total
Hindus—	
Brahmans	723
Rajputs	299
Goorkhas	34
Sikhs	14
High caste Sudras	1,102
Low ditto	167
Hillmen	...
Hindus of all other castes	154
Other religions	22
Men.	
Christians	75
Muhammadans	5,541
Hindus—	
Brahmans	3,402
Rajputs	4,594
Goorkhas	284
Sikhs	51
High caste Sudras	2,065
Low ditto	2,082
Hillmen	59
Hindus of all other castes	1,487
Other religions	492
Total of officers and men ...	23,498

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

6.—*Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1894 in the several districts in Bengal.*

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	3,834	2,636	1,189	3,825
		Birbhum ...	797,333	2,228	1,012	715	1,727
		Bankura ...	1,069,603	1,264	874	526	1,400
		Midnapore ...	2,931,516	4,512	2,342	1,375	3,717
		Hooghly ...	1,076,710	2,874	1,758	1,053	2,811
		Howrah ...	721,211	4,677	4,469	2,633	7,102
		Total ...	7,988,818	19,329	13,121	7,391	20,612
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	4,374	2,734	1,518	4,252
		Nadia ...	1,644,108	3,579	1,940	1,236	3,176
		Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	3,666	2,328	689	3,017
		Jessore ...	1,868,827	2,790	1,240	1,783	3,023
		Khulna ...	1,177,652	1,537	943	972	1,915
		Total ...	7,853,566	15,946	9,185	6,198	15,383
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	2,278	940	628	1,568
		Dinajpur ...	1,556,835	2,644	900	479	1,379
		Jalpaiguri ...	631,352	1,549	814	312	1,126
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,356	1,074	725	1,799
		Rangpur ...	2,066,464	3,052	1,035	776	1,811
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,983	528	427	955
		Pabna ...	1,362,392	1,796	730	1,052	1,782
		Total ...	8,019,187	14,658	6,021	4,399	10,420
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,656	5,494	3,803	2,097	5,810
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	7,613	3,245	2,725	5,970
		Faridpur ...	1,797,320	3,316	2,434	2,502	4,936
		Backergunge ...	2,153,965	8,174	1,637	1,260	2,797
		Total ...	9,844,127	19,597	10,119	8,494	18,613
	Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	2,522	1,444	2,068	3,512
		Noakhali ...	1,009,693	1,331	717	570	1,287
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	1,891	1,239	1,402	2,641
		Total ...	4,082,795	5,744	3,400	4,040	7,440
BIHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	7,039	5,204	1,181	6,385
		Gaya ...	2,138,331	5,940	2,584	1,536	4,120
		Shahbad ...	2,063,337	3,284	1,667	1,015	2,702
		Saran ...	2,467,477	4,583	1,214	2,215	4,429
		Champaran ...	1,859,465	2,967	1,414	786	2,200
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,446	4,192	2,318	1,077	3,395
		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	6,681	3,579	470	4,049
		Total ...	15,811,014	33,685	18,700	8,680	27,280
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	4,057	1,659	1,441	3,100
		Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	3,475	1,869	1,876	3,745
		Purnea ...	1,944,658	2,224	880	630	1,510
		Malda ...	814,619	1,353	709	330	1,039
		Scathal Parganas ...	1,754,196	4,511	2,416	1,660	4,076
		Total ...	8,582,490	15,620	7,533	5,937	13,470
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	3,097	2,213	925	3,138
		Balasore ...	994,625	1,729	893	510	1,403
		Angul and the Khondmals.	170,058	402	375	185	560
		Puri ...	944,998	3,119	1,556	380	1,936
		Total ...	4,047,352	8,347	5,037	2,000	7,037
CHOTA NAGPUR	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	1,832	943	234	1,177
		Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	1,977	1,268	401	1,669
		Palamau ...	696,770	915	431	119	550
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	2,105	1,241	491	1,732
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	1,247	808	157	965
		Total ...	4,628,792	8,076	4,691	1,402	6,093
		GRAND TOTAL ...	70,558,141	140,902	77,807	48,441	126,248

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	148	...	2	6	120	89	96·6	74·1
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	13	...	...	2	12	8	92·3	66·6
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	394	...	8	16	346	286	87·3	82·6
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,658	4	42	253	2,063	1,321	74·1	64
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	46	...	2	1	34	29	87·5	85·2
		Total ...	3,259	4	54	278	2,575	1,733	77	67·3
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	5	...	...	1	3	...	100	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	15	...	...	1	5	3	93·3	60
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	16	...	...	2	8	1	93·7	12·5
12		Other murders	348	...	8	61	200	67	98·3	33·5
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	65	...	...	9	28	16	98·4	57·1
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	242	...	4	38	172	91	98·3	52·9
15	376 ...	Rape	132	1	1	8	62	25	80·4	40·3
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	62	...	1	6	30	8	96·8	26·6
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	96	...	2	7	59	51	96·9	86·4
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	334	1	4	8	226	196	97·9	86·7
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	1	...	...	2	1	1	100	100
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	998	5	15	73	809	605	83·1	74·7
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	36	...	...	2	17	6	86·1	35·2
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	25	...	...	3	15	8	76	53·3
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,354	12	18	69	965	344	64·7	35·6
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	396	...	3	15	203	94	60·1	46·3
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	116	...	...	3	70	25	65·5	35·7
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	25	...	...	1	15	9	80	60

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

CASES.										PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	1	...	89	31	13	61·3	74·1	10	...	...	15	...	187	4	206
11	1	...	8	4	1	66·6	66·6	1	...	...	3	...	22	4	29
345	6	...	251	51	6	71·5	83·1	35	...	...	19	1	545	127	692
1,819	170	12	1,078	497	285	53·8	68·4	321	6	17	1,212	8	8,037	2,472	11,729
41	1	...	27	4	6	64·2	87·0	...	...	...	1	...	53	8	62
2,360	179	12	1,453	587	311	58·9	71·2	387	6	17	1,250	9	8,844	2,616	12,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	28	...	38
14	...	...	3	2	...	21·4	60·	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	24
16	...	...	1	7	4	6·6	12·5	1	...	...	2	...	15	1	18
343	7	...	67	129	84	19·1	34·1	21	...	...	86	...	498	41	625
63	...	1	16	12	12	25	57·1	11	...	...	9	...	53	...	61
241	1	...	91	79	40	37·6	53·5	30	...	...	101	2	377	55	535
102	4	1	25	34	5	23·3	42·3	41	...	...	10	...	89	12	111
69	2	...	7	22	2	11·4	24·1	20	...	...	4	...	38	3	45
94	...	1	50	6	6	52·6	89·2	2	...	...	8	...	66	4	78
327	2	2	194	28	10	58·6	87·3	21	...	...	8	...	258	8	274
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
809	29	4	517	160	81	61·4	76·3	31	...	...	145	2	1,114	294	1,555
30	1	...	6	10	3	19·3	62·5	5	...	...	3	...	28	1	32
18	1	...	4	5	1	21·0	44·4	9	...	...	10	...	18	14	42
860	17	12	249	367	48	28·0	41·0	53	5	...	75	...	834	544	1,453
183	57	...	82	55	27	34·1	59·8	77	...	...	27	8	304	138	477
67	8	1	13	26	4	17·1	33·3	39	1	...	3	...	86	65	154
18	2	...	8	4	8	40	66·6	2	...	...	1	2	36	8	47

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or reported to the police, including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	950	5	11	42	655	389	70·9	59·3
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	87	...	1	4	70	46	97·7	65·7
		Total ...	5,309	24	68	354	3,613	1,985	77·6	54·9
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	271	...	14	19	104	58	94·7	55·7
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	8	...	...	1	5	4	87·5	80
		Robbery with hurt: by other means ...	23	...	1	2	13	11	100	84·6
		Robbery ...: in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	68	...	1	1	23	13	98·5	56·5
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ...: other robberies ...	46	...	...	1	15	7	91·3	46·6
			146	...	3	7	69	33	92·6	47·8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	816	...	19	30	247	104	89·2	42·1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	709	4	9	17	413	260	80·2	62·9
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	33,043	9,707	200	116	2,569	1,915	69·3	74·5
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	251	10	1	7	146	89	85·3	60·9
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	6	...	...	...	5	4	100	80
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	100	100
		Total ...	35,389	9,721	249	201	3,610	2,499	70·5	69·2
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,690	11	33	72	1,597	431	44·6	26·9
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	47	...	1	1	40	23	85·4	57·5
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	4	...	...	...	2	...	100	...
		Total ...	2,741	11	34	73	1,639	454	45·4	27·7

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
652	26	4	305	148	29	44·7	67·3	140	...	2	69	1	955	378	1,403
36	...	...	44	24	8	51·1	64·7	5	...	...	4	...	113	13	130
3,987	167	26	1,682	1,111	374	40·3	60·3	510	6	2	577	15	4,933	1,579	7,104
269	1	...	57	45	13	21·1	55·8	35	...	...	92	...	738	23	852
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7	...	...	4	1	1	57·1	80	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	10
34	...	...	11	2	...	46·6	84·6	3	...	...	5	...	25	4	34
68	...	...	13	9	5	19·1	59	6	...	...	1	...	56	7	64
42	...	...	7	8	1	16·6	46·6	11	...	...	...	...	27	2	29
132	6	...	32	29	2	23·1	52·4	46	...	...	9	...	109	27	145
714	29	2	81	102	30	10·6	44·2	163	...	...	32	...	382	139	553
551	21	4	232	92	17	40·2	71·5	54	...	...	21	...	489	144	654
22,486	28	540	1,909	640	199	8·2	74·8	999	...	...	133	...	4,179	142	4,469
207	5	3	86	41	8	40	67·7	38	...	...	13	...	220	43	276
6	...	...	4	1	...	66·6	80	1	...	...	12	...	40	...	52
3	...	...	1	...	2	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	4	43
24,510	90	549	2,437	970	278	9·6	71·5	1,266	...	...	325	...	6,813	534	7,172
1,064	145	7	259	437	38	21·2	37·2	328	41	70	83	...	1,334	1,421	2,838
39	2	...	17	17	1	41·4	50	1	...	...	...	...	48	9	57
3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1,106	148	7	276	456	39	21·8	37·7	329	41	70	83	...	1,384	1,430	2,897

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*									
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	552	42	4	12	339	229	83·2	67·5
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	2,214	12	35	37	1,433	1,162	96·6	81
		Theft ... ordinary ...	33,461	5,383	536	840	13,559	9,348	68·3	68·9
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,382	7	9	43	842	359	40·5	42·6
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,898	...	24	56	1,777	1,526	98·1	85·8
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	9,798	100	58	251	6,726	2,296	23·9	34
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	111	25	1	...	15	9	75·8	60
		Total ...	49,416	5,569	667	1,239	24,701	14,929	61·2	60·4
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*									
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	21	...	...	...	16	10	66·6	62·5
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,671	...	2	133	2,487	1,892	96·3	76
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	155	...	2	3	153	143	100	93·4
52		——— Excise Laws... ...	2,533	...	5	13	2,473	2,302	59·8	93
53		——— Opium Act	861	...	1	17	832	753	50·3	90·5
54		——— Railway Laws ...	183	...	2	2	137	129	97·8	94·1
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	687	...	4	4	689	681	100	98·8
56		——— Arms Act	1,376	...	8	11	1,289	1,214	70·8	94·1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	33,921	...	3	391	33,717	31,913	99·1	94·6
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	2,385	8	7	17	2,265	1,980	84·7	87·4
		Total ...	44,793	8	34	591	44,058	41,017	94·1	93·1
		Grand Total ...	140,902	15,337	1,106	2,737	80,197	62,618	74·7	78·0

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
449	10	4	220	96	16	47·5	69·6	65	...	...	15	...	385	49	449
2,124	42	7	1,147	256	56	52·7	81·7	235	...	...	61	1	2,105	156	2,323
22,393	517	321	8,225	1,844	580	35·4	81·6	3,008	11	5	1,103	...	15,393	6,284	22,780
517	47	...	242	75	26	42·9	76·3	132	...	2	46	...	435	686	1,167
1,869	15	3	1,516	232	64	80·3	86·7	83	...	...	113	...	2,916	132	3,161
2,212	131	15	946	740	43	40·1	56·1	493	438	683	254	...	2,783	7,679	10,716
80	1	4	9	5	1	10·5	64·2	7	...	...	...	...	29	3	32
29,644	763	354	12,305	3,248	786	40	79·1	4,023	449	690	1,592	1	24,046	14,959	40,628
13	1	...	9	2	1	64·2	81·8	2	...	...	...	10	45	13	58
2,499	76	...	1,837	564	255	71·3	76·5	1	...	...	106	...	1,592	944	2,652
154	3	...	143	10	5	91·	93·4	1	...	...	20	...	626	50	696
1,509	9	...	1,386	88	7	91·3	94	38	...	2	18	...	1,794	1,108	2,920
431	3	...	370	39	8	85·2	90·4	20	...	...	24	...	578	526	1,128
180	1	...	126	8	2	69·6	94	6	...	...	2	...	191	8	201
689	2	...	678	8	...	98·1	98·8	1	...	...	8	...	686	3	697
752	226	1	925	33	15	94·5	96·5	7	...	...	17	...	1,050	408	1,475
33,615	26	2	31,759	1,734	224	94·4	94·5	19	4	6	380	...	34,917	364	35,631
2,008	18	2	1,805	163	11	85·1	91·7	14	1	18	34	...	2,583	694	3,311
41,850	364	5	39,038	2,649	528	92·4	93·6	109	5	26	609	10	44,062	4,118	48,799
103,457	1,702	953	57,192	9,021	2,316	53·8	86·3	6,634	507	805	4,437	35	89,582	25,265	119,319

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7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 268, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	20	10·6	186	65	3	82	17
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	29	11	...	15	1
5	234 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	1	13	2·3	578	173	...	496	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	9	180	2·2	11,519	4,305	176	5,854	165
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	1	1·8	61	17	...	36	...
		Total ...	10	214	2·4	12,473	4,671	119	6,483	183
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8		by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	...	2	7·1	26	15	10	...	1
10	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ,, robbers	...	7	30·4	17	11	3	...	3
11		,, poison	...	1	6·6	17	5	6	...	1
12		Other murders	1	75	15·0	549	128	169	...	90
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	12	23·0	47	11	8	...	17
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	24	6·3	509	106	126	2	171
15	376	Rape	...	12	13·4	99	37	24	...	29
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	7	18·4	38	17	10	...	9
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	4	6·0	74	10	3	22	30
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	2	8	3·1	263	48	...	197	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	39	3·5	1,516	475	18	756	121
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	6	21·4	26	9	4	...	9
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	1	5·5	41	11	7	7	12
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1	56	6·7	1,392	887	1	433	9
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	1	26	8·2	461	225	25	116	30
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	8	3	3·4	148	90	...	49	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	2	5·5	45	8	2	18	...

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

PERSONS.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 38 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred and struck off, absconders, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	52·9	54·3	2	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	68·1	60·1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	73·2	73·0	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,818	69·9	63·5	25	5	16	1,030	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	60·3	60·3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,363	60·6	54·4	30	5	16	1,055	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3·5	2·7	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	7,020	...	...
3	13·0	17·6	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	55·6	3,915	49	1·2
1	6·6	6·2	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	40	...	...
86	17·2	16·9	16	...	...	83	63	2	...	...	1,368	...	...
17	32·6	36·1	1	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	42·9	36·4	5	2	...	43	56	1	...	...	2	...	...
29	32·5	33·3	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	18·4	20	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	78·7	74·2	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	74·4	75·2	8	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
708	63·5	57·8	3	...	...	139	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	32·1	36	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	50	295	55	18·6
11	61·1	42·3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	36·9	36	8	...	4	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	40·4	38	1	...	...	39	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	29	29	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	47·2	40·4	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	33	3·4	1,369	573	...	717	1
29	304A, 338... ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	8	7	122	58	2	43	9
		Total ...	8	325	6·5	16,761	2,724	418	2,361	543
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	3	177	23·9	672	192	143	4	234
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	...	...	...	10	2	...	1	5
		Robbery { by other means ...	...	5	20	29	3	5	9	13
		Robbery { in dwelling-house ...	...	18	32	46	16	...	24	2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	...	1	3·7	26	19	...	8	...
		Robbery ... { other robberies ...	...	11	10·	134	69	2	46	10
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	46	12·0	506	299	27	126	17
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	32	6·5	620	275	...	324	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ...	4	454	10·8	3,986	1,189	27	2,424	117
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	18	8·1	258	108	3	126	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	11	...	41	17	11	...	12
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	27·6	43	8	7	...	6
		Total ...	8	773	12·2	6,374	2,197	225	3,101	416
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	68	5·0	2,766	1,913	1	741	4
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...	...	1	2·0	56	22	3	30	...
42	374	Compulsory labour...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	69	4·9	2,824	1,937	4	771	4

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
543	57·3	55·7	2	...	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	41·2	45·0	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,349	49·4	47·0	50	2	8	511	154	19	6	31·5	12,640	104	·8
236	31·9	35·9	9	...	6	35	55	224	103	45·9	1,16,214	9,018	7·7
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	66·6	60	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	25	902	34	3·7
19	76	76	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	37·5	1,160	72	6·2
28	41	55·1	...	...	...	4	...	60	20	33·3	6,652	288	4·3
3	29·6	30·7	1	...	...	...	...	32	5	15·6	2,499	24	·9
51	46·7	45·9	...	...	...	5	2	84	28	33·3	2,614	396	15·1
101	26·4	27	6	...	1	29	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	58·2	61·2	2	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,499	59·7	64·2	17	6	9	193	19	17,601	3,551	20·1	6,74,842	53,688	8·6
125	56·8	53·8	1	...	...	11	...	28	12	42·8	1,054	65	6
12	30	30	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	10·0	27,431	1,246	4·5
2	5·1	4·6	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,369	53·3	57·6	36	6	11	319	80	18,058	3,732	20·6	8,33,263	69,831	8·0
479	35·9	35·6	2	...	4	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	47·9	48·9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
502	36·2	36	2	...	4	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons— Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct). By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	25	6·4	423	153	1	248	1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... { of cattle ...	3	114	5·4	2,205	668	1	1,445	24
		{ ordinary	5	1,148	7·4	21,599	7,861	28	12,133	120
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	3	33	7·5	1,130	659	3	403	4
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	2	95	3·2	3,063	705	11	2,199	48
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	1	126	4·3	10,631	6,977	...	3,386	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	11	37·9	21	3	...	11	...
		Total ...	15	1,552	6·4	39,022	17,030	44	19,805	198
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	2·2	57	13	...	43	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	1	...	...	2,651	587	1	1,835	7
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	2	23	3·6	633	106	...	553	...
52		——Excise Laws	5	14	·7	2,901	374	...	2,504	...
53		——Opium Act	1	11	1·9	1,116	174	...	919	...
54		——Railway Laws	...	7	3·6	194	19	...	172	...
55		——Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	697	14	...	683	...
56		——Arms Act	2	2	·1	1,471	198	...	1,246	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	40	59	·1	35,521	2,068	...	33,219	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	...	16	·6	3,290	532	6	2,696	12
		Total ...	51	133	·3	48,561	4,075	7	43,922	19
		Grand Total ...	92	3,086	3·4	116,016	32,534	317	76,443	1,364

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta*—concluded.

concluded.								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
227	58·9	59·1	2	...	...	18	...	6	3	50·	44	23	52·2
1,483	68·0	69·8	9	...	1	56	4	1,922	1,399	72·7	46,333	35,203	75·9
10,285	66·8	70·3	53	9	19	1,387	20	25,937	10,107	38·9	4,22,491	97,154	22·9
252	57·9	52·6	9	...	1	49	3	613	195	31·8	40,724	13,031	31·9
2,188	75	75·1	13	...	1	76	10	1,801	1,775	98·6	75,070	40,777	54·3
1,424	51·5	50·4	5	...	8	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	37·9	57·8	...	...	...	2	...	59	13	22	621	108	17·3
15,820	65·8	65·8	88	9	30	1,820	37	30,853	13,492	44·4	5,85,283	1,86,296	31·8
38	84·4	86·3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,216	76·3	71·2	17	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	33·8	35·6	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,527	35·1	35·1	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	80·1	78·4	4	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	56·9	58·7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
680	99·1	97·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
922	87·3	86·2	1	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,944	94·3	93·7	15	...	41	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,295	88·3	88·4	2	...	5	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,776	92·5	91·7	41	...	54	494	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
68,189	76·1	75·1	247	22	123	4,305	306	48,435	17,230	35·5	14,81,191	2,56,231	17·2

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police for the year* 1894, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including those pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	·6	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	5,696·6	4,528	2,104	6,632	273	6,293	8,092	8,237	175	2,278	6	5,601	5	167	5 died.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ...	334·4	194	48	242	19	214	231	285	44	78	2	150	1	10	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	2,083·2	1,072	640	1,712	88	1,567	1,767	1,776	298	659	28	647	33	104	7 escaped or died.
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	200·8	186	11	197	13	148	227	227	48	81	22	14	23	37	2 died.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	229·8	195	38	233	59	209	250	241	32	32	...	176	...	1	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	32·4	8	...	8	...	5	5	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	212·6	194	20	214	37	157	589	602	17	151	...	422	...	11	1 otherwise disposed of.
		Total ...	8,791·4	6,378	2,861	9,239	487	8,594	11,212	11,374	615	3,283	58	7,010	62	331	15 escaped, died, &c.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	22·6	26	1	27	16	·12	16	15	3	7	2	...	...	3	
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·4	4	...	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	25·0	30	1	31	18	13	16	16	3	7	3	...	...	3	

		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	881·8	898	...	898	49	468	650	596	256	174	...	132	...	34	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	20·6	16	...	16	2	8	15	15	4	9	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	43,582·6	39,388	20	39,388	1,269	26,981	33,233	21,953	2,136	12,396	1	6,937	2	477	4 died.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	140·8	78	...	78	15	66	84	72	7	19	1	44	1	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	13,749·4	14,334	9	14,843	876	10,160	13,601	10,254	1,856	4,773	4	3,291	50	278	2 died.
		Total ...	57,493·4	54,796	29	54,825	2,162	37,215	46,933	32,294	4,003	17,197	6	10,272	53	755	6 died.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,422·2	1,509	18	1,527	84	691	888	889	185	819	1	280	4	47	3 died.
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	629·2	608	8	616	113	367	439	444	77	150	...	205	1	11	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	177·0	193	9	202	8	120	133	137	16	31	5	65	12	8	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	7,857·0	8,242	90	8,332	235	5,156	6,460	5,231	427	3,125		1,515	...	164	
		Total ...	10,085·4	10,552	125	10,677	440	6,334	7,920	6,661	705	3,625	6	2,065	17	230	3 died.
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ...	14·0	10	...	10	...	5	8	5	...	...	...	3	...	2	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	93·2	93	2	95	2	74	102	86	5	37	...	44	...	...	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	3,784·4	4,161	...	4,161	52	1,920	2,338	1,849	553	900	33	242	16	101	4 absconded,
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	761·0	763	...	763	5	412	502	427	147	178	2	93	1	10	escaped &c.
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2,421·0	2,784	3	2,787	32	1,825	2,145	1,691	375	731	...	454	...	31	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	758·6	1,363	204	1,567	338	1,533	2,575	2,520	21	192	...	2,302	...	5	
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	9·8	2	...	2	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	2,053·6	1,322	760	2,082	890	1,162	4,906	6,418	771	901	...	4,592	...	154	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	909·0	968	46	1,014	258	765	2,542	2,332	74	350	...	1,854	...	54	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	530·8	363	55	408	148	289	445	387	38	171	...	151	...	27	
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	975·6	1,107	...	1,107	3	869	854	724	138	368	...	210	...	8	
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police	29,636·2	25,849	2,555	28,404	1,109	24,524	29,581	26,219	855	6,216	11	18,861	5	266	5 died &c.
		Total ...	47,952·2	38,775	3,625	42,400	2,838	33,969	46,000	42,562	2,977	10,044	46	28,806	22	658	9 absconded, died, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	119,229·4	111,429	6,641	118,070	5,994	85,993	112,731	93,493	8,559	34,330	119	43,286	154	2,011	33 died, escaped, &c.

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Offences under the Penal Code.											
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	12	8	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	2	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	15	12	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21	23	...	...	9	2	...	6	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	50	46	...	...	31	2	...	22	...	2	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*											
8	302, 303, 305 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		poison ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders ...	10	13	...	...	13	...	...	6	...	2	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...
15	376	Rape	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	13	7	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	36	50	...	...	42	...	...	26	1	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	53	43	...	...	30	...	...	22	...	1	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	26	27	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	2	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1894.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	12	...	...	12	2	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	3	25	...	1	24	9	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	18	56	...	...	56	34	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	21	98	...	1	97	47	...	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	13	1	...	12	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	1	2	1	1	76 0	76 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	7	...	1	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	6	63	...	1	62	29	...	30	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	86 2	74 0
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	18	57	...	...	57	23	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	28	33	...	...	33	33	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	56 0	56 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.											
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	77	66	...	...	40	3	...	33	...	1	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	242	225	...	...	153	7	...	103	1	7	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { other robberies...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 283, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	4	5	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	11	...	...	9	1	...	8	...	...	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	217	186	...	...	186	...	...	119	3	...	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	25	20	...	...	19	...	...	13	1	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	255	224	...	...	218	1	...	145	4	1	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*											
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	62	61	...	...	27	3	...	11	1	...	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	22	22	..	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	84	83	...	...	36	3	...	17	1	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1894—continued.

PERSONS.																PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	21	85	...	3	82	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	74	278	1	5	272	117	3	124	17	2	..	...	7	2	4	3	218 2	206 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11 0	...
4	4	8	...	...	8	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	32 4	2 4
9	2	11	...	...	11	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
166	1	167	...	15	152	21	1	118	11	...	...	...	1	...	165	126	12,025 0	6 418 0
19	3	22	...	...	22	9	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	10	218	...	15	203	39	1	145	17	...	...	...	1	...	170	127	12,068 4	6,420 4
44	40	84	...	13	71	51	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
14	12	26	...	...	26	14	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	52	110	...	13	97	65	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police.

Serial number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*											
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	12	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	18	32	...	...	30	...	...	24	...	...	...
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2,042	1,852	168	...	1,627	26	...	1,091	27	13	...
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	391	366	2	...	105	11	...	58	...	2	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	75	80	...	...	78	...	...	55	...	1	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	255	318	...	...	51	15	...	30	3	4	...
		Total ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2,795	2,689	160	...	1,896	52	...	1,261	30	19	...
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*											
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chapter VIII, C. P. C., secs. 109, 110.	Vagrancy and bad character...	...	23	...	...	22	...	...	17	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Cognizable offences under the Act in—	Gambling Act II (B.C.) of 1867, sections 7, 11.	247	300	...	...	300	...	...	285	...	...	...
51		Excise Act VII (B.C.) of 1878	126	155	...	...	151	...	...	142	...	...	...
52		Railway Laws	37	8	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	...
53		Salt and Customs Laws ...	9	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
54		Registration Act III of 1877 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
55		Opium Act I of 1878 ...	51	57	...	...	54	...	...	45	...	...	...
56	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public and local nuisances ...	4,785	4,228	...	...	4,014	...	...	3,876	1	...	...
		Total ...	5,256	4,776	...	...	4,551	...	...	4,374	1	2	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886.												
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Sections 44, 45	Owning, keeping, or being employed or found gambling in a gaming house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Section 32 ...	Lurking with *intent* to commit any criminal act.	18	24	...	...	24	...	...	20	...	...	...
60	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	51	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68*a*, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	9,466	8,280	...	...	8,251	...	...	7,205	...	...	...
66	.....	Other offences under Police Act	51	174	...	...	172	...	...	171	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1894—continued.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Before being put on trial. Under trial before Magistrate.	Before being put on trial. Committed to Sessions.				
11	12	13	13a	14	15	16	17	a 18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	1	42	...	2	40	12	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	890 0	890 0
1,473	72	1,557	...	141	1,416	212	...	1,155	27	5	...	...	17	...	1,798	1,207	1,70,611 0	1,17,699 0
121	167	290	...	9	281	189	2	74	1	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
167	1	169	...	4	165	62	1	93	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
70	279	353	...	7	346	276	...	62	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,867	520	2,406	...	163	2,243	742	3	1,417	31	11	...	...	39	...	1,830	1,239	1,71,501 0	1,18,589 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	30	...	...	30	7	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
873	...	873	1	...	872	43	...	829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	6	183	...	1	182	13	...	168	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	9	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	3	68	...	...	68	12	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,838	244	6,082	...	4	6,078	196	...	5,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,994	261	7,267	1	5	7,251	282	...	6,966	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	27	...	3	24	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42	42	...	...	42	2	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,180	30	10,210	...	504	9,706	185	...	9,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	2	259		...	259	3	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or information in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.												
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II (B.C.) of 1886—												
67	Section 54, C. P. C.	Possessing suspicious property.	206	282	...	...	282	...	...	...	...		..
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
69	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
70	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	4	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
71	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	2,496	2,065	...	...	2,065	...	...	2,018	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under	425	412	...	...	377	...	...	66	...	1	...
75	Act X of 1859 ...	Port Acts—Offences under ...	2,162	1,801	...	...	1,791	...	...	1,755	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act— ditto ...	8	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
77	.....	Fishery Protection Act ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869 (read with Act III (B.C.) of 1869).	Cruelty to Animals ...	7,351	9,616	...	...	9,160	...	...	8,474	...	...	...
79	Act IX of 1874...	European Vagrancy ...	40	50	...	...	50	...	...	43	...	..	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22,293	22,771	...	...	22,194	...	...	19,785	...	1	...
		Grand Total ...	30,975	30,808	160	...	29,079	66	...	25,707	37	32	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1894—concluded.

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appearing on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
											Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
282	...	282	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,420	...	2,420	23	4	2,393	31	...	2,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
410	66	507	...	361	206	24	...	181	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3,393	9	3,402	...	...	3,392	35	...	3,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,261	483	10,744	177	16	10,551	228	...	10,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	55	...	...	55	2	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27,339	635	27,975	200	1,112	26,663	513	...	26,149	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
36,737	1,573	38,342	202	1,814	36,326	1,805	7	34,378	68	15	...	...	61	2	2,004	1,369	1,83,787 6	1,26,215

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by the Police during 1894 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.					Persons.							
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Offences under the Indian Penal Code.														
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	25	14	1	15	2	14	21	18	1	11	...	6	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	3	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	22	29	...	29	3	28	36	33	2	23	...	6	1	1
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	12	13	...	13	2	11	12	14	...	9	...	...	5	...
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	5	3	...	3	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trademarks ...	9	15	...	15	...	15	21	19	...	8	...	8	...	3
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	259	167	...	167	167	...	...	389	...	58	...	330	...	1
		Total ...	345	243	1	244	174	73	96	478	3	111	...	353	6	5
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*														
13	384 to 389	Extortion	15	13	...	13	6	7	13	15	...	8	...	7	...	...
		Total ...	15	13	...	13	6	7	13	15	...	8	...	7	...	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
15	323	Hurt	1,105	1,267	...	1,267	27	1,200	1,688	917	3	676	...	230	1	7
16	341	Wrongful confinement	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	3,168	2,937	...	2,937	36	2,755	3,804	1,743	2	1,071	...	660	...	10
		Total ...	4,217	4,206	...	4,206	65	3,955	5,492	2,662	5	1,747	...	892	1	17

		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
18	417 to 420	Cheating	...	201	223	...	222	11	205	235	163	..	144	...	14	1	4
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	55	74	...	74	10	61	66	53	...	44	...	8	...	5
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	5	15	...	15	1	14	15	15	...	10	...	2	...	3
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	260	243	...	243	36	197	287	163	...	90	...	69	...	4
		Total	...	521	554	...	554	58	477	636	399	...	288	...	93	1	16
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	222	229	...	229	...	223	284	191	...	183	...	6	...	3
23	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	41	55	...	55	...	53	71	57	...	51	...	3	...	2
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	...	802	923	...	923	2	896	1,505	461	2	383	...	93	...	3
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	127	50	...	50	22	29	66	85	...	10	...	75	...	...
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office, &c. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
29	Chapter VIII C. P. C. Section 107.	Security for keeping peace ...	...	...	18	...	18	3	18	26	25	...	10	...	15	...	...
30	Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. Sections 488 to 490.	Refusal and neglect to maintain wives and children.		469	409	...	409	...	408	398	241	3	104	...	134	...	...
31	Chapter XLII, C. P. C. Section 514.	Forfeiture of bonds		8	32	...	32	...	32	34	34	...	4	...	30	...	...
32	Chapter XLVI, C. P. C. Section 551.	Restoration of abducted or unlawfull detention of females.		2	39	...	39	...	39	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,074	1,758	...	1,758	27	1,701	2,389	1,109	5	730	...	366	...	8
33	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act V of 1887	Gas Company's Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workman's Contract Act ...	...	190	246	...	246	...	246	249	189	8	61	...	120	...	...
36	Act XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act II (B.C.) of 1888 ...	Municipal Act	...	16,883	15,230	...	15,230	128	13,784	13,385	10,992	...	6,597	...	4,385	...	10
38	Act II (B.C.) of 1863 ...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act X1 of 1878 ...	Arms Act	...	9	6	...	6	6	...	11	...	2	...	...	9	...	...
40	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
41	Act XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act VI of 1882 ...	Indian Companies Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Act XXV of 1867 ...	Printing Press Act ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
44	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	...	23	13	...	13	7	12	13	13	...	2	...	11	...	...
45	Act I (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Calcutta Tramways Act ...		16	12	...	12	9	3	3	10	...	5	...	7	...	...
46	Act I (B. C.) of 1893 ...	Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act		10	83	...	83	49	77	84	91	...	2	...	89	...	...
47	Act XII of 1886 ...	Petroleum Act	...	40	9	...	9	8	1	2	17	...	1	...	16	...	...
48	Act I of 1883 ...	Inland Emigration Act ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	1	5	...	5	...	5	14	14	...	2	...	12	...	...
50	Act V (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Canal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
52	Act XVIII of 1879 ...	Legal Practitioners' Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act V (B. C.) of 1880 ...	Bengal Vaccination Act ...	...	229	226	...	226	...	226	610	390	...	167	...	123	...	...
54	Act II (B. C.) of 1891 ...	Hackney Carriage Act. ...	...	2,643	1,068	...	1,068	138	930	971	827	...	79	...	748	...	...
55	Act I of 1879 ...	Indian Stamp Act. ...	...	55	36	...	36	...	36	36	26	...	7	...	19	...	...
56	Act IV of 1889. ...	Indian Merchandise Marks Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Explosives Act	...	12	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Calcutta Survey Act ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1878 ...	Steam Boilers Act. ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	English Statute ...	Assault	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
		Total	...	20,132	16,943	...	16,943	348	15,327	15,375	12,490	8	6,924	...	5,548	...	10
		GRAND TOTAL	...	26,904	23,717	1	23,718	678	2,1540	24,501	17,144	21	9,808	...	7,249	8	56

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1894-95.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land revenue ...	3,89,06,390	48,420	48,05,256	...	48,53,676	3,40,52,714
II—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	5,95,226	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	5,32,14,405	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	23,114	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,38,32,745	...	1,60,96,297	...	1,60,96,297	3,77,36,448
III—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,45,45,251	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	36,940	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,45,82,191	1,78,340	52,220	...	2,30,560	2,43,51,631
IV—Stamps	1,67,01,147	1,67,736	6,51,197	...	8,08,933	1,58,92,184
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,25,52,360	11,610	6,34,535	...	6,46,145	1,19,16,405
VI—Provincial rates ...	46,60,295	10,095	4,20,086	...	4,30,181	42,30,114
VII—Customs	1,08,56,099	1,88,406	6,45,749	...	8,35,155	1,00,20,944
VIII—Assessed taxes ...	45,63,242	37,512	1,81,070	...	2,18,582	43,44,660
IX—Forest	7,95,673	1,207	3,97,394	...	3,98,601	3,97,072
X—Registration... ...	13,56,504	3,249	...	...	3,249	13,53,255
XII—Interest	14,60,790	...	...	...	...	14,60,790
XIII—Post office ...	4,402	...	...	...	...	4,402
XVI—A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,72,830	1,29,935	...	...	1,29,935	7,42,895
XVI—B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	8,52,001	63	...	...	63	8,51,938
XVII—Police	2,36,645	472	...	...	472	2,36,173
XVIII—Marine	2,32,653	200	...	...	200	2,32,353
XIX—Education	5,70,631	1,098	...	...	1,098	5,69,533
XX—Medical	2,06,158	986	...	...	986	2,05,172
XXI—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,04,045	520	...	...	520	2,03,525
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,63,496	...	...	...	...	2,63,496
XXIII—Stationery and Printing...	1,88,823	1,127	...	...	1,127	1,87,696
XXV—Miscellaneous ...	10,74,231	9,816	...	...	9,816	10,64,415
XXIX—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	15,24,040	...	...	...	...	15,24,040
XXX—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation ...	3,76,960	...	...	...	...	3,76,960
XXXII—Civil Works... ...	4,76,306	...	...	...	...	4,76,306
XXXVI—State Railways—Gross receipts.	43,32,223	...	...	...	...	43,32,223
	...	...	...	13,80,886	13,80,886	—13,80,886
Total ...	6,55,70,244	5,54,162	29,30,831	13,80,886	48,65,879	6,07,04,365
Municipalities ...	22,22,244	...	...	...	...	22,22,244
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	69,00,021	...	...	...	...	69,00,021
Excluded Local Funds ...	6,50,268	...	...	...	...	6,50,268
Total ...	75,50,289	...	...	...	...	75,50,289
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,26,64,103	7,80,922	2,38,84,604	13,80,886	2,60,46,412	16,66,17,691

A.—FINANCE—*continued.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1894-95.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1893-94.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1894-95.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.	Rs.	Rs.	
DETAILS. 1893-94. Rs. / 1894-95. Rs.			
12. Registration... 7,39,603 / 7,56,615	...	...	Increase due to larger outlay on account of commission to Special and Rural Sub-Registrars, consequent on the opening of new sub-registry offices.
18. General administration. 17,65,792 / 17,84,119	...	...	Increase due partly to payment of exchange compensation allowance and privilege leave allowances.
23. Ecclesiastical 1,48,038 / 1,71,700	...	...	Increase due to larger payment on account of salaries and exchange compensation allowances.
24. Medical ... 12,09,381 / 13,04,133	...	...	Increase due chiefly to payments of exchange compensation allowances.
25. Political ... 2,602 / 17,849	...	...	Increase due to adjustment under this head of the salaries and exchange compensation allowance of Political Officer at Sikhim, which in 1893-94 was included under contingencies, where a corresponding decrease occurs.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,27,468 / 2,30,384	...	...	Increase due to larger payments on account of exchange compensation allowance.
Total ... 40,92,884 / 42,64,780	40,92,884	42,64,780	
Civil and Political contingencies.			
DETAILS. 1893-94. Rs. / 1894-95. Rs.			
12. Registration... 45,894 / 43,745	...	...	Increase due to larger outlay under service postage stamps and purchase of record-racks.
18. General Administration. 2,34,755 / 2,31,918	...	...	The actuals of 1893-94 included larger payments for purchase of furniture for the household of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
23. Ecclesiastical 31,824 / 37,620	...	...	Increase due to larger outlay on account of house-rent allowances of chaplains.
24. Medical ... 6,04,086 / 5,97,965	...	...	The increase occurs chiefly under head diet of patients, &c.
25. Political ... 65,289 / 44,619	...	...	*Vide* remarks under salaries.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,64,700 / 2,14,899	...	...	The actuals of 1893-94 included special payment (*a*) of Rs. 16 to Kilburn and Co., for purchase of quinine, (*b*) of Rs. 21 to the Calcutta Municipality for Imperial Census charges, and (*c*) of Rs. 10 for display of Indian tea at the Chicago exhibition.
Total ... 11,46,548 / 10,85,766	11,46,548	10,85,766	
13 Interest on ordinary debt ...	1,43,259	1,59,009	Increase due to larger balance outstanding during the year on account of Provincial loans and advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	1,35,277	1,09,439	The increase in 1893-94 was due to the larger interest payment on savings bank deposits.
15. Post office	8,217	9,247	Increase due to larger payment on account of District Post Fund.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of law...	86,73,934	87,79,525	Increase due chiefly to larger outlay for payment for exchange compensation and privilege leave allowances and process-serving establishment.
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	20,75,478	20,07,466	The saving occurs under purchase of raw materials, consequent on the smaller supply of manufactured articles both to the public and to the Consuming Department of Government.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1894-95—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT.		EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
	Past year, 1893-94.	Present year, 1894-95.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
20. Police	55,29,763	59,04,358	Increase chiefly due to larger payment on account of exchange compensation and cost of *rations*, &c., for Lushai Police.
21. Marine	9,40,732	8,92,780	The actuals of 1893-94 included large payments for the construction of the new pilot vessel *Alice*.
22. Education	25,66,522	26,36,507	Increase due chiefly to larger grants-in-aid for local colleges and schools for native boys and girls, as well as for European boys and girls, and also to primary schools. The actuals of 1893-94 included smaller outlay under salaries owing to the appointment of a lower paid officer in place of Director of Public Instruction who was on leave in Europe.
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	231	450	No remark.
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	18,52,587	19,02,955	Increase due to larger payment on account of superannuation and retired allowances, which continue to increase yearly.
30. Stationery and printing ...	32,30,396	29,38,080	The high actuals in 1893-94 are due to larger demands of stationery for printing work in the Bengal Secretariat and Jail Presses and to larger supply of costly papers for printing High Court and other department forms.
32. Miscellaneous	2,92,103	2,46,397	The actuals of 1893-94 included special payments for maintenance of the tomb of Khaja Anawar Shaheb, and also larger expenditure for khedda establishment.
33. Famine relief	...	...	
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	24,41,474	24,58,207	Charges incurred in the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor works. ...	14,83,046	14,61,381	
45. Civil works	26,81,008	27,29,838	
40. Subsidized Companies ...	2,585	353	
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	1,207	...	
42. Irrigation—Major works	14,56,178	13,72,972	
Total ...	3,88,17,349	3,89,70,010	
Municipalities	20,11,247	22,36,610	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated Local Funds	69,68,972	69,19,747	Larger expenditure in 1893-94 under Education—Grant-in-aid.
Excluded Local Funds	5,43,912	5,99,952	Increase due to larger payments on account of Fire-Brigade Fund and Western Duars' Market Fund.
Total ...	95,28,531	97,56,909	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,83,40,880	4,87,26,319	
Surplus	10,21,00,990	11,78,91,372	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year* 1894-95.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works...	...	...	1,110	24,017	25,127	2,412
Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	1,06,123	96,728	2,02,851	34,904
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1,06,123	96,728	2,02,851	34,904
Irrigation Works—						
Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	3,36,019*	...	...	...	3,36,019	55,701
Total Imperial ...	3,36,019	...	1,07,233	1,20,745	5,63,997	92,117
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	8,63,438	4,34,825	12,97,963	3,94,698
Communications	...	...	3,35,358	7,78,064	11,13,422	3,38,681
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	33,501	46,032	79,533	24,185
Total ...	...	...	12,32,297	12,58,021	24,90,918	7,57,464
Irrigation Works—						
Major works—Working Expenses	...	13,69,059	...	...	13,69,059	6,64,223
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,82,943	3,37,505	...	...	5,40,448	1,59,604
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	1,59,654	...	...	1,59,654	68,984
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	17,584	43,162	60,746	16,534
Agricultural Works—						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	33,415	6,59,711	6,93,126	2,21,433
Total ...	1,82,943	18,86,218	50,999	7,02,873	28,23,033	11,39,878
Total Provincial ...	1,82,943	18,86,218	12,83,296	19,61,494	53,13,951	18,78,343
LOCAL.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	—129	...	—129	—24
Communications	...	...	...	3,633	3,633	671
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	—129	3,633	3,504	647
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	—129	3,633	3,504	647

* Exclusive of Rs. 14,013 on account of expenditure in England and of loss by exchange.

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

2.—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works, for the year* 1894-95.

Irrigation.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay—						Revenue receipts during 1894-95.			Working expenses during 1894-95.			Net result, excluding interest (difference between revenue and working expenses).				Simple interest during 1894-95.	Net result, including interest.			
				During 1894-95.			To end of 1894-95.											Rate per cent.						Rate per cent.	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess receipts (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess receipts.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess receipts.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	3,14,54,901	9,21,880	3,23,76,451	2,87,713	7,765	2,95,479	2,56,51,409	5,78,613	2,62,43,062	3,33,072	...	3,33,072	4,56,540	27,507	4,84,047	...	1,50,975	...	·53	10,19,823	...	11,70,797	...	4·46
Midnapore canal ...	53,73,091	1,84,515	55,57,606	...	...	...	52,61,317	1,56,185	54,17,502	2,94,692	...	2,94,692	2,15,394	5,319	2,24,223	69,839	...	·33	...	3,39,453	...	2,60,554	...	2·92
Tidal canal ...	23,41,829	57,659	23,99,488	1,06,322	2,633	1,08,955	23,99,067	52,114	24,51,181	58,255	...	58,255	65,479	1,047	67,426	11,662	...	·45	...	91,650	...	51,337	...	3·32
Some projects ...	2,78,88,497	13,99,997	2,92,88,394	38,886	777	39,057	2,29,94,857	913,566	2,39,08,880	5,57,761	...	5,57,761	6,24,649	55,017	7,09,666	1,32,095	...	·48	...	10,50,984	...	9,10,889	...	3·33
Total ...	7,09,58,536	25,73,992	7,35,31,530	4,33,918	11,160	4,94,081	6,23,88,324	17,37,457	6,40,29,311	15,24,640	...	15,24,640	13,72,072	92,999	14,65,963	58,078	...	·09	...	24,81,895	...	24,23,817	...	3·79
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut project ...	3,51,979	...	3,51,979	...	...	...	3,51,925	74,650	4,26,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar project ...	1,43,074	...	1,43,074	−1,200	...	−1,200	1,43,941	16,239	1,60,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	...	...	...	1,076	...	1,076	52,90,118	62,404	53,52,522	4,43,457	...	4,43,457	2,76,376	13,545	2,89,721	1,53,736	...	2·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast canal ...	43,46,373	1,20,068	44,74,943	40,943	634	47,576	43,33,364	1,34,259	44,67,623	60,631	...	60,631	33,500	3,725	37,225	...	2,131	...	·56	...	...	...	...	...
Saran project ...	6,03,521	33,111	6,36,632	...	...	...	6,03,370	27,153	6,30,723	1,393	...	1,393	4,661	63	4,724	...	3,042	...	·48	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,696	...	1,41,696	1,26,385	8,494	1,40,879	...	819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighatta and Bail khalls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	930	27,269	1,038	28,307	...	27,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55,05,447	1,61,179	56,66,626	40,819	634	47,452	1,09,73,378	2,85,415	1,12,58,953	6,53,388	...	6,53,388	5,24,191	26,865	5,50,793	1,02,893	...	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,37,63,983	27,34,171	7,64,98,156	5,29,733	11,800	5,41,533	7,32,69,402	20,22,902	7,52,88,264	21,77,428	...	21,77,428	18,97,100	1,19,658	20,16,753	1,60,673	...	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1894.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1894. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1894. (b)					Receipts for 1894. (c)				Working expenses. (d)	Net receipts. (e)	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts. (f)	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles). (g)	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles). (h)	Persons employed. (j)				Capital outlay, including steam boat and suspense. (k)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steam-boat.	Total.						Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	...	1,064·11	66,019	187,143	880,223	15,597,604	16,720,389	1,70,14,044	3,48,02,610	8,12,832	5,26,89,486	1,62,63,060	3,64,26,406	30·87	1,687,371,071	1,342,824,817	926	588	44,396	45,910	37,40,37,190
Eastern Bengal ...	...	812·96	56,808	146,954	907,695	9,366,745	10,478,202	47,57,678	79,87,863	12,70,185	1,40,15,726	56,62,167	83,53,559	40·39	365,189,826	165,633,049	218	240	15,467	15,925	19,61,71,400
Bengal and North-Western, including Tirhut.	...	756·30	15,050	23,682	68,689	5,394,143	5,500,964	22,31,219	26,87,731	6,46,597	55,59,547	23,23,359	32,36,188	41·79	192,404,642	82,442,727	80	96	7,021	7,197	5,36,32,910
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	860·88	5,066	16,570	42,938	2,084,084	2,148,598	13,21,106	48,09,555	5,59,987	66,90,648	34,32,234	32,58,414	51·30	106,063,072	141,902,679	159	346	11,525	12,030	9,81,71,181
Bengal Central ...	...	125·01	2,818	31,007	107,598	1,522,114	1,663,537	5,75,485	2,34,814	9,880	8,20,179	4,99,686	3,20,493	60·92	34,785,867	7,616,678	3	...	546	549	1,01,41,094
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	4,477	10,287	39,983	...	54,747	2,45,847	3,81,240	9,196	6,36,283	3,79,716	2,56,567	59·68	1,765,358	1,695,240	23	5	475	503	31,77,536
Deoghur	...	4·79	647	...	...	182,298	182,945	25,923	3,407	96	29,425	19,766	9,659	67·17	876,906	56,770	...	...	55	55	2,57,526
Tarkessur	...	22·23	483	3,355	96,873	1,040,188	1,140,899	2,76,363	28,347	1,450	3,06,166	1,49,891	1,56,269	48·96	17,379,399	532,338	Included with East Indian Railway.				17,47,840

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1894-95, Part I, pages 112 to 115.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 136 to 139.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 148 to 151.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 148 to 151.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 148 to 151.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 148 to 151.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 112 to 115.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 112 to 115.
(j) Ditto ditto ditto, pages 174 to 177
(k) Ditto ditto ditto, 98 to 100 and 112 to 115.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of— Officers.	Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	317·88	400	6*	47	51,865	Nil	* The additional first officer only worked from 26th September to 29th October 1894. Used as a despatch vessel.
River-going vessels.							
"Alice," P. V. ...	319·31	...	3†	38	27,316	,,	† No additional second officer. Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," ,, ...	320	...	4‡	38	39,661	,,	‡ Additional second officer only worked from 2nd November 1894 to 15th January 1895, and from 21st to 28th February 1895. Duty at the Sandheads.
"Sarsuti," P. V. ...	375	...	3§	38	34,027	,,	§ No additional second officer. Duty at the Sandheads.
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	4,017	,,	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," ,, ...	14	5	...	4	1,961	,,	Ditto the Government Surveyors as required.
"Clytie," ,, ...	18·2	20	...	5	2,600	,,	Ditto His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" and "Bhelio."	90 5·6	...	...	10 16	19,725	,,	Ditto ditto ditto.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

Description of Establishment.	Number of— Officers	Men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.		
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	25*	29,432	Nil	* Including wreck chart and banking clerks.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government, salaried	3(*a*)	...	39,720	,,	(*a*) One licensed and 2 covenanted.
Ditto, free	41(*b*)	...	2,85,078	,,	(*b*) One retired on the 26th April 1894. Ditto 21st September 1894. Ditto 19th March 1895.
Licensed	13(*c*)	...	1,53,899	,,	(*c*) One resigned on the 14th September 1894.
Leadsmen apprentices ...	17(*d*)	...	10,087	,,	(*d*) One promoted to the Mate's grade on the 19th September 1894. One resigned on the 26th October 1894.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	782	,,	
Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8				
Examination for Inland Masters and Serangs.		...	2,952	,,	Employed when required.
Examination for 1st class Master's certificate.	3				
Examination for 2nd class Master's and Serang's certificate.	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	4,115	,,	
Leadsmen's quarters	...	8	1,020	,,	
Post Master, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	,,	
Engineer-Surveyors' Department.					
Engineer-Surveyor and establishment.	2	3	24,249	,,	Including pay of the Banking clerk at Rs. 18 per month.
Marine Surgeon's Establishment ...	...	1	84	,,	

H.—Trade.

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	6,23,930	...	4,59,242
Animals, living	No.	56	6,060	177	26,101
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	36,33,684	...	32,59,960
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	5,11,864	...	7,44,437
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	3,765	8,42,984	3,054	7,50,713
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	168,464	3,62,610	167,995	3,65,679
Other sorts	Value	...	61,119	...	131,995
Candles	lbs.	712,359	2,68,689	732,163	2,82,564
Clocks and watches	No.	26,297	2,18,256	16,672	1,66,188
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	3,872	33,066	5,683	1,19,999
Coke	,,	2,314	72,570	2,694	79,871
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	233	28,026	239	33,025
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	1	98	12	757
Twist and yarn	lbs.	12,622,402	88,38,736	10,205,023	69,40,460
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	873,842,463	10,64,51,907	820,353,376	9,67,15,119
White (bleached)	,,	161,073,519	2,26,91,065	203,095,625	2,68,65,098
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	129,536,190	1,97,65,765	123,496,743	1,77,74,178
Other sorts	Yds.	180,416	5,38,593	...	6,72,741
	No.	2,919,543		2,769,377	
	lbs.	331,979	5,37,584	283,364	5,12,092
Thread, sewing	lbs.	105,659	7,91,922	345,852	5,80,673
Other sorts of manufactures	Yds.	725,177		390,498	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—	lbs.	...	...	315	21
Unmanufactured	,,	325,476	4,72,084	346,111	5,74,171
Manufactured	Value	...	10,88,574	...	11,96,445
Other sorts	Cwt.	1,075	1,80,336	1,318	1,43,575
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Value	...	3,98,332	...	3,66,257
Earthenware and porcelain					
Flax—					
Manufactures—	Yds.	229,766	1,06,948	143,887	83,532
Piece-goods	,,	823,345	5,54,750	731,395	5,52,201
Canvas	lbs.	211,302	1,18,235	231,462	1,64,274
Other sorts	,,	14,353	6,000	7,030	3,964
Other sorts	Value	...	19,208	...	12,185
Fruits and vegetables					
Glass and glassware—	Cwt.	856	56,647	204	25,795
Beads and false pearls	Value	...	7,94,910	...	8,13,142
Other ware	Cwt.	30,038	1,30,837	17,115	80,076
Gums and resins	Value	...	30,22,593	...	35,20,526
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	,,	...	7,03,874	...	7,14,940
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	...	...	1,59
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	1,63,653	...	1,11,275
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	4,48,813	...	4,31,607
Leather and manufactures of					
Liquors—	Gals.	626,783	12,56,386	670,873	9,80,724
Ale, beer, and porter	,,	252,855	12,33,976	265,533	21,18,334
Spirits	,,	92,936	10,81,119	78,362	9,26,423
Wines and liqueurs	,,	869	7,339	1,651	12,023
Other sorts	Value	...	38,98,003	...	94,00,792
Machinery and millwork	,,	...	7,766	...	6,345
Matches, lucifer and other					

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,02,297	...	3,89,545	...	21,909	...	27,721
...	123	...	468	...	580	...	22,378
8	1,841	15	3,156	30	2,180	13	1,276
...	...	...	...	81,461	1,43,504	93,249	1,81,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,572
...	...	...	...	122,488	45,446	145,204	49,392
1,656	15,612	3,881	15,022	4,372	7,699	2,202	2,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	272	2,175	...	...
10	1,992	11	2,669	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
401,980	3,61,136	458,630	3,33,636	91,600	77,120	131,200	1,11,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
451,897	1,94,564	240,957	93,441	3,120	877	7,700	759
1,579,530	5,16,806	1,328,701	2,29,111	196,120	42,336	76,707	22,154
...	78,326	...	1,53,812	...	2,418	...	...
47,748		99,543		1,433		...	
43,095	54,247	21,632	33,609	1,360	2,475	2,240	4,130
9,860	3,67,194	1,076	7,73,284	3,090	2,611	70,680	41,008
30,139		13,200		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,313	1,265
245	1,793	34	152	8,177	22,325	7,525	28,277
...	5,253	...	1,985	...	25,424	...	19,038
70	18,255	7,595	13,841	1,850	1,70,244	1,399	1,45,877
...	1,824	...	940	...	2,18,434	...	1,22,301
...	...	...	...	...	...	851	519
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	336	343	180	215	686	883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,235	2,87,634	900	1,21,267	85	3,763	37	9,412
...	1,08,325	...	69,373	...	4,67,861	...	3,62,777
2	461	...	...	3,411	15,184	12,311	65,380
...	1,20,523	...	92,248	...	1,29,062	...	1,09,182
...	21,635	...	21,497	...	10,932	...	3,160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32,177	...	11,347	...	...	...	1,150
...	2,322	...	2,527	...	6,119	...	3,423
149	460	20	42	4,697	10,115	6,672	14,569
3,586	6,947	58	965	2,240	17,206	1,743	15,595
1,249	10,901	1,849	13,016	1,678	36,171	3,604	57,039
...	...	...	...	150	225	...	...
...	2,145	...	300	...	3,405	...	23,749
...	...	...	...	...	3,19,976	...	2,83,579

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		France.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	1,04,923	...	66,419
Arms, ammunition &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	110	...	932
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	11	1,325	11	1,076
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	56	65	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	13,986	1,53,321	6,096	65,649
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	1,134	10,548	2,251	8,970
Corks	Cwt.	9	1,989	6	717
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	12,443	9,036	13,200	8,320
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	79,997	59,757	38,884	20,266
Other sorts	Yds.	...	...	...	2,946
	No.	...	...	1,103	
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	439	2,290	3,874	8,496
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	9	2
Manufactured	,,	216	1,200	646	1,990
Other sorts	Value	...	2,012	...	1,031
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	1,000	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	1,600	...	1,248
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	65	80	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	3,625	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	81	21,043	80	14,163
Other ware	Value	...	2,269	...	909
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	5,804	...	7,117
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	12,471	...	6,773
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	20,275	...	10,519
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	151	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	88	242	79	160
Spirits	,,	2,445	20,031	3,021	26,872
Wines and liqueurs	,,	19,376	38,001	17,868	33,228
Other sorts	,,	1	17	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	311	...	33,684
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	651	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	78,510	...	1,12,208	...	49,396	...	36,170
...	475	...	11,803	...	...	...	8,903
18	3,971	15	651	...	33	...	30
202	399	3,931	6,600	...	...	...	...
...	5,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,100	425	...	...	238	201
3,567	8,975	5,187	14,946	...	...	...	...
...	...	69	1,737	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,218	20,203	199,887	14,08,341	201,684	9,13,290
44	9,148	45	9,350	2	196	1	165
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150,000	82,812	4,800	4,200	4,800	4,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,000	1,750	2,690	1,000	...	...
18,179	6,586	22,402	9,039	128,347	23,325	...	...
4,987	7,882	...	73,985	...	...	...	...
...	...	64,708	...	...	...	...	...
4,589	7,325	6,129	11,375	400	625	780	1,213
15,035	39,891	10,633	79,592	...	13,862	...	42,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,229	6,523	7	4	...	...	...	...
5,095	17,539	6,023	25,514	...	...	...	...
...	62,218	...	52,382	...	612	...	7
696	62,496	239	19,546	5	1,200	6	1,400
...	14,131	...	9,160	...	315	...	160
...	...	117	302	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
192	9,370	717	34,427	9,576	3,19,668	5,468	1,71,946
...	2,73,777	...	1,81,193	...	709	...	125
13	64	3,201	16,706	...	...	...	...
...	2,68,904	...	2,56,668	...	105	...	810
...	26,847	...	33,085	...	160	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,030	...	1,774	...	263	...	...
...	5,940	...	2,562	...	885	...	...
23,510	57,461	131,704	4,09,368	...	...	...	...
35,915	87,298	59,805	1,21,152	5	96	180	1,484
1,967	14,453	2,626	23,853	3,686	21,264	4,781	33,599
62	678	47	461	...	...	...	...
...	12,489	...	23,480	...	682	...	4,915
...	2,35,127	...	1,58,349	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		Mauritius.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	200	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	3	48	36	317
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	2,500	312	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	896	96	2,448	438
Manufactured	,,	3,584	288	100	12
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	60
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	324	...	34
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	...	...	295
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	...	...	17
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	8,892	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,217	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	860	...	692
...	...	...	...	73	6,212	37	5,507
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,694	13,903	194	1,183
...	...	6	78	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	330,000	67,044	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,008	460	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,530	3,460	14,180	3,645
...	...	...	...	179,028	1,30,737	79,816	52,360
...	...	...	...	...	2,461	...	2,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,120	240	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	27,658	...	2,010
...	...	...	...	1,825	10,000	1,103	4,454
...	...	...	...	...	22,417	...	1,984
...	...	...	...	...	4,744	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,874	32,722	1,038	14,613
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,032	...	7,852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	1	2,000	6	37
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) ... ... Value	...	100	...	66
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ... ,,	...	10	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Candles ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	1	50
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached) ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs. / Yds.	2,300 / ...	2,040	...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—			...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	87
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Value	...	4,120	...	384
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	2	36	...	10
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	18
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... ... Gals.	2	4	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	19	104	17	90
Wines and liqueurs ... ... ,,	4	48	4	20
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	451	...	135	...	1,790	...	595
...	...	4	200	...	...	...	...
...	7,199	...	5,313	...	39,011	...	21,222
...	193	...	4,585	...	225	...	350
12	1,518	1	125	1	745	5	971
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	247
...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
1	60	285	1,868	...	...	7	275
4	24	699	5,941	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,641	63,189	27,972	1,24,114	...	...	...	...
1	170	2	275	...	...	...	...
3	98	215	4,510	...	...	...	...
...	...	51,600	14,616	...	...	...	...
6,300	1,400	27,080	4,638	...	...	...	...
...	...	18,000	3,126	...	...	...	...
2,725	1,640	40	40	6,791	2,171	39,654	7,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,944	223
601	2,602	...	543	...	25	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,600	18,944	6,145	16,492	17,223	30,365	11,071	24,214
...	9,514	...	493	...	4,55,409	...	3,91,745
6	620	4	115	129	2,293	30	260
...	317	...	109	...	14,971	...	20,576
...	...	...	...	...	...	280	140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,660	650	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73,579	...	41,788	...	2,605	...	19
13	559	1	325	112	4,714	57	2,029
...	108	...	133	...	1,54,078	...	1,80,277
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,137	...	3,432	...	5,174	...	4,218
...	1,182	...	520	...	108	...	2,098
...	...	...	...	...	1,351	...	199
...	5,000	...	649	...	2,299	...	15,798
...	600	...	45	...	130	...	96
10	46	3	10	...	...	2	4
83	1,026	112	2,662	6,826	3,900	5,854	9,782
1,052	4,938	2,173	7,641	...	...	47	888
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,055	...	5,070	...	434	...	50
...	33,927	...	16,546	...	...	...	131

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		Persia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	350	...	120
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	"	...	60	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	80
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	"	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	1,266	...	257
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	70	...	...
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	975	...	3,016
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	80	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	4	40	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	53	...	101
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	...	2,500	...	...
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	...	85	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	"	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits	"	28	185	7	40
Wines and liqueurs	"	99	703	72	362
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	20,500	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	558	...	136
...	...	...	...	7	1,000	26	13,560
...	...	...	...	...	8,849	...	13,612
...	155	...	...	...	...	...	248
...	...	...	...	3	166	6	274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	9	16	394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	113	900	1,996	2,259
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,400	400	75	27
...	...	...	...	19,336	4,901	75	37
...	...	...	...	9,628	2,642	11,675	1,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	570	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	435	435	30	5
...	...	...	...	10,650	15,669	13,661	20,527
...	...	...	7	...	1,58,587	...	1,27,895
...	...	...	...	17,386	3,57,442	18,520	3,35,709
...	...	...	...	...	9,565	...	11,904
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	168	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	32,169	...	23,300
...	...	...	...	16	2,000	8	258
...	...	...	...	...	13,136	...	11,935
...	...	...	...	976	28,017	426	19,130
...	...	...	30	...	2,256	...	1,030
...	...	...	...	...	1,401	...	1,214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	10,380	...	33,418
...	...	...	...	...	730	...	2,046
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
22	98	6	43	11,317	17,362	13,477	20,794
7	5	4	40	26	211	11	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,290
...	...	...	...	...	76,454	...	38,641

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		Australia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	379	...	...
Animals, living	No.	2,066	7,74,116	2,153	7,37,410
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	1,796	...	2,075
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)	,,	...	431	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	13	2,705	2	640
Building and engineering materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other shorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	1,775	22,675	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	229	386	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	6,207	...	97
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	...	...	...	100
Flax—					
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	2,451
Glass and glassware—					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	4,330	...	132
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware)	Value	...	12,726	...	2,363
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	,,	...	2,432	...	417
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	7,000	...	216
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	11,461	...	9,740
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	19	50	...	...
Spirits	,,	2,345	25,723	2,569	30,986
Wines and liquors	,,	2,103	10,173	2,665	13,599
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Value	...	39,910	...	550
Matches, lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	6,36,080	...	4,80,659
...	...	...	...	2,130	7,83,175	2,986	7,77,248
...	10,195	...	22,185	...	43,61,635	...	39,54,606
...	12,957	...	826	...	5,28,046	...	7,96,127
2	525	2	675	3,986	8,63,605	3,161	7,65,093
...	...	...	...	250,127	5,06,513	270,264	5,53,848
...	...	...	...	...	67,204	...	1,33,597
...	...	12	10	834,993	3,04,200	873,726	3,32,601
1	240	8	66	52,175	4,18,105	34,548	2,67,923
140	2,100	50	620	5,799	1,07,813	6,544	1,28,704
...	...	...	...	2,314	72,570	2,594	79,871
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	360	535	3,043	209,099	14,55,513	235,546	10,86,884
...	...	...	199	299	41,446	304	46,470
...	...	...	...	4	196	227	5,267
...	...	...	...	13,270,782	93,64,054	10,851,253	74,54,630
12,671	1,583	...	...	374,193,324	10,55,22,384	320,380,530	9,67,19,784
...	...	122	258	161,563,010	2,28,01,443	203,377,679	2,82,57,628
20,808	3,388	7,620	1,678	131,678,315	2,04,24,266	125,010,426	1,80,65,879
...	...	...	...	180,416	6,27,219	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,973,711	...	2,994,731	9,03,484
...	...	...	...	881,433	6,02,306	314,126	5,62,319
997	754	36	362	141,299	13,24,523	430,523	15,26,862
...	...	792	...	756,356	...	348,364	...
3,932	1,322	949	792	14,022	11,826	10,256	6,072
23,902	1,46,244	35,057	1,53,964	577,825	3,57,374	505,189	3,97,673
...	3,051	...	619	...	17,70,588	...	17,94,510
...	...	...	...	21,218	7,93,886	21,583	6,60,823
...	3,163	...	9,274	...	6,67,922	...	5,32,028
...	...	...	...	223,773	1,07,028	145,135	83,493
...	...	...	...	823,345	5,54,750	731,595	5,32,351
...	...	1,568	67	214,163	1,19,340	234,161	1,58,631
...	...	...	...	14,253	6,000	7,030	3,934
...	78,668	...	2,11,845	...	2,13,874	...	2,96,300
...	...	...	...	12,166	7,04,398	7,562	3,79,613
...	155	...	119	...	13,47,714	...	15,72,159
...	...	...	...	36,271	1,84,129	34,166	1,86,706
...	2,052	...	511	...	36,06,806	...	40,00,504
...	2,291	...	271	...	7,98,578	...	7,83,093
...	...	...	16	...	1,351	...	1,574
...	750	...	1,038	...	2,50,902	...	1,86,184
...	100	...	50	...	4,77,261	...	4,52,855
...	...	...	...	654,198	13,01,764	709,356	13,84,889
155	889	700	4,455	320,715	20,53,238	354,125	23,67,772
2,954	21,691	2,581	19,600	127,137	12,93,578	116,727	11,74,795
...	...	...	...	1,072	2,250	1,598	12,494
...	...	...	24	...	99,96,031	...	95,18,775
...	1,08,506	...	3,40,915	...	7,86,736	...	8,54,506

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	23,338	10,62,295	870	35,693
Wrought ... ... ,,	76,467	30,76,807	34,277	14,61,121
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	972,947	75,95,869	924,011	80,34,207
Other sorts ... ... ,,	88,536	2,22,012	95,241	2,08,363
Lead ... ... ,,	91,353	13,12,935	86,724	13,03,224
Steel ... ... ,,	142,066	9,26,767	135,860	10,55,182
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	681	47,668	499	35,326
Other sorts ... ... ,,	6	380	2,093	26,597
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	70,991	10,26,261	26,470	4,32,148
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	5,060	3,80,479	3,949	2,55,488
Oils ... ... Gals.	2,361,705	13,05,403	2,132,723	12,49,040
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	9,20,604	...	8,62,179
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	5,81,124	...	3,97,376
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	22,77,560	...	24,03,008
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	42,91,089	...	66,45,317
Salt ... ... Tons	240,246	47,81,405	284,134	45,18,973
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	20	...	405
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	29	232	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	328,978	4,43,915	658,939	4,67,801
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	67,996	...	6,320
Spices ... ... lbs.	50	20	403	60
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	140	2,427	100	2,033
Tea ... ... lbs.	2,052	749	2,057	720
Toys and requisites for games ... Value	...	3,98,086	...	3,92,323
Umbrellas ... ... No.	2,913,432	26,57,113	1,803,893	16,86,839
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	88,128	...	92,098
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	21,361	14,647	9	15
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	4,699,427	40,30,179	3,298,585	30,57,133
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	21,69,543	...	18,24,278
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	48,61,157	...	46,32,396
Merchandise— { Free ... ,,	...	22,16,52,666	...	13,56,74,632
Merchandise— { Dutiable ... ,,	...	1,13,99,142	...	8,41,81,279
Total ... ,,	...	23,30,51,808	...	21,98,55,911
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	34,410	...	91,085
Silver ... ... ,,	...	87,24,786	...	72,12,631
Total ... ,,	...	87,59,196	...	73,03,716
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	24,18,11,004	...	22,71,59,627
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	1,29,50,122	...	1,35,16,989
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	1,29,50,122	...	1,35,16,989

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,046	1,97,499	... 764	1,53,944	5,608	2,31,089	... 152	6,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	476,915	23,84,028	531,013	28,51,409
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	208,740	11,39,722	165,112	9,15,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	... 1	...	56	3,025	58,962	1,182	23,273
275	52,103	127	23,090	224	13,538	276	29,722
35	2,290	...	...	55,121	28,952	31,750	20,905
...	801	...	1,292	...	1,39,192	...	1,13,689
...	2,16,093	...	1,60,247	...	1,03,798	...	82,815
...	9,684	...	11,670	...	1,972	...	5,305
...	...	...	...	...	26,792	...	12,516
2,001	27,175	...	28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75,872	76,824	147,011	1,35,310	35,141	51,634	10,218	12,683
...	11,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,974	24,219	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,017	...	6,267	...	75,435	...	60,831
1	12	27	28	...	...	...	...
...	4,133	...	4,037	...	310	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151,264	1,97,775	512,538	3,93,635	55,958	95,607	36,021	21,806
...	5,89,201	...	8,78,686	...	3,080	...	1,875
...	1,61,810	...	1,17,175	...	74,273	...	72,109
...	40,24,159	...	6,02,368	...	57,17,944	...	1,79,632
...	2,26,401	...	37,23,822	...	5,18,431	...	57,83,989
...	42,49,560	...	43,26,180	...	62,36,375	...	59,63,621
...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42,49,706	...	43,26,180	...	62,36,375	...	59,63,621
...	348	...	1,557	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	348	...	1,557	...	25	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.	France.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	296	56,482	222	37,871
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	200	2,589
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils ... ... Gals.	51	725	78	500
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	275	...	11,514
Paper and pasteboard ... ,,	...	937	...	627
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	16,235	...	27,811
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	1	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	686,985	5,52,273	670,471	4,30,521
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	14,628	...	290
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games... ... Value	...	1,820	...	400
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	73	532
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	812	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	7,441	10,981	10,817	11,043
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	2,677	...	83
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	19,646	...	10,985
Merchandise— Free ... ,,	...	10,85,624	...	60,146
Merchandise— Dutiable ... ,,	...	1,12,314	...	8,39,161
Total ... ,,	...	11,97,938	...	8,99,307
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	11,97,938	...	8,99,307
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	53	...	3,298
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	53	...	3,298

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
500	17,509	...	...	...	...	...	...
721	29,891	59	13,148	... 22	4,291	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,626	1,37,685	11,585	84,903	...	...	...	...
2,160	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	... 16	199
6,699	40,515	16,692	99,139	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,541	26,066	5,122	94,003	...	...	...	...
29	2,542	20	2,370	9	1,162	... 32	30
10,100	11,443	4,990	9,164	89	1,525		1,585
...	6,976	...	13,413	...	8,309	...	6,147
...	1,39,427	...	93,075	...	25	...	7
...	22,905	...	57,456	...	17,040	...	9,713
...	...	...	2,498	...	...	... 1	11
28,599	5,45,732	64,216	9,36,509	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,171	27,834	882	7,497
4,934	3,049	27,561	33,574	2,064	2,104	564	1,236
...	2,568	...	286	...	20,808	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	1,78,837	57,264	7,39,660	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,17,167	...	95,210	...	26,019	...	13,385
368	940	10	74	...	...	...	...
...	15,399	...	5,361	...	880	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226,360	1,81,903	901,125	6,45,375	...	...	...	...
...	1,82,135	...	3,98,650	...	...	...	...
...	1,78,336	...	1,94,565	...	55,611	...	91,506
...	23,20,586	...	56,846	...	19,16,925	...	1,805
...	9,28,263	...	51,99,561	...	91,263	...	13,35,672
...	32,48,849	...	52,56,407	...	20,07,588	...	13,37,477
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32,48,849	...	52,56,407	...	20,07,588	...	13,37,477
...	603	...	2,078	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	603	...	2,078	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.	Mauritius.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Metals—		Rs.		Rs.
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	26	527
Other sorts ... ... ,,	424	12,627	387	12,955
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	34	67
Lead ... ... ,,	135	1,233	533	4,295
Steel ... ... ,,	5	100	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	36	357	39	341
All other sorts, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	338	8,408
Oils ... ... Gals.	20,089	28,665	123	115
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ... Value	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	71	...	830
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries... ... ... Value	...	361	...	2,480
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	1,568	618	12,266	2,188
Sugar and sugarcandy ... ... Cwt.	171,647	13,91,210	3,82,216	27,42,043
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) ... ... Value	...	12	...	462
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	9,592	...	15,868
Merchandise— { Free ... ,,	...	12,05,876	...	1,035
{ Dutiable ... ,,	...	2,40,158	...	27,90,736
Total ... ,,	...	14,46,034	...	27,91,771
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	8,53,000	...	1,51,008
Total ... ,,	...	8,53,000	...	1,51,008
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... ,,	...	22,99,034	...	29,42,779
Government—				
Stores ... ... ,,	...	112	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ,,	...	112	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39,736,529	1,42,91,781	14,495,830	53,55,355
...	...	...	...	...	10,900	...	13,744
...	...	...	...	...	1,223	...	619
...	...	...	547	...	10,984	...	5,439
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,699	...	2,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45	...	1,42,709	...	9,316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	4,285	...	8,320	...	2,763
...	3	...	78	...	5,22,875	...	14,761
...	...	...	4,877	...	1,42,97,526	...	54,73,542
...	3	...	4,955	...	1,48,20,401	...	54,88,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	4,955	...	1,48,20,401	...	54,88,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Metals—			Rs.		Rs.
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	424	12,415
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	30	80
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	...	...	89	2,662
Oils	Gals.	...	...	43	16
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	...	5,600	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	2,04,676	...	2,62,870
Railway plant and rolling-stock	,,	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	21,475	2,92,707	19,418	3,30,888
Shells and cowries	Value	...	...	...	189
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	224	80	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	2,800	625	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	...	...	...	60
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	226	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	923	...	3,053
Merchandise— { Free	,,	...	2,16,301	...	77
Merchandise— { Dutiable	,,	...	2,96,997	...	6,12,868
Total	,,	...	5,13,298	...	6,12,935
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	16,000	...	...
Silver	,,	...	8,000	...	6,000
Total	,,	...	24,000	...	6,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	5,37,298	...	6,18,935
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,095	75,580	553	19,903	89,822	32,00,156	36,668	13,50,725
...	...	15	3,618	...	...	1	108
...	...	8	300	...	...	...	...
37	270	657	6,128	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	50	...	...	...	...
40	520	5	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	144	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	16	4	240	...	20
1,160,872	16,50,203	81,426	1,16,539	49,335	41,596	39	33
...	57	...	...	...	1,32,958	...	1,05,648
...	...	...	70	...	41,370	...	27,969
...	16,983	...	17,069	...	96,201	...	84,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,44,770	...	1,03,916	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	34	272	4,224	8,058
14,110	16,879	24,078	20,127	4,873	5,736	12,819	10,693
...	391	...	...	...	3,999	...	11
2,336,906	2,97,805	1,987,061	2,37,145	15,016	3,144	3,20,930	15,371
13,698	1,93,902	6,446	83,412	110,125	15,75,320	24,459	3,36,994
9,609	5,234	47,977	24,902	5,262	3,400	9,371	5,085
...	1,511	...	1,983	...	6,505	...	1,856
...	...	36	38	660	934	547	554
...	182	...	745	...	2,45,463	...	1,80,812
...	...	12,209	9,180	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,696	...	738	...	...	...	...
...	1,30,551	...	1,31,901	...	3,90,026	...	3,47,476
...	26,98,602	...	51,961	...	61,17,470	...	2,23,654
...	84,562	...	9,90,866	...	4,64,347	...	28,84,978
...	27,83,164	...	10,42,827	...	65,81,817	...	31,08,632
...	...	...	...	...	52,23,957	...	18,93,533
...	10,56,620	...	3,62,438	...	8,63,852	...	864
...	10,56,620	...	3,62,438	...	60,87,809	...	18,94,397
...	38,39,684	...	14,05,265	...	1,26,69,626	...	50,03,029
...	11,039	...	33,200	...	974	...	10,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,039	...	33,200	...	974	...	10,408

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.			Persia.			
			1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5
Metals—				Rs.		Rs.
Copper—						
Unwrought	... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—						
Wrought	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—						
Unwrought	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	... ...	,,	...	...	75	1,498
Oils	... ...	Gals.	...	...	35	26
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	...	Value	...	6,938	...	2,260
Paper and pasteboard	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	... ...	,,	...	1,387	...	731
Railway plant and rolling-stock	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Salt	... ...	Tons	4,078	65,587	14,682	1,90,900
Shells and cowries	... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—						
Raw	... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods	... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy	... ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games	...	Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	... ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	... ...	Value	...	3	...	...
Wool—						
Raw	... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods	... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	... ...	Value	...	...	...	69
All other articles, unenumerated	... ...	,,	...	335	...	881
Merchandise— Free		,,	...	34,496	...	95
Merchandise— Dutiable		,,	...	56,621	...	2,00,196
Total		,,	...	91,117	...	2,00,291
Treasure—						
Gold	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total		,,	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	... ...	,,	...	91,117	...	2,00,291
Government—						
Stores	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,440
...	...	...	...	6	727	2	434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24,699	17,72,160	25,132	17,44,567
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,609,980	36,82,967	10,303,715	37,18,856	3,424	23,084	1,945	13,107
...	...	...	409	...	16,460	...	11,884
...	...	...	...	...	23,973	...	17,431
...	...	...	2,367	...	3,14,641	...	2,99,737
...	...	...	...	...	1,486	...	2,551
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	36,009	21,667	16,486	9,683
...	...	...	...	...	1,852	...	...
...	...	...	...	36,082,424	36,36,676	39,316,932	31,41,827
...	...	12	125	21,935	2,97,682	19,551	2,26,737
...	...	65	24	6,584	2,709	6,734	4,244
...	...	...	...	...	194	...	524
...	...	...	...	546	668	232	310
...	...	...	60	...	73,426	...	22,864
...	...	...	...	2,240	700	5,500	878
...	...	...	...	322	322	6	18
...	...	...	...	...	475	...	16
...	...	...	167	...	5,54,629	...	6,85,267
...	...	...	...	...	69,78,213	...	55,259
...	36,63,225	...	37,22,274	...	5,21,171	...	68,18,098
...	36,63,225	...	37,22,274	...	74,99,384	...	68,73,357
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,36,758	...	1,48,036
...	...	...	...	...	5,36,844	...	1,48,036
...	36,63,225	...	37,22,274	...	80,36,228	...	70,21,393
...	...	...	...	...	2,230	...	210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,230	...	210

H.—

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of years 1893-94

Articles.		Australia.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Metals—			Rs.		Rs.
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	13,001	4,94,285	1,000	40,523
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	"	5	128	6	34
Other sorts	"	3	30	616	5,710
Lead	"	...	...	...	...
Steel	"				
Tin—					
Unwrought	"	...	...	...	15
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gals.	111	992	216	574
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	Value	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	"	...	16,801	...	56,703
Provisions	"	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock	Tons.	5	40	...	...
Salt	Value	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries					
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	382	30
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and Sugarcandy	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	350	...	139
Toys and requisites for games	Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.				
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	Value	...	225	...	1,053
Wool—		51,303	32,064	49,162	36,094
Raw	lbs.				
Manufactures of—				14	80
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	146
Other sorts	Value	...	10,855	...	19,597
All other articles, unenumerated	"	...	14,40,681	...	7,88,238
	"	...	36,987	...	1,73,225
Merchandise— Free	"	...	...	...	...
Dutiable	"	...	14,77,668	...	9,61,463
Total	"				
Treasure—		...	1,65,000	...	...
Gold	"	...	8,69,254	...	9,41,959
Silver	"				
Total	"	...	10,34,254	...	9,41,959
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	...	26,11,922	...	19,03,422
Government—		...	20,305	...	5,95,531
Stores	"				
Treasure—		...	...	...	...
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"				
Total of Treasure	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	"	...	20,305	...	5,95,531

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1894-95—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
13,465	4,85,555	8,788	3,35,408	146,221	53,38,380	47,918	17,83,950
98	1,884	276	8,859	84,234	36,97,870	36,217	16,98,705
116	2,926	53	1,941	540	15,563	448	15,196
...	...	1,137	7,969	1,469,630	1,01,17,980	1,468,416	1,09,84,785
...	...	...	...	90,746	2,25,792	95,356	2,68,000
...	...	...	...	91,531	13,14,709	87,094	13,16,098
...	...	...	...	337,610	21,07,104	317,654	20,69,546
...	...	...	...	25,380	18,19,828	25,631	17,79,908
...	...	...	...	6	380	2,093	26,597
...	...	10	96	75,605	11,10,790	61,774	5,99,922
...	...	8	196	5,601	4,50,064	4,882	3,23,489
10,374	7,089	460	345	54,016,815	2,10,61,714	27,053,396	1,04,85,602
...	...	...	8	...	12,47,970	...	11,42,287
...	7,291	...	257	...	11,70,331	...	7,80,493
...	5,232	...	10,348	...	30,03,872	...	32,55,705
...	...	...	...	...	43,22,917	...	66,63,883
68,770	11,20,592	77,522	10,77,726	365,174	68,36,464	459,523	70,54,689
...	7,032	...	36,444	...	1,62,233	...	1,43,554
...	...	...	...	3,469	28,418	5,106	15,555
9,516	6,394	15	22	1,197,977	11,87,475	1,468,112	11,11,849
...	...	...	...	...	1,23,606	...	7,406
...	...	577	89	38,457,764	39,38,738	41,638,541	33,96,703
99,976	9,99,758	1,40,030	16,80,371	450,421	47,89,136	693,062	68,34,593
...	...	9	4	23,497	12,092	66,213	34,979
...	3,240	...	2,717	...	6,49,943	...	5,78,110
17	11	574	862	2,916,034	26,59,728	1,695,392	16,89,177
...	2,422	...	31,711	...	5,74,104	...	3,48,614
53,553	20,032	...	...	128,457	67,493	66,980	46,167
...	...	2,488	1,128	5,170,762	45,16,767	4,761,094	41,30,322
...	1,500	...	852	...	29,50,533	...	31,05,242
...	51,363	...	55,776	...	65,07,919	...	63,85,749
...	19,21,801	...	8,683	...	25,78,53,627	...	18,77,19,260
...	12,07,274	...	40,17,441	...	3,41,43,682	...	12,87,52,575
...	31,29,075	...	40,26,124	...	29,19,97,309	...	26,64,71,835
...	10,448	...	16,000	...	54,50,017	...	20,00,618
...	1,600	...	5,521	...	1,29,13,770	...	88,28,457
...	12,048	...	21,521	...	1,83,63,817	...	1,08,29,075
...	31,41,123	...	40,47,645	...	31,03,61,126	...	27,73,00,910
...	1,140	...	452	...	1,29,86,951	...	1,41,64,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,140	...	452	...	1,29,86,951	...	1,41,64,098

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	440	326	420	230
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	15,751	1,745	21,582	2,714
White ... ... „	3,699	474	4,188	451
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... „	156,979	44,283	10,645	2,651
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs. / Yds.	50 / ...	884	... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	5	100	4	223
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	17,626	42,536	29,575	51,119
All others, unenumerated ... ... „	1,667	5,199	15	413
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	4,79,337	...	3,71,296
Total of Foreign merchandise ...	...	5,68,865	...	4,29,097
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	17,802	2,090	21,718	2,323
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	1,46,132	...	1,74,610
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,032	1,23,338	568	65,150
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	90
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	907	6,246	2,586	27,910
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	63,550	16,20,402	19,831	4,62,867
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yds. / No.	15,564 / 22	2,967	2,027 / ...	444
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	11,837	...	42,258
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... { Chests. / Cwt.	54 / 79	60,680	5 / 7	6,900
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	2,000	243	22,100	2,137
Manufactured ... ... „	25,393	22,344	26,861	25,196
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	80,326	...	89,380
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	982	16,491	74	1,412
Lac dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... „	23,192	94,11,352	31,248	1,01,55,124
Other sorts ... ... „	48,483	2,99,963	29,971	1,40,159
Grain and pulse—				
Grain ... ... Cwt.	691	2,762	641	2,474
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	...	...	20	68
Do. not in the husk ... ... „	685,481	37,35,186	1,058,269	55,57,655
Wheat ... ... „	900,076	37,06,542	223,599	8,00,079
Other sorts ... ... „	418,838	12,71,474	180,081	5,54,195
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	49,415	4,64,163	41,702	3,90,690
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... { Raw ... ... / Dressed or tanned ... } { Cwt. / No. / Cwt. / No. }	95,631 / 1,560,281 / 344 / 2,985	38,76,756	88,698 / 1,390,917 / 532 / 6,723	33,50,513
Skins ... { Raw ... ... / Dressed or tanned ... } { Cwt. / No. / Cwt. / No. }	15,336 / 1,277,283 / 44 / 3,836	12,12,109 / 6,868	1,696 / 191,392 / 100 / 6,236	1,62,237 / 8,006

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,372	...	25	...	2,623	...	1,740
...	7,382	...	25	...	2,623	...	1,740
3	1,450	41	250	...	...	...	...
...	714	...	...	...	...	...	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,265	2,88,931	9,732	2,24,920	31,293	7,67,270	6,287	1,11,469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	823	...	...	...	6,809	...	3,850
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	30	7	60	75
...	...	...	...	...	6,979	...	4,004
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,250	40,40,935	10,920	38,05,347	773	2,01,031	1,594	5,46,858
5,597	20,344	3,444	10,813	299	2,316	1,050	5,864
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	2,259	1,008	4,489	15,010	44,362	2	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,900	14,87,978	29,897	11,30,449	...	...	...	...
541,395		415,527		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	18,035	...	2,643
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	18,035	...	2,643
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.				
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	4 7,209	10 ...	... 11,554
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	16	2,000	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	1	123	...	...
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	14,479	3,67,311	10,847	2,69,020
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	1,548	2,272	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	276,100	16,991	1,126,700	41,812
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	675
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	720	13,696	5,061	92,600
Lac dye	,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo	,,	8,729	33,56,126	13,777	43,29,659
Other sorts	,,	3,440	35,896	6,362	38,858
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk	,,	2	12	1	7
Wheat	,,	108,268	4,57,953	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	32,691	15,79,928	34,624	15,68,819
	No.	683,886		696,750	
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	2,038	1,50,170	1,664	1,88,152
	No.	230,992		175,500	
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1,200	600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Mauritius.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	400	160
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	1,763,430	2,05,297	2,257,877	2,66,880
White	,,	59,338	13,880	82,200	14,060
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	,,	261,630	61,900	283,163	48,662
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ...	lbs.	...	...	240	240
	Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	53	490	15	1,455
Ivory—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Iron	Cwt.	808	12,187	1,545	17,923
All others, unenumerated ...	,,	10	600	11	715
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	74,613	...	31,640
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	3,58,967	...	3,80,715
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
Animals, living	No.	2	3	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	Value	...	62,306	...	55,689
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	41	2,494	10	400
Coir—					
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Cwt.	326	2,674	485	3,430
Cotton—					
Raw	Cwt.	11	205	21	147
Twist and yarn	lbs.	...	...	1,210	502
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	260	1,372	70
	No.	3,000		...	
Other sorts ...	Value	...	37	...	175
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—					
Opium	Chests	32	33,860	80	82,200
	Cwt.	47		88	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	120,923	14,675	73,822	10,073
Manufactured	,,	1,608	1,619	6,002	506
Other sorts	Value	...	34,170	...	49,508
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—					
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	18	448	...	...
Lac dye	,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	391	4,260	627	4,058
Grain and pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	106,154	3,73,787	42,236	1,47,885
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	7	20	11	30
Do. not in the husk	,,	1,264,595	62,77,121	1,307,967	65,64,920
Wheat	,,	1,667	4,615	686	2,400
Other sorts	,,	138,030	5,33,361	91,550	3,22,668
Hemp—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides ... Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins ... Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,131	5,544
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,745	...	10,376	...	6,632	...	5,926
...	11,745	...	10,456	...	6,632	...	11,470
...	...	...	...	...	...	500	2,000
...	12,450	...	11,286	...	2,540	...	2,375
...	...	...	...	1,625	2,23,750	1,591	2,09,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	354	11,015	200	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	110	...	...	...	3,853	...	223
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	69	154	135	16	45	...	...
...	60	...	5,403	...	4,607	...	3,628
...	...	8	205	57,032	8,53,051	30,778	5,50,765
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11,900	43,24,057	23,601	66,87,413
108	1,266	202	1,165	6,408	72,766	7,379	44,963
199	300	224	904	...	...	12	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
474,993	26,97,463	329,018	16,59,915	5,005	27,300	20,021	1,00,210
15	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,590	86,923	2,369	40,949	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	25,032	8,80,449	48,037	13,76,424
...	...	...	...	177,339		321,910	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	56,325	45,04,613	76,504	74,12,32
...	...	...	...	4,629,333		7,179,453	
...	...	...	...	4	500	...	...
...	...	...	...	500		...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... „	3,230	1,430	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { Yds.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		...	
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs.	...	...	...	...
{ Yds.	...		...	
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All other, unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	8,437	...	7,900
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	9,867	...	7,900
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	21,451	...	23,651
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yds.	60,184	47,248	84,366	38,603
{ No.	1,084		...	
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... { Chests	...	...	...	...
{ Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	9,356	907	22,766	1,997
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	9,960	...	10,673
Dyeing, colouring and tanning materials—				
Catch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	50
Lac dye ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... „	...	...	8	1,350
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	450	1,668	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... „	491,900	26,40,260	659,681	33,43,519
Wheat ... ... „	499	2,380	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	792	2,720	161	632
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... { Raw ... ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		...	
{ Dressed or tanned ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		6	28
Skins ... { Raw ... ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		...	
{ Dressed or tanned ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...
{ No.	...		...	

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
21,074	20,396	28,900	28,447	...	...	...	...
19,650	2,900	3,900	600	...	...	...	...
270,520	51,697	516,260	1,10,172	...	...	34	40
180,830	33,956	130,200	27,910	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
...	415	416	452	...	...	...	...
290				...		...	
...	...	3	120	60	480	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	1,924	34	427	27	600	3,300	6,400
29	589	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54,667	...	63,033	...	18,587	...	18,551
...	1,66,544	...	2,31,169	...	19,667	...	24,991
...	...	6	2,330	...	...	30	1,630
...	19,474	...	13,600	...	23,444	...	10,233
...	...	...	...	31	1,127	1	46
...	...	...	...	9	900	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,406	58,830	5,006	1,10,869
...	...	...	...	2,046,060	7,41,128	7,006,020	23,44,460
35,227	14,098	20,397	8,602	...	1,311	...	...
...	...	...	.....	663	...	...	...
...	270	...		...	2,300	...	4,081
94	1,04,360	109	1,45,550	25,214	2,79,96,416	22,784	3,05,38,725
136		161		36,051		33,411	
60,682	11,003	81,216	16,957	924	237	113	15
38,017	5,073	14,972	1,752	7,083	3,350	10,784	2,518
...	2,111	...	2,264	...	25,873	...	3,033
38	1,030	21	625	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	5,960	21	6,700
21	234	53	200	1,393	9,521	2,953	17,007
22,198	88,357	4,953	19,888	171	697	171	627
573	2,677	18,544	49,765	...	...	100	274
2,351,328	1,21,25,136	2,444,838	1,29,50,054	539	3,881	782	5,095
72	294	20	135	616	2,723	324	1,321
23,232	1,05,174	10,450	43,117	98	502	104	575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	140	...	...	1	40	62	3,173
20		...	...	20		1,270	
...		...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		...	...	4		125	3,350
...	9		...	500	500	6,200	
...	200		600	6		...	
...	...	...	...	1,200	540	...	...
...		...					

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Persia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,615	...	1,334
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,615	...	1,334
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes *and military* uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	3,000	...	240
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	430 / ...	288
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	612	348	8,123	654
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Lac dye ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... "	199	97,425	561	2,21,462
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... "	98,701	5,28,789	109,291	5,10,196
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Skins ... Raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...
Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	1,500	300	4,475	577
...	...	...	...	155,480	26,377	1,09,140	20,708
...	...	...	...	...	...	39,225	5,170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	200	58	1,017
...	...	...	...	...		740	
...	...	...	...	3	128	2	110
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	400	21	243
...	...	...	...	163	10,650	14	1,639
...	...	...	...	...	2,35,734	...	3,59,321
...	...	...	...	...	2,73,789	...	3,88,685
...	...	...	...	19,397	1,84,835	24,365	2,62,867
...	...	...	...	...	87,237	...	1,72,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	100	7	44
..	...	...	...	299	3,169	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	160,400	60,637
...	...	...	...	3,135	1,240	2,513	1,724
...	...	...	...	500		100	
...	...	...	...	...	719	...	1,149
...	...	...	...	14,455	1,61,44,215	14,558	1,92,89,955
...	...	...	...	21,120		21,340	
...	...	...	...	46,826	10,742	16,303	3,339
...	...	...	...	70,861	10,628	76,489	11,084
...	...	...	...	...	5,166	...	7,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,788	21,360	1,427	14,416
...	...	...	...	5,252	20,137	3,410	12,601
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,122	1,17,440	17,408	74,013
...	...	...	...	4,054	18,603	3,505	15,332
...	...	...	...	13,998	57,135	15,169	61,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	6		...	
...	...	...	...	2	120	...	24
...	...	...	...	120		24	
...	...	...	...	...	12	24	1,748
...	...	...	...	12		1,948	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... ... Yds.	3,210	808	300	50
White ... ... ,,	280	116	1,244	326
Coloured, printed, or dyed ... ,,	...	...	280	220
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { Yds. / No.	{ ... / ...	...	{ ... / ...	...
Other sorts of manufactures { lbs. / Yds.	{ ... / ...	...	{ ... / ...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	4,337	...	25,430
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	5,261	...	26,025
Indian Produce and Manufactures.				
Animals, living ... ... No.	98	24,129	160	32,000
Apparel (including harberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	34,366	...	40,780
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	5	409
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	930	19,060	1,010	20,597
Cotton—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	1,302	36,036	1,707	45,171
Twist and yarn ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... { Yds. / No.	{ 74 / ...	179	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	11,881	...	26,015
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics (excluding chemicals)—				
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	{ ... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	2,290	2,054	2,110	2,340
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	12	...	326
Dyeing, colouring, and tanning materials—				
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	44	606	25	354
Lac dye ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ... ,,	5	1,741	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,869	25,575	9,528	40,510
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	65	255	456	1,509
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Do. not in the husk ... ... ,,	33,668	2,06,360	23,344	1,38,085
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,843	21,662	3,276	16,379
Hemp—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	614	6,898	1,250	7,080
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides ... { Raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	{ 37 / 600	2,100	{ 3 / 20	80
Hides ... { Dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No.	{ ... / ...	...	{ 5 / 50	400
Skins ... { Raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	{ 5 / 510	716	{ ... / 10	10
Skins ... { Dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No.	{ 10 / 756	1,066	{ ... / ...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,412	1,062	540	535	22,937	21,794	31,460	29,962
5,480	626	13,950	1,870	1,809,021	2,11,677	2,302,084	2,71,691
420	80	1,470	534	492,987	94,054	714,586	1,40,280
2,728	807	1,060	307	603,157	1,30,946	444,573	94,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...		...		...		1	
60	582	926	1,532	400	2,061	1,650	3,241
1,130		...		1,130		740	
2	26	3	190	123	1,224	28	2,178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	2,246	204	1,381	18,811	59,893	41,711	94,447
44	1,593	10	1,399	2,004	25,895	50	4,156
...	1,63,655	...	1,02,627	...	10,94,930	...	10,58,096
...	1,70,677	...	1,10,376	...	16,42,474	...	16,94,979
1	200	6	2,094	37,307	2,12,717	46,826	3,05,484
...	1,34,480	...	1,26,384	...	5,57,518	...	6,53,117
...	...	...	...	2,704	3,50,315	2,160	2,75,031
...	...	6	422	51	3,516	21	1,292
5,766	45,749	5,056	33,976	7,930	73,335	9,124	35,937
5,869	1,66,121	2,064	50,198	303,602	76,30,439	181,588	43,15,910
24	6	...	...	2,046,084	7,41,129	7,167,630	23,95,599
35,537	19,783	29,015	13,970	151,249	89,948	140,160	63,701
227		802		5,396		902	
...	450	...	353	...	88,935	...	1,26,345
3,745	40,66,325	2,266	29,05,410	43,595	4,84,06,059	32,782	5,29,68,740
5,490		3,321		63,853		58,328	
2,442,412	89,089	819,928	30,436	2,955,847	1,43,953	2,140,181	1,05,318
87,437	11,155	92,095	11,174	243,076	57,604	259,416	57,371
...	4,052	...	14,836	...	1,78,246	...	2,03,949
20	592	118	2,771	58,855	8,85,924	42,090	6,48,839
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,690	18,39,732	9,019	31,00,477	76,398	2,86,33,810	105,330	3,47,75,823
786	7,943	857	8,034	80,353	5,44,758	71,665	3,60,927
4,646	16,635	2,596	7,957	138,826	5,05,088	54,714	1,93,379
1	3	7	18	881	2,600	18,683	50,179
986,861	54,58,182	1,388,056	72,15,009	6,589,402	3,47,93,115	7,915,631	4,04,92,618
1,366	6,571	7,483	32,259	1,037,998	42,69,510	240,526	8,51,526
18,151	76,888	20,470	87,181	635,482	21,54,827	330,620	11,26,333
...	...	...	...	50,050	4,71,121	42,959	3,97,338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,774	3,29,547	10,471	3,23,615	460,389	1,82,45,973	515,277	1,93,68,716
95,016		99,793		7,031,690		7,627,200	
196	10,956	43	2,301	541	44,916	680	47,003
954		380		4,945		7,159	
497	17,915	241	17,372	78,709	60,60,094	81,242	78,38,152
26,600		15,230		6,258,973		7,635,479	
10	746	1	170	74	9,752	134	9,924
367		96		6,671		8,279	

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c....	Value	...	92,037	...	92,879
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	5,455,199	5,55,44,846	6,835,911	5,87,33,014
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	21,373,044	42,03,384	27,950,790	64,04,300
Other kinds	Yds.	10,684,950	10,81,592	16,693,709	16,05,883
	Cwt.	74		6,393	
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	54,197	40,70,037	69,317	59,62,744
Other kinds	,,	22,230	18,16,776	22,025	19,40,360
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	754,484	7,89,129	676,455	6,68,526
Other sorts	,,	2	20	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,24,228	...	1,14,205
Saltpetre	Cwt.	122,629	12,99,822	112,642	12,83,209
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	3,826,704	2,77,99,930	2,926,100	2,13,27,095
Mustard and rape	,,	203,660	11,96,082	6,124	34,305
Poppy	,,	47,112	3,39,937	1,500	10,220
Til or jinjili	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	28,862	1,98,778	18,500	86,938
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	294,581	23,01,741	201,199	14,46,673
Manufactures	Value	...	13,18,819	...	6,71,052
Spices	lbs.	843,566	1,89,830	1,763,215	3,40,002
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	112,607	13,00,211	22,728	2,44,627
Tea	lbs.	114,115,433	5,96,88,362	116,201,629	6,79,57,674
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	561	50,497	2,564	2,53,410
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	123	12,250	5	598
Other sorts	Value	...	894	...	2,917
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	1,765,586	5,97,360	3,335,113	11,88,349
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	133	2,578	8	
Other sorts	lbs.	382,674	5,31,099	4,24,483	5,88,466
	Yds.	255	...	...	
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	26,91,146	...	28,94,055
Indian produce and manufactures ... { Free ...	,,	...	19,01,25,179	...	19,06,30,084
{ Dutiable ...	,,	...	37,35,186	...	55,57,723
Total ...	,,	...	19,38,60,365	...	19,61,87,807
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	,,	...	19,44,29,230	...	19,66,16,904
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	9,25,239	...	46,56,751
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	,,	...	9,25,239	...	46,56,751
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	,,	...	19,53,54,469	...	20,12,73,655
Government—					
Stores	,,	...	51,395	...	78,328
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	,,	...	51,395	...	78,328

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
297,397	31,64,284	423,365	43,10,539	...	...	...	...
518,800	1,07,872	693,100	1,25,917	822,950	1,86,738	755,100	1,91,975
137,500	17,086	97,000	13,505	1,000	140	...	...
...		...		...		...	
2,770	2,18,636	3,268	2,84,758	111	9,000	...	...
368	34,110	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,336	...	18,199	...	5	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	7,161
...	...	...	...	178,765	10,54,346	61,706	3,38,460
...	...	...	...	187,102	12,43,927	79,316	4,70,729
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	15	...	...	2,500	8,525	7,961	29,890
...	...	12	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	726	...	...	...	...
63,840	14,388	2,15,040	42,643	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
3,805	3,355	2,913	2,191	...	98	...	...
...	...	41	3,996	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,400	341	17,600	4,689	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	252	379	196	171	643	360
...	22,165	...	8,035	...	426	...	11,744
...	94,44,127	...	99,78,158	...	37,36,779	...	17,22,624
...	2,259	...	4,489	...	...	...	12
...	94,46,386	...	99,82,647	...	37,36,779	...	17,22,636
...	94,53,768	...	99,82,672	...	37,39,402	...	17,24,376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	94,53,768	...	99,82,672	...	37,39,402	...	17,24,376
...	200	...	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	300	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—					
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.—	Value	...	28,700	...	10,434
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	335,107	34,59,508	557,559	48,31,349
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags	No.	252,400	54,474	256,600	69,172
Other kinds	Yds.	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	4,495	3,46,250	5,481	4,90,964
Other kinds	"	1,243	1,06,041	1,318	1,14,540
Oils—					
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	780	...	692
Saltpetre	Cwt.	3,751	85,826	5,723	69,416
Seeds—					
Linseed	Cwt.	680,586	50,32,261	324,737	23,40,134
Mustard and rape	"	43,383	2,51,421	24,317	1,32,640
Poppy	"	35,519	5,18,063	112,103	8,10,284
Til or jinjili	"	36,361	2,31,775	31,072	1,93,039
Other sorts	"	10,093	44,734	61,041	1,96,009
Silk—					
Raw	lbs.	1,124,835	33,59,506	841,901	29,64,739
Manufactures	Value	...	3,30,922	...	2,85,962
Spices	lbs.	5,600	1,360	62,720	13,310
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	4,839	3,490	7,140	4,709
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	21	1,950	30	3,000
Wood—					
Teak	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	25
Wool—					
Raw	lbs.	600	183	3,000	1,205
Manufactures of—					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	3,262	5,357	202	290
	Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	73,155	...	1,90,682
Indian produce and manufactures	Free "	...	2,00,26,440	...	1,92,46,345
	Dutiable "	...	12	...	7
Total	"	...	2,00,26,452	...	1,92,46,352
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	"	...	2,00,44,487	...	1,92,49,000
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total	"	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	"	...	2,00,44,487	...	1,92,49,000
Government—					
Stores	"	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	"	...	...	...	...
Silver	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	"	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

GERMANY.				ITALY.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	2,700	...	700	...	...	...	75
1,171,032	1,16,42,062	2,379,977	2,07,39,387	254,642	26,44,130	362,936	33,44,078
1,546,506	3,17,232	2,366,400	5,28,255	1,200	255	...	...
10,400	1,040	686,500	58,130	...	...	275,000	30,000
...		...		...		...	
5,317	4,17,076	9,999	8,39,511	651	51,744	1,026	86,998
1,218	95,798	3,411	3,10,204	253	18,375	116	10,914
2,569	3,147	5,993	6,382	460	527	...	...
9	25	1	500	...	...	...	...
...	7,285	...	27,533	...	20,167	...	22,771
...	...	...	...	192	2,047	407	5,376
192,500	13,71,705	265,819	19,73,094	...	...	...	...
337,264	19,66,179	37,830	2,07,203	...	...	...	...
35,318	2,64,265	20,839	1,54,787	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	146	751	9,238	37,950	49	487
...	...	...	...	87,215	3,73,446	44,738	3,56,084
...	1,030	...	...	...	350	...	250
39,200	11,182	93,938	18,937	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...
119,809	57,719	178,063	1,04,186	9,260	481	9,668	6,572
112	10,293	6	619	1	84	...	...
...	...	120	15,320	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	145	...	...	...	...
9,100	2,568	1,120	720	2,200	708	2,804	783
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125
4,238	4,425	3,215	4,869	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,21,544	...	3,96,160	...	58,949	...	56,310
...	3,10,02,324	...	4,02,72,408	...	91,54,766	...	94,78,769
...	9,46,828	...	24,80,439	...	2,898	...	...
...	3,19,49,752	...	4,27,32,847	...	91,57,664	...	94,78,769
...	3,19,63,363	...	4,27,41,185	...	91,64,858	...	95,38,780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,19,63,363	...	4,27,41,185	...	91,64,858	...	95,38,780
...	11,110	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,110	...	100	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

ARTICLES.	MAURITIUS.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c. Value	...	110	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	440,760	86,756	1,674,000	3,35,166
Other kinds ... ... { Yds. / Cwt.	{ 14,000 / 161 }	4,080	{ ... / 118 }	1,605
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	217,277	2,59,168	1,81,353	2,17,880
Other sorts ... ... ,,	7	76	9	34
Provisions ... ... Value	...	2,87,199	...	2,61,412
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	33,437	3,54,266	32,358	4,69,619
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	221	1,603
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	805	5,122	382	2,364
Poppy ... ... ,,	76	699	37	270
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	12	82	7	60
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,920	13,868	1,010	10,223
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	200	...	1,580
Spices ... ... lbs.	58,567	3,710	77,292	10,305
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	484	254	79	39
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	44,518	...	40,489
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	{ 36,326 / ... }	20,410	{ 24,610 / ... }	11,042
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,68,523	...	1,14,270
Indian produce and manufactures ... { Free / Dutiable	... / ...	23,27,695 / 62,77,141	...	21,47,662 / 65,64,950
Total ...	...	86,04,836	...	87,12,612
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	89,63,303	...	90,93,327
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	4,02,000	...	...
Total ...	...	4,02,000	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	93,65,303	...	90,93,327
Government—				
Stores	...	31	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	31	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

SOUTH AMERICA.				UNITED STATES.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	8,500	...	4,800	...	...
...	...	...	...	864,145	56,76,608	2,166,738	1,15,97,894
9,638,776	17,77,554	12,053,650	21,27,025	24,538,500	31,14,270	25,881,300	32,82,976
342,000	34,565	411,300	37,106	45,704,200	40,36,613	80,247,694	74,53,156
9		...		...		360	
...	...	...	...	25,231	20,57,901	39,481	35,78,894
...	...	...	...	1,816	1,65,062	924	87,870
19,783	24,738	7,796	11,177	23,652	21,607	26,008	23,812
1	5	...	...	...	...	2	140
...	16,540	...	24,797	...	633	...	273
...	...	...	...	65,340	6,54,932	36,711	2,35,048
70,286	5,19,617	103,236	7,96,039	116,169	8,33,504	409,309	31,60,537
100	648	157	1,091	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	113	...	...	...	...
270	3,504	511	3,541	...	...	1,001	3,239
...	...	...	...	20,331	1,93,049	1,173	11,400
...	...	...	150	...	1,400	...	5,709
9,709	1,276	8,863	1,247	239,599	59,201	880,198	1,82,747
...	...	3	24	...	...	...	...
2,445	1,245	12,200	6,206	112,602	67,604	225,056	1,44,690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426
...	...	...	...	62,528	13,613	11,609	4,145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,078	14,833	1,896	948	6,642	10,374	3,778	3,865
...	529	...	6,898	...	4,03,592	...	3,74,287
...	24,97,604	...	30,84,964	...	2,82,95,509	...	4,73,40,615
...	26,97,463	...	16,93,915	...	27,300	...	1,09,324
...	51,94,467	...	47,44,879	...	2,83,23,809	...	4,74,49,849
...	52,06,212	...	47,55,335	...	2,83,30,441	...	4,73,61,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52,06,212	...	47,55,335	...	2,83,30,441	...	4,73,61,319
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—continued.				
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... { Yds.	...	...	...	...
{ Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	9	14
Other sorts ... ... ,,	15	200	29	494
Provisions ... ... Value	...	399	...	431
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	41	455
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	83,650	...	66,557
Spices ... ... lbs.	3,730	2,020	4,816	2,247
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	969	5,745	271	3,841
Tea ... ... lbs.	7,458	3,474	11,054	5,541
Wax (excluding *candles*) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	630	...	18
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	67	1,005	60	900
Other sorts ... ... { lbs.	...	...	20	20
{ Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	4,545	...	5,525
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	1,89,902	...	1,68,027
{ Dutiable ...	...	26,40,260	...	32,43,519
Total ...	...	28,29,262	...	34,06,546
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	28,39,129	...	34,14,446
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	28,39,129	...	34,14,446
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	295	...	1,200	...	160
...	...	...	...	16,081	1,54,475	21,931	1,94,714
149,400 843,200 172	35,350 1,01,730	117,750 1,001,600 243	27,989 1,24,698	9,375,750 2,178,900 23	12,41,698 2,73,786	6,654,650 3,087,550 223	9,80,384 3,46,386
3 ...	354 ...	2 2	250 225	510 ...	34,589 ...	579 ...	40,638 ...
3,186 10	3,513 72	1,950 13	2,295 326	108,680 ...	1,22,311 ...	135,726 ...	1,50,671 ...
... 922	42,434 10,157	... 2,541	32,538 18,714	... 63,115	90,387 6,93,409	... 88,015	76,555 10,79,433
14 ...	97 ...	21 ...	155 ...	8 ...	80 ...	4,025 ...	31,108 ...
15 ...	140 ...	... 147	... 1,000	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
3,121	1,80,655	2,403	1,42,990	17	995	51	490
750 ...	7,500 1,389	... ...	... 574	... ...	... 37	... ...	... 75
93,648	29,629	115,526	17,435	2,331	622	6,678	1,907
1,660 39	24,028 29	1,092 65	15,981 40	4,844 111,836	46,414 55,816	... 40,704	... 21,623
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	... 78,511	16 ...	1,905 18,326	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
224	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 170 ...	... 393 ...	1	40	... 821 ...	... 1,313 ...	... 454 ...	... 773 ...
...	4,80,636	...	6,37,668	...	1,25,276	...	1,44,309
... ...	12,97,396 1,21,26,713	... ...	12,98,372 1,29,99,819	... ...	3,17,20,677 3,881	... ...	3,61,22,569 6,369
...	1,34,24,109	...	1,42,98,191	...	3,17,24,558	...	3,61,27,938
...	1,35,90,653	...	1,45,29,360	...	3,17,44,225	...	3,61,52,929
... ...	... 7,50,000	... ...	... 36,50,000	... ...	... 4,45,263	... ...	... ...
...	7,50,000	...	36,50,000	...	4,45,263	...	...
...	1,43,40,653	...	1,81,79,360	...	3,21,89,488	...	3,61,52,929
...	21,691	...	92,491	...	1,640	...	21,339
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,691	...	92,491	...	1,640	...	21,339

II.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Persia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	20,800	4,376	13,750	3,162
Other sorts ... ... { Yds. / Cwt.	... / ...	...	30,000 / ...	3,450
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	2	60
Provisions ... ... Value	...	110	...	699
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures ... ... Value	...	1,206	...	1,235
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	69,460	26,106	145,978	67,143
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... { lbs. / Yds.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	1,340	...	5,150
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... / Dutiable ...	... / ...	1,33,910 / 5,28,789	... / ...	3,03,549 / 5,10,196
Total ...	...	6,62,699	...	8,13,745
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	6,64,314	...	8,15,079
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	6,64,314	...	8,15,079
Government—				
Stores	...	251	...	60
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	251	...	60

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—continued.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	10,500	...	1,410
...	...	...	...	294	2,554	535	4,656
...	...	...	...	19,929,540	40,33,301	15,611,940	31,31,388
...	...	...	...	132,500	63,610	140,200	66,391
...	...	...	...	3,607		3,896	
...	...	...	...	426	32,310	511	41,105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	273,686	3,07,486	226,404	2,44,945
...	...	...	...	8	95	70	635
...	...	...	...	...	2,95,777	...	2,79,576
...	...	...	...	14,811	1,51,519	11,639	1,14,266
...	...	...	...	45	417	84	801
...	...	...	...	226	1,415	212	1,393
...	...	...	...	81	607	126	855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,006	46,599	4,182	52,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,650	...	5,485
...	...	...	...	262,598	36,639	143,113	19,344
...	...	...	...	36	536	4	27
...	...	...	...	22,478	14,154	34,140	19,874
...	...	...	...	3,532	2,81,641	2,704	2,49,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	3,460	10	100
...	...	...	...	164	285	3,905	1,170
...	...	...	...	...	6,10,008	...	6,68,032
...	...	...	...	...	2,24,63,751	...	2,48,12,035
...	...	...	...	...	1,17,440	...	74,013
...	...	...	...	...	2,25,81,191	...	2,48,86,048
...	...	...	...	...	2,28,54,980	...	2,52,74,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	57,686	...	2,073
...	...	...	...	...	57,686	...	2,073
...	...	...	...	...	2,29,12,666	...	2,52,76,796
...	...	...	...	...	2,257	...	1,70,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,257	...	1,70,834

H.—

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce of Bengal during the

Articles.	Australia.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset, &c.... Value	...	562	...	180
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2,432	23,509	3,700	38,766
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... ... No.	20,097,685	63,16,556	27,953,900	88,98,619
Other kinds ... ... Yds.	156,880	19,402	736,270	1,10,327
Cwt.	...		...	
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	333	26,283	509	44,009
Other kinds ... ... ,,	157	14,092	220	19,442
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential ... ... Gals.	576,551	6,23,316	736,716	8,39,104
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	49,640	...	47,643
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	601	7,197	687	9,434
Seeds—				
Linseed ... ... Cwt.	9,567	66,730	10,227	79,376
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	358	2,346	686	4,252
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	199	2,196	410	4,365
Silk—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures... ... ... Value	...	987	...	819
Spices ... ... lbs.	9,454	2,035	28,925	6,414
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	...	...	19	148
Tea ... ... lbs.	6,230,844	22,70,643	4,854,434	22,26,695
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak ... ... C. Tons	52	6,177	7	1,090
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	460	...	792
Wool—				
Raw ... ... lbs.	6,944	1,800	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lbs.	5,016	3,975	1,787	2,386
Yds.	...		...	
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	92,443	...	71,216
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ...	...	97,36,403	...	1,26,38,787
{ Dutiable ...	...	2,06,360	...	1,38,085
Total ...	...	99,32,763	...	1,27,76,872
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	99,38,024	...	1,28,02,897
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	200
Total ...	...	...	...	200
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	99,38,024	...	1,28,03,097
Government—				
Stores	...	8,264	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	8,264	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	352	...	3,705	...	1,41,261	...	1,18,328
290,113	28,36,660	217,543	19,26,905	8,676,382	8,61,48,436	12,970,185	10,57,21,302
20,415,725	60,48,762	13,381,990	51,00,717	129,121,775	2,33,27,568	140,369,420	3,13,00,943
376,437	48,151	686,700	2,20,332	60,382,067	56,80,795	102,993,423	1,00,71,368
408		10,050		4,454		21,298	
80	6,644	1,151	1,04,701	94,124	72,70,751	131,324	1,14,73,912
...	...	...	...	27,290	22,50,253	28,015	24,83,815
202,099	2,36,776	218,235	2,55,809	2,177,417	28,91,718	2,216,146	24,20,615
176	642	149	2,043	228	1,136	281	4,232
...	2,01,687	...	2,35,936	...	11,60,557	...	11,38,265
10,640	1,03,763	9,681	1,15,508	320,428	33,62,968	350,501	40,80,063
566,818	39,29,956	407,303	22,56,597	5,462,497	3,95,54,497	4,452,083	3,26,73,690
153	1,056	3,659	20,014	765,704	44,78,614	135,073	7,41,722
2,915	21,837	2	10	358,138	26,77,406	213,923	14,47,855
490	3,340	...	...	36,833	2,35,197	31,239	1,93,201
1,203	9,556	942	21,528	61,438	4,62,316	88,248	5,22,096
5,073	30,143	8,633	45,334	1,533,285	67,70,385	1,097,566	48,24,330
...	66,965	...	59,905	...	18,10,598	...	11,03,079
17,922	3,110	43,929	8,880	1,699,764	3,50,902	3,459,153	6,66,423
4,563	42,263	1,703	22,791	124,379	14,19,227	25,822	2,87,476
594,861	2,63,146	1,277,610	6,68,167	121,405,722	6,34,67,248	123,000,733	7,12,25,365
687	64,199	171	18,625	4,814	4,08,664	5,515	5,27,690
933	1,43,147	355	55,733	1,108	1,66,574	503	74,046
...	2,287	...	1,781	...	1,27,600	...	66,004
...	...	...	...	1,854,682	6,21,033	3,355,037	11,95,543
...	...	...	...	252	7,043	78	1,240
2,266	2,450	5,274	2,931	466,853	6,95,590	470,519	6,17,489
...	...	...	...	255	...	...	...
...	1,71,908	...	1,20,369	...	51,80,184	...	57,05,110
...	2,11,35,746	...	1,87,39,672	...	38,32,78,308	...	41,78,79,640
...	54,58,185	...	72,15,027	...	3,47,70,715	...	4,05,42,797
...	2,65,93,931	...	2,59,54,699	...	41,80,49,023	...	45,84,22,437
...	2,67,64,608	...	2,60,65,074	...	41,96,91,497	...	46,01,17,416
...	...	...	...	...	9,25,239	...	46,58,761
...	3,47,000	...	1,71,625	...	20,01,849	...	38,23,898
...	3,47,000	...	1,71,625	...	29,27,088	...	84,80,649
...	2,71,11,608	...	2,62,36,699	...	42,26,18,585	...	46,85,98,065
...	10,071	...	14,336	...	1,06,910	...	3,78,338
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,071	...	14,336	...	1,06,910	...	3,78,338

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, and military uniforms and accoutrements, &c., but excluding hosiery)	7,663	7,663	273,218	2,72,801
Boots and shoes	1,759	1,759	17,135	17,135
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Firearms and parts thereof	1,39,047	32,342	1,29,565	20,461
Gunpowder, common	445	445	453	453
Ditto, sporting	8,577	8,577	9,461	9,461
Other sorts	17,202	17,083	20,284	20,148
Hardware and cutlery (including plateware) ...	11,968	11,968	2,46,392	2,36,739
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	41,068	40,948	44,532	44,187
Spirits	14,23,329	14,19,725	15,79,946	15,76,732
Wines and liqueurs	1,76,547	1,76,056	1,64,398	1,63,677
Other sorts	1,628	1,814	1,862	1,627
Metals—				
Copper	32,706	32,706	1,74,611	1,72,561
Iron	5,681	5,681	1,12,838	1,12,246
Tin	5,123	5,123	91,967	91,785
Silver bullion or coin (except current coin of the Government of India)	16,086	16,086	4,21,435	4,21,434
Other sorts	5,376	5,376	74,957	73,294
Oils—				
Mineral { Kerosine	15,80,184	15,78,049	15,35,723	15,34,855
Mineral { Other kinds	1,739	1,739	54,539	54,170
Other kinds of oil	2,662	2,662	18,964	18,620
Opium	2,110	2,110	2,419	2,419
Provisions	5,440	5,440	1,61,464	1,61,086
Salt	2,86,63,961	2,34,79,303	2,44,40,900	2,42,62,634
Silk and manufactures of	2,746	2,746	59,071	58,908
Spices	16,269	16,269	1,64,542	1,63,808
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ...	15,278	15,278	2,69,985	2,68,678
Wool, manufactures of	7,032	7,032	3,63,211	3,62,476
All other articles	66,795	66,795	27,60,129	27,52,001
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt ...	2,72,58,821	2,69,60,290	3,31,87,091	3,28,74,561
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding salt ...	35,94,860	34,80,987	87,46,191	86,11,917
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	1,399	1,212	4,848	4,848
Rice not in the husk	17,63,502	16,96,256	20,31,261	19,77,419
Total Duty on Exports ...	17,64,901	16,97,468	20,36,109	19,82,267
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports (excluding penalty)	2,90,13,723	2,86,57,758	3,52,23,200	3,48,56,828

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,43,30,266	1,55,43,873	24,15,990	18,30,050	1,67,36,246	1,73,73,923	...	...
„ Sind	1,352	...	2,834	...	4,186	...	...	...
„ Madras	87,31,766	1,43,83,679	1,18,171	1,09,638	88,44,937	1,44,93,317	19,600	34,000
„ Burma	1,11,65,972	1,04,32,711	5,31,772	7,30,194	1,16,97,744	1,11,62,905	31,97,172	83,000
From British Ports in other Provinces—Total ...	3,42,19,346	4,03,60,163	3,063,767	26,69,882	3,72,83,113	4,30,30,045	32,16,772	1,17,000
From British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,39,52,070	1,41,95,046	46,30,606	60,58,103	1,84,82,675	1,92,53,152	26,03,911	22,84,924
From Goa	...	8,694	...	...	...	8,594	...	...
„ Pondichery	1,39,235	66,990	5,168	5,986	1,44,403	72,976	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	29,408	...	...	...	29,408	...	...	...
„ Maliyapuram... ...	42,678	1,40,872	100	...	42,678	1,40,872	...	...
„ Cutch-Mandvi ...	...	93	...	...	...	93	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	5,22,202	5,43,081	340	...	5,22,542	5,43,081	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolkchel ...	360	242	...	...	360	242	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	1,062	...	...	...	1,062	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junágarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Indian Ports not British—Total ...	7,34,845	7,59,872	5,608	5,988	7,40,453	7,65,858	...	...
From all Ports—Total ...	4,89,06,261	5,53,15,081	75,99,980	77,33,974	5,65,06,241	6,30,49,055	58,20,683	24,01,924
Government Stores and Treasure	3,76,736	3,61,028	5,52,000	4,01,722	9,29,336	7,62,750	31,532	63,589
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,03,49,704	1,40,68,500	2,86,959	2,80,626	1,06,35,068	1,43,49,126	...	...
„ Sind	6,59,249	2,74,246	16,799	22,012	6,76,048	2,96,288	...	...
„ Madras	77,33,626	1,08,46,139	20,30,317	25,96,916	97,72,953	1,34,43,055	42,270	13,970
„ Burma	1,41,24,252	1,47,34,209	49,76,596	67,83,365	1,91,00,848	2,05,17,574	8,04,146	1,14,46,128
To *British* Ports *in* other Provinces—Total ...	3,23,66,811	3,99,23,094	73,18,671	86,83,949	4,01,85,512	4,86,06,043	8,46,425	1,14,60,098
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,44,19,769	1,41,67,485	58,67,761	58,49,552	2,02,87,530	2,00,07,037	25,97,892	23,21,109
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	2,15,727	1,13,999	6,089	1,516	2,21,816	1,15,515	...	...
„ Karikal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	16,239	24,855	1,487	1,213	16,676	26,068	...	...
„ Cutch	5,787	195	...	...	5,787	195	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Bet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Dwarka ...	...	250	...	...	...	250	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Junágarh ...	11,241	...	150	...	11,391	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Mángrol ...	400	2,363	...	...	400	2,363	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Porbandar ...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Verawal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	68,187	205,812	6,891	5,922	65,078	2,12,744	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolkchel ...	5	16,282	...	...	5	16,282	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	1,087	1,667	160	1,741	1,247	3,408	...	...
„ Travancore { Trevandrum ...	...	2,0,016	...	...	...	20,016	...	...
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Indian Ports not British—Total ...	3,07,873	3,86,439	14,727	10,402	3,22,600	3,96,841	...	...
To all Ports—Total ...	4,75,94,483	5,44,67,018	1,32,01,159	1,45,43,903	6,07,96,642	6,90,09,921	34,44,317	1,37,81,207
Government Stores and Treasure	21,38,706	21,11,263	9,46,026	17,52,286	30,84,732	38,63,539	4,03,795	4,49,772

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing-vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1894-95, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam	147	366,476	179	437,900	...	...	...	...
Sailing	57	112,090	38	81,592	...	...	...	...
Austria ... ... { Steam	1	1,173	7	13,789	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... ... { Steam	...	...	1	2,595	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... ... { Steam	...	...	6	11,493	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	14	27,752	...	...	...	...
Germany ... ... { Steam	...	...	8	18,958	...	...	...	...
Sailing	19	35,743	10	20,728	...	...	...	...
Holland ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	2	5,604	...	...	...	...
Italy ... ... { Steam	...	...	2	4,300	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Const ... { Steam	1	1,160	2	1,967	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ... { Steam	7	16,245	1	2,174	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... ... { Steam	7	17,712	9	17,449	...	...	...	...
Sailing	6	5,203	11	15,698	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... ... { Steam	...	...	1	1,526	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	1	1,013	...	...	...	...
North America ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	24	30,011	...	...	...	...
United States ... ... { Steam	1	1,225	2	4,131	...	...	...	...
Sailing	22	42,969	44	90,487	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... ... { Steam	3	5,876	6	10,733	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	1	347	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... ... { Steam	2	3,512	26	50,877	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... { Steam	45	73,904	45	74,194	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ... { Steam	3	6,568	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... ... { Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ... ... { Steam	3	5,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	1	698	2	1,007	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia ... ... { Steam	9	18,869	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Steam	1	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... ... { Steam	11	21,781	15	28,505	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	2	1,436	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... { Steam	21	30,035	17	24,441	...	...	...	...
Sailing	...	...	14	16,102	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... { Steam	292	570,541	327	705,082	...	...	...	...
Sailing	105	196,803	163	292,377	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... { Steam	223	464,989	306	661,090	...	...	...	...
Sailing	124	239,086	162	293,555	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1893-94.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing-vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1894-95, *compared with the*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	...	...	3	4,185	...	...	3	4,185
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	1	1,411	...	...	1	1,411	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	39	74,342	...	...	39	74,342
	Sailing	2	3,409	1	2,346	4	6,080	1	2,346
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	426	2	861	1	426	2	861
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,600	1	1,899	2	4,140
Arabia	Steam	1	1,051	...	...	1	1,051	...	...
	Sailing	2	8,151	3	2,440	5	4,436	6	6,025
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	10	9,270	10	9,270
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,213	1	624	3	1,822	1	624
Russia in Asia	Steam	2	3,774	...	...	2	3,774	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	10	5,885	...	...	11	6,299
Total, 1894-95 ...	Steam	4	6,236	42	78,527	14	15,506	52	87,797
	Sailing	7	6,899	18	14,756	14	14,663	23	19,296
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam	4	6,919	39	70,935	8	10,627	45	75,495
	Sailing	9	10,230	15	17,400	14	13,925	40	33,614

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1893-94—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95.				GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	147	360,475	179	437,900	111	274,012	187	460,237
...	...	...	...	57	112,090	38	81,532	51	96,803	56	122,366
...	...	...	...	1	1,173	10	17,974	2	3,844	6	9,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,411	1	2,595	...	...	6	11,967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11,493	...	...	3	5,530
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	27,762	...	...	16	34,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	93,300	...	...	32	60,119
...	...	...	...	23	41,823	11	23,074	9	17,887	4	7,956
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,604	...	...	6	15,213
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,300	...	...	4	7,144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,160	2	1,967	...	...	1	1,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	198
...	...	...	...	7	16,245	1	2,174	5	3,819	3	6,093
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	624	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	17,712	9	17,449	5	10,258	10	20,043
...	...	2	989	7	5,729	15	17,548	3	5,509	20	28,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,526	...	...	1	925
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,013	...	...	8	5,115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	30,011	...	...	27	33,679
...	...	...	...	1	1,825	2	4,131	2	4,688	1	2,000
...	...	...	...	23	44,868	46	94,627	62	123,876	26	47,973
...	...	...	...	4	6,927	6	10,783	4	6,829	7	12,180
...	...	...	...	5	4,436	7	5,872	11	6,363	10	7,282
...	...	...	...	12	12,782	36	60,147	7	10,000	19	28,200
...	...	6	637	...	...	6	637	1	132	7	5,054
...	...	...	...	45	73,904	45	74,194	46	74,744	45	73,115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	385	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	6,668	...	...	2	3,413	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1,846	10	1,368	13	1,846	10	1,368	9	1,308	14	1,908
...	...	...	...	3	5,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	113	...	...	5	2,633	3	2,231	4	2,389	4	2,840
...	...	...	...	11	22,643	...	...	11	23,067	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,192	...	...	...	...	2	3,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	21,781	15	28,605	11	18,320	12	19,401
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,436	...	...	3	4,902
...	...	...	...	21	30,085	17	24,441	25	37,692	12	16,351
...	...	1	198	...	...	26	22,699	1	337	16	12,766
...	...	...	...	276	586,047	379	702,879	...	...	...	...
14	1,959	18	3,192	133	213,425	204	315,364	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	475,616	351	787,585
15	2,601	16	2,782	...	...	...	...	183	355 612	218	329,951

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing-vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1894-95, *compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	British (other than British India).				British India.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ... Steam	1	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ... Sailing	2	3,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	8	13,144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Sailing	2	934	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... Steam	8	11,997	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... Sailing	8	13,160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... Steam	1	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Sailing	10	12,124	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... Steam	27	54,498	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... Sailing	2	3,327	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... Steam	1	1,876	1	1,499	...	...	...	...
Java ... Sailing	2	3,720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	10	22,664	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ... Sailing	2	3,189	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Steam	7	11,550	2	4,123	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Sailing	19	28,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... Steam	63	117,162	3	5,622	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... Sailing	47	67,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1893-94 ... Steam	42	75,899	2	3,130	...	...	...	...
Total 1893-94 ... Sailing	25	33,980	5	11,598	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1893-94.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1894-95, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United Kingdom ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	2	650	...	...	2	650	...	...
Egypt ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	1	435	...	...	2	1,756	...	...
Réunion ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ceylon ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	1	2,600	...	...	1	2,600	...	...
Maldives ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	1	2,006	...	...	1	2,006	...	...
Australia ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	8	4,329	...	...	9	4,743	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ... Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Sailing	13	10,020	...	...	15	11,755	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ... Steam	2	3,996	...	...	4	5,848	...	...
... Sailing	3	3,047	...	...	16	10,130	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1893-94—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95.				GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94.			
Entered.		Cleared		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				1	124			1	2,797		
				2	3,260						
								1	927		
				3	13,144			5	8,725		
				4	1,684			2	781		
				8	11,997			2	4,131		
1	477			11	15,393			5	6,418		
				1	1,469			1	925		
								8	4,169		
				10	12,124			4	4,229		
				27	54,438			12	24,222		
8	1,447			10	4,774			26	13,105		
				1	1,876	1	1,489			2	2,130
				3	5,320						
				10	22,554			8	15,637		
				1	2,006						
				2	3,189			1	1,620	5	11,598
				7	11,550	2	4,123	15	24,383		
				28	32,849			13	16,372		
				63	117,162	3	5,612				
9	1,924			71	81,489						
								46	81,747	2	2,130
17	2,575							58	46,694	5	11,598

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	23	53,141	13	31,052	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	5,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
„ Sind	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	169	336,150	92	173,772	...	...	...	...	45	77,121
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	231	280,292	255	332,048	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	4,645	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	423	669,583	360	536,872	...	...	...	...	45	77,121
	Sailing	3	5,431	4	4,645	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	671	308,540	811	572,166	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	307	1	1,359	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	4	9,066	3	3,966	...	...	...	...	2	1,854
	Sailing	2	1,756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ...	Steam	1,098	987,189	1,174	1,113,002	...	...	...	...	47	78,975
	Sailing	6	7,494	5	6,004	...	...	...	...	1	2,170
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam	1,116	1,069,573	1,106	1,022,413	...	...	...	...	51	79,931
	Sailing	9	13,955	4	6,705	...	...	...	...	2	816
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	40	88,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	1	1,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	20	36,269	2	3,591	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	5	6,791	16	32,361	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	9,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	66	132,690	17	35,952	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	5	9,090	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province ...	Steam	48	71,693	22	11,204	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,256	1	513	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British	Steam	5	9,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1894-95 ...	Steam	119	213,949	39	47,156	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,256	6	9,602	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1893-94 ...	Steam	87	120,127	52	46,040	...	...	...	...	1	1,386
	Sailing	8	11,863	7	13,022	...	...	...	...	6	2,387

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1894-95 *totals of the year* 1893-94.

PORT.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1894-95.				TOTAL, 1893-94.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	53,141	13	31,052	19	42,462	16	35,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,601	...	...	3	6,075	1	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,773
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	17,427	...	...	...	...	214	413,271	107	191,199	249	501,819	75	120,429
1	609	18	2,209	31	4,564	18	2,209	32	5,173	30	8,068	23	4,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	231	280,232	265	332,048	246	293,042	276	349,682
1	146	33	5,159	14	1,682	33	5,159	19	6,472	16	1,637	18	6,964
15	17,427	...	...	...	...	408	746,704	375	554,299	514	837,323	369	509,197
2	754	51	7,368	45	6,246	65	14,969	51	11,645	49	15,310	42	11,715
...	...	...	...	...	...	671	908,540	511	572,165	650	905,341	756	534,634
...	...	541	60,778	532	60,293	542	61,085	533	61,652	610	67,376	576	55,704
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10,920	3	3,965	3	6,840	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,756	...	...	2	1,607	1	151
15	17,427	...	...	...	...	1,145	1,066,164	1,189	1,130,429	...	...	...	...
2	754	592	68,146	577	66,539	599	77,810	584	73,297	...	...	...	...
19	21,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	1,149,504	1,125	1,043,331
...	...	650	70,028	615	60,885	...	...	...	...	661	84,793	619	67,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	88,101	...	...	15	26,773	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	961	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,529	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	36,369	2	3,591	17	28,005	2	2,342
...	...	34	5,012	5	529	34	5,012	5	529	65	11,774	6	622
4	7,203	...	...	...	...	5	6,791	19	39,569	6	5,642	15	25,236
...	...	1	186	54	7,231	1	186	59	16,321	2	137	72	20,009
4	7,203	...	...	...	...	66	132,690	21	43,160	38	60,420	17	28,578
...	...	35	5,198	59	7,760	35	5,198	64	16,860	69	12,862	73	20,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	71,693	22	11,204	50	60,993	36	19,007
...	...	201	27,656	220	29,959	204	30,912	221	30,471	208	36,939	235	35,680
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,566	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7,203	...	...	...	...	119	213,949	43	54,364	...	...	...	...
...	...	236	32,854	279	37,719	239	36,110	285	47,321	...	...	...	...
1	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	121,413	58	47,585
2	1,739	263	34,551	304	41,550	...	...	...	...	277	49,801	313	55,311

I.—COINAGE AND

I.—

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.							COINED DURING							
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.									
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter-rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Single pice.	Half-pice.	Pie pieces.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
141	Nil	5,24,206	Nil	Nil	6,88,97,060	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,276,703	Nil	2,460,765	45,744,400	7,276,832	18,391,924
							Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
							...	...	6,38,351 8 0	...	3,07,595 10 0	7,14,756 4 0	56,850 10 3	95,789 3 0

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1894.					NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1895.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards	Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pieces 2,561,390	226,255	45,028	...	...	2,972,551	270,263	54,939
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 2,59,06,945	2,01,03,800	8,30,60,900	44,44,33,025	45,21,00,966	3,00,71,835	2,41,87,350	8,24,79,500

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1894-95.						Sovereigns received during the year 1894-95.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION,					
							Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
Straits cents.	Half Ceylon cents.	Single rice for British East Africa Company.	Single rice for Bikanir State.	Half-rice for Bikanir State.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Tals.	Tals.	Tals.	Tals.	Tals.	Tals.	Tolas.						
9,034,000	4,040,000	640,000	6,155,544	509,000	95,519,218	Nil						
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Not known.					
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
2,03,265 0 0	29,200 0 0	10,000 0 0	96,180 6 0	3,906 4 0	21,46,294 13 3	...						

Currency for the year 1894-95.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1895, STATED IN RUPEES.											
Coin.		Bullion.		Securities.	Foreign Circle account closing debtor balance.			Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Allahabad.	Lahore.	Rangoon.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpur.	Other circles.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,48,91,402	...	...	3,00,00,000	...	...	...	4,91,625	5,54,475	...	12,84,810

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1894.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.		In what shape relief is given.
				From Government.	From endowment. In land.	From endowment. In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	783·28	64,960	1,25,948 4 0	...	4,297 12 8	22,217 12 6	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	186·58	3,334	67,166 4 1	...	801 1 6	67,951 11 0	1	1	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	663·36	33,616	71,534 13 9	...	33 0 0	38,161 12 2	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1,106·51	151,996	84,000 0 0	...	19,503 1 11	4,601 8 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	144·97	12,707	5,335 1 7	...	1,218 14 9	23,959 5 10	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	40·	64	9,624 0 0	...	...	13,726 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	915·33	1,115	93,746 11 7	...	...	2,042 0 8	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	386	17,957·336	2,307,800	97,518 11 4	3,902 6 7*	23,719 10 2	5,74,907 12 4	181	385	
Total ...	401	21,796·866	2,575,583	5,04,873 14 4	3,902 6 7	49,573 9 0	7,47,627 14 6	193	394	

* Of this Rs. 2,726-10-5, which is an income from landed property, has been shown in column "C—From Local or other Funds" in Statement V, Part I of the annotated returns of the charitable dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1894.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1894-95.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	14,377	24,508	7,538	123	180	1,85,640 11 4	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,086	648	235	19	27	16,688 14 6	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,170	52,292	1,542	199	310	...	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	86,598	4,678	139	122	6,990 11 0	
Greek Church	160	3	26	1	2	...	
Armenians	230	78	54	6	4	...	
Christians (sect not stated)	...	19,814	686	37	53	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	21	30	...	...	...	
Parsees	166	5	5	...	...	...	
Hindus	444,127	44,768,163	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans ...	203,173	23,234,542	1	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	187,303	1	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,498	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	267	126	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	703	2,296,626	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,678,025	14,846	...	...	...	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.	Colleges, schools and scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not coming under the preceding headings.			
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
105,630	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,659,948 Total ... 73,045,697	Institutions—For males ...	33	16	2,421	49,804	21	235	52,530	3,245	4,639	5,609	365	66,389	Institutions to number of towns and villages.* 27·8	
			Institutions—For females...	3	...	56	3,265	5	1	3,370	...	51	...	31	3,333	1·4	
			Institutions—Total ...	36	16	2,477	53,069	26	236	55,900	3,245	4,690	5,609	397	69,741	29·2	
			Scholars ... Males ...	6,096	1,241	210,028	1,171,732	767	7,537	1,397,501	34,765	21,693	69,164	3,528	1,527,511	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·9	
			Scholars ... Females ...	26	16	5,014	96,405	220	70	101,758	241	770	8,633	836	114,068	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 2·	
			Scholars ... Total ...	6,122	1,257	215,042	1,270,125	1,006	7,607	1,501,159	35,006	22,463	88,797	4,154	1,641,579	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. † 14·9	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards ; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,11,643	3,32,845	31,79,767	27,88,850	94,394	3,61,849	74,69,348	2,55,444	32,170	2,87,614	1,53,470	71,647	6,08,631	2,27,131	1,76,549	12,37,428	89,94,390	
1.—Institutions ... „ females ...	9,232	...	4,54,680	3,51,016	19,390	864	8,35,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,35,182	
Total ...	7,20,875	3,32,845	36,34,447	31,39,866	1,13,784	3,62,713	83,04,530	2,55,444	32,170	2,87,614	1,53,470	71,647	6,08,631	2,27,131	1,76,549	12,37,428	98,29,572	
2.—(a) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·78	11·64	22·77	9·50	3·47	6·46	66·62	3·92	·28	4·2	...	3·15	16·12	7·56	2·35	29·18	100	
(b) Percentage of district fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	20·50	47·65	·07	1·43	69·65	·31	·27	·58	...	...	21·1	2·34	6·33	29·77	100	
(c) Percentage of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	27·61	57·55	...	1·91	87·07	3·16	·67	3·83	...	...	3·09	·60	5·41	9·10	100	

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	7·4	3·4	36·9	31·94	1·2	3·7	84·5	2·6	·3	2·9	1·5	·7	6·3	2·3	1·8	12·6	100
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Government institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues	152 2 10	330 8 0	13 9 0	3 12 6	125 7 11	35 6 5	40 8 8										
Government institutions ... Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	0 2 4	...	0 14 6	0 1 1	0 2 2										
Total cost ...	152 2 10	330 8 0	13 11 4	3 12 6	126 6 5	35 7 6	40 10 10										
Municipal and District Board schools ... Cost to Provincial revenues	27 1 9	...	0 4 7	...	40 9 1	6 2 1	0 8 6										
Municipal and District Board schools ... Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	4 1 5	3 1 3	51 4 6	49 13 0	5 1 9										
Total cost ...	27 1 9	...	4 6 0	3 1 3	91 13 7	55 15 1	5 10 3										
Aided institutions ... Cost to Provincial revenues	19 1 11	...	2 8 5	0 3 7	17 2 0	2 2 8	0 8 2										
Aided institutions ... Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	1 12 5	0 9 10	...	3 6 6	0 11 11										
Total cost ...	19 1 11	...	4 4 10	0 13 5	17 2 0	5 9 2	1 4 1										
Unaided institutions—Total cost ...	37 12 4	45 14 7	15 10 9	2 1 5	169 11 5	33 7 6	5 15 1										
Cost to Provincial revenues	198 6 6	330 8 0	16 6 0	4 0 1	183 3 0	43 11 2	41 9 4										
Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	6 0 2	3 11 1	52 3 0	53 4 7	5 15 10										
Total cost ...	198 6 6	330 8 0	22 6 2	7 11 2	235 6 0	96 15 9	47 9 2										

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,533	1,735	1,574	1	36	45	35	8	1,347	1,840	1,667
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	92	89	62	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	511	490	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education ...	19	2,255	2,337	2,227	2	39	48	38	8	1,347	1,840	1,667
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	46	13,219	12,690	9,997	6	1,702	1,573	1,253	183	28,903	27,573	20,927
Middle ,, { English	5	776	744	622	14	1,802	1,468	1,101	692	46,331	44,787	35,630
Middle ,, { Vernacular	53	2,998	2,922	1,548	156	8,857	8,077	6,462	810	44,160	41,845	33,336
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	253	242	183	...	...	...	...	7	681	672	552
Middle ,, { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,271	2,250	1,801
Middle ,, { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	61	62	48	17	844	844	631
Total, Secondary Schools ...	58	17,056	16,598	12,350	178	12,132	11,181	8,857	1,762	124,990	117,171	91,883
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	10	283	268	146	13	479	475	320	3,632	141,993	130,205	102,333
Lower ,, ...	10	288	267	108	7	205	207	149	33,305	849,350	765,951	626,749
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	2	76	76	41	195	8,136	7,502	5,456
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,528	48,163	44,341	33,772
Total, Primary Schools ...	20	571	535	254	22	760	758	510	40,224	1,047,644	948,659	768,309
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
Government School of Art	1	230	227	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	15	540	503	466	...	8	7	3	5	320	275	234
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	121	559	514	365	5	15	16	14	1	5	5	4
Training schools for mistresses... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	135	152	141
Medical schools	4	348	333	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	695	616	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	4	35	26	24	3	224	171	120	11	334	223	166
Madrasahs	7	1,637	1,711	1,323	...	...	...	...	7	433	498	383
Other schools	1	37	44	41	...	...	...	...	(c)10	255	232	178
Total, Special Schools ...	160	4,483	4,629	3,763	14	367	294	197	38	1,482	1,385	1,106
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	293	24,393	23,799	18,594	211	13,298	12,281	9,602	41,972	1,175,398	1,067,985	862,440
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	1. ADVANCED, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian ... ... (b) Sanskrit ... ... 2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly— (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ... (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ... 3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ... 4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...												

† Excluding Bishop's College, Calcutta, which furnished no returns.
(a) Twenty-six of these are females attending three colleges for females.
(b) Besides 10 reading French.

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										
Unaided.														Aborigines.					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during former year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (Boot-aboriginals).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammedans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
116	3,181	3,218	22,928	126	(a)6,122	(b)6,077	5,441	...	75	46	5,567	56	362	5	1	10	...	...
7	547	502	2361	14	542	542	...	...	1	2	526	5	38	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	311	...	...	...	70	4	232	1	3	...	...	1	16	...
...	...	...	...	1	304	...	...	...	42	...	257	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
23	3,728	3,720	2,589	62	7,379	6,719	5,441	...	188	52	6,582	62	408	5	1	11	16	...
145	30,632	34,583	26,613	380	79,856	77,799	47,254	41,246	1,421	603	68,160	235	9,018	70	114	161	9	...
222	15,077	15,902	11,452	213	66,436	46,433	1,153	64,130	1,645	513	53,624	53	9,756	406	209	162	451	...
136	8,339	7,699	6,799	1,139	64,113	2,905	246	64,096	...	57	61,994	29	11,348	73	328	259	569	...
2	177	183	147	11	1,111	995	290	444	593	165	162	178	1	5	...	7	...	69
3	281	289	234	26	2,552	2,552	419	32	2,451	35	13	4	...	...	2	19	...	433
1	69	64	56	12	574	457	...	574	1	302	409	19	18	23	...	...	...	84
514	60,855	57,911	44,816	2,477	218,043	136,652	49,288	170,966	6,141	1,809	174,440	563	30,143	799	653	838	953	576
248	8,297	7,443	5,847	3,907	151,022	1,627	1,084	150,836	146	257	119,259	19	26,389	363	2,393	343	3,783	...
12,013	302,440	289,469	181,027	49,387	1,055,203	926	57,296	1,000,987	1	2,637	791,957	58	321,884	3,230	25,439	1,601	25,045	...
15	404	473	354	218	6,763	213	3	7,264	629	582	6,363	26	120	455	24	16	...	559
462	6,967	6,389	4,883	2,908	55,133	371	1,654	54,953	29	2,627	44,380	41	7,362	919	648	162	...	1,725
12,743	317,900	304,783	192,007	53,909	1,270,125	3,038	60,977	1,384,750	807	6,053	804,585	135	363,672	4,666	28,484	2,903	28,828	2,275
...	...	...	...	1	270	...	...	...	7	...	254	8	21	...	...	...	56	...
...	...	...	...	21	818	54	406	814	...	74	690	2	34	156	63	...	...	...
12	83	82	65	149	664	20	17	627	...	...	486	1	164	67	34	1	2	...
1	32	33	25	8	158	30	13	156	6	136	16	...	...	2	...	4	...	5
4	623	613	389	81	1,473	179	...	480	8	23	1,226	13	187	2	...	4	38	...
1	13	13	8	5	619	160	...	459	...	...	533	1	82	...	3	...	...	...
6	242	234	150	29	795	114	...	594	2	64	462	4	203	33	23	1	...	...
12	563	573	745	27	3,660	995	2,794	998	...	...	23	...	3,564	...	...	...	1	...
7	389	361	325	18	701	164	420	393	157	10	518	...	16	...	...	...	1	...
44	2,325	2,291	1,634	262	8,618	1,705	3,650	4,521	180	307	4,048	29	3,826	254	123	6	118	5
13,324	288,158	253,615	210,628	53,800	1,501,159	143,785	112,554	1,440,657	7,576	7,092	1,040,736	729	327,579	5,661	29,170	2,918	37,925	2,856
...	...	...	...	1,533	16,417	21	15,571	725	...	...	2,552	...	13,555	...	...	...	241	...
...	...	...	...	1,545	18,289	...	15,832	33	...	...	15,567	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	585	8,293	11	999	8,992	...	...	4,410	...	3,811	...	41	...	239	...
...	...	,, girls	...	21	271	...	101	271	...	9	84	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	4,056	35,939	21	391	23,725	...	11	10,003	...	5,290	23	125	6	220	...
...	...	,, girls	...	21	271	...	101	271	...	9	84	...	176	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	For boys	...	5,099	68,757	...	57,798	1,116	...	...	5	...	63,734	...	...	...	6,534	...
...	...	,, girls	...	366	3,005	364	1,302	2,949	...	27	1,226	...	1,279	...	...	373	33	...
				31	668	17	37	550	...	16	436	3	166	...	...	...	...	36
				15,941	140,860	454	104,906	37,853	...	63	47,003	3	91,454	23	236	581	6,414	33
		GRAND TOTAL		69,741	1,641,619	143,939	217,353	1,477,775	7,576	7,757	1,087,427	737	489,333	5,684	29,406	3,709	47,339	2,889

2 Average daily attendance of the Metropolitan Institution and of the Law class is not given.
(c) Includes the Converts' Training House at Barrackpore with 8 girls.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,24,028	...	...	1,62,792	...	15,081	4,01,901	1,230	...	...	1,614	...	2,203	5,047
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	—1,785*	...	...	2,637	...	189	2,001	...	...	...	241	...	...	241
Medicine	1,80,124	...	...	20,967	...	...	2,24,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	57,782	...	...	17,442	...	...	75,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	5,30,929	...	...	1,97,088	...	15,270	7,41,457	1,230	...	...	1,855	...	2,203	5,278
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,63,007	...	59	2,82,864	3,795	9,571	4,62,287	3,240	1,319	2,790	31,627	1,054	1,367	41,097
Middle ,, ... { English	19,219	...	309	23,186	...	247	43,202	...	4,394	198	7,067	2,564	257	14,980
{ Vernacular... ...	10,619	...	1,956	2,625	577	455	16,132	...	33,547	960	24,101	4,258	227	63,093
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	23,063	...	120	6,812	223	49	30,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	370
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,15,878	...	2,445	3,25,688	4,745	10,322	5,56,959	3,240	41,160	4,313	63,640	8,076	1,871	1,22,250
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	...	698	722	179	...	28	1,627
Lower ,, ...	539	...	...	...	...	...	539	...	213	285	386	...	...	875
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	4	...	...	410
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	...	911	1,423	578	...	28	2,940
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Government School of Art	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	...	31,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	71,268	517	...	275	...	541	72,601	294	320	...	...	...	...	614
Guru-training classes	5,177	176	...	...	...	...	5,353	...	423	...	...	...	...	423
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	72,163	...	...	23,228	...	19,056	1,14,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,336	...	...	10,676	...	...	17,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2,256	...	...	...	...	2,315	4,571	1,780	15,631	240	667	9,145	2,025	27,488
Madrasahs	30,831	...	120	5,580	51	23,880	60,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,14,824	693	120	49,424	51	45,137	3,10,036	2,044	14,415	240	667	9,145	2,025	28,537
Buildings	60,887	...	255	...	15	47	61,204	...	915	2,799	...	329	113	3,556
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	2,721	...	...	...	...	...	2,721	...	1,010	147	...	...	...	1,157
Total ...	63,608	...	255	...	15	47	63,925	...	1,926	2,951	...	329	113	4,717
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1894-95 ...	10,27,633	691	2,781	5,69,219	4,791	70,740	16,75,915	6,504	58,422	8,927	66,740	17,497	6,240	1,63,730

* The Dacca Law class shows a saving of Rs. 1,670 and Patna of Rs. 115.
(a) Includes Rs. 8/4 of the Berrackpore Converts' Training Home.
(b) Inclusive at Rs. 231 spent by Municipality for buildings.
(c) Exclusive of Rs. 234 spent by Municipality on buildings.
† Excludes Assam scholarships of Rs. 12,027 and Nagpur scholarships of Rs. 300.
‡ Excludes Assam scholarships of Rs. 1,542 and Burma scholarships of Rs. 7,026.
§ Including charges for conducting the Sanskrit Title examination.

REAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

INSTITUTIONS.																		
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—							GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.											
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	Total.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,534	...	...	60,586	22,775	53,416	1,62,331	95,338	...	26,039	1,21,556	2,90,672	...	...	3,16,498	1,19,565	7,26,675		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,539	...	509	23,048	—1,785*	...	...	39,877	993	39,700		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,154	...	...	25,967	...	2,24,101		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,724	...	...	11,143	...	78,867		
22,534	...	...	60,586	22,775	53,416	1,62,331	1,18,085	...	26,539	1,44,624	5,55,933	...	...	3,77,484	1,20,993	10,33,730		
1,68,769	2,129	3,023	4,53,783	89,435	40,946	6,56,484	5,19,331	72,263	1,10,458	6,94,072	2,76,956	3,441	11,923	12,61,896	3,29,231	18,84,516		
65,809	1,19,680	5,738	2,61,262	1,76,814	29,730	6,91,955	49,154	47,841	18,901	1,15,796	85,649	1,32,874	6,551	3,41,329	3,09,216	8,66,069		
46,442	68,336	5,738	1,37,466	70,253	4,780	3,12,929	17,576	19,796	16,547	41,867	50,561	1,00,783	5,054	1,77,251	1,09,436	4,42,985		
19,553	...	...	85,323	5,512	10,836	1,19,132	50,953	...	...	50,953	43,161	...	120	1,21,299	16,641	1,81,221		
59,784	...	...	1,70,312	34,698	37,077	3,01,871	2,640	11,745	6,270	20,655	59,784	...	...	1,03,838	39,654	3,43,760		
6,358	...	813	1,433	16,239	621	24,887	144	...	4,056	4,200	5,338	...	1,163	1,677	50,763	58,807		
3,90,621	1,89,945	21,423	10,09,948	3,87,020	1,64,053	20,46,119	6,11,850	1,46,925	1,49,424	9,07,199	8,18,139	2,33,105	23,141	19,27,893	8,69,136	36,44,447		
49,946	1,88,121	13,841	2,19,666	51,455	14,903	4,68,132	11,421	4,854	5,733	22,044	42,391	1,33,819	14,593	2,21,654	76,405	4,93,872		
1,01,795	3,84,105	33,486	11,54,013	1,54,515	1,24,433	19,51,996	2,97,149	34,880	39,141	3,70,979	1,92,224	3,54,318	33,751	14,51,556	3,53,039	23,84,878		
28,193	2,758	3,759	12,013	42,508	6,279	95,543	656	2,787	1,166	4,609	28,193	2,758	5,165	12,673	32,537	1,80,326		
43,440	34,992	6,163	13,654	71,394	72,491	2,41,514	3,199	6,276	2,966	9,440	43,440	34,362	6,163	14,823	1,51,006	2,50,784		
2,14,379	5,29,916	57,249	13,99,702	3,19,897	2,17,608	27,37,870	3,10,429	47,630	48,004	4,07,063	2,16,254	5,30,237	58,672	17,00,756	6,33,907	31,39,860		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,410	...	...	6,376	...	31,786		
6,734	...	...	...	16,532	...	31,266	...	...	...	...	78,309	...	876	276	16,242	91,354		
11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	5,188	...	699	...	...	5,798		
2,830	...	...	906	7,295	2,269	13,450	...	...	5,040	5,040	5,561	...	...	702	16,964	19,209		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,427	361	629	6,417	72,162	...	...	28,955	19,915	1,20,741		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	146	7,352	...	...	10,576	146	18,014		
1,157	542	387	1,823	3,581	3,264	9,108	...	886	6,962	7,884	5,963	14,477	927	2,660	24,492	42,319		
231	762	210	762	2,272	644	4,903	3,525	4,120	7,974	15,619	31,112	783	340	13,147	37,824	83,206		
670	63	963	639	3,321	4,733 (c)	10,769	41,140	1,252	170	42,562	1,079	69	962	42,070	9,534	53,715		
2,892	1,878	1,559	4,531	32,561	9,913	52,934	53,092	6,613	21,729	78,426	3,32,070	16,785	1,943	1,04,714	1,96,970	4,70,477		
98,415	2,564	549	29,901	58,396	34,437	1,72,161	17,572	223	(b)970	18,619	89,208	2,479	5,893(b)	38,493	1,20,940(c)	2,55,444		
3,567	1,998	558	6,572	4,963	6,404	23,775	3,354	...	1,163	4,517	6,388	2,998	633	9,783	12,530	32,170		
31,999	4,492	1,076	27,320	40,329	20,841	1,25,256	22,946	251	(b)1,530	23,026	55,555	6,415	5,913(b)	45,236	1,33,473(c)	2,87,594		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,479	...	1,53,479		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,647	...	...	...	...	77,647		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,67,985	2,76,781	3,166	...	5,284	6,48,231		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,634	...	...	...	17,803	90,437		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,748	...	...	...	5,479	25,227		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,360	12,077	9	...	5,349	87,795		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,779	9,675	36	...	551	17,041		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	4,078	569	...	2,989	9,011		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525	...	107	16,805	1,572	19,977		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,955	13,042	897	44	724	20,572		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,389	12,863	2	11,336	3,304	31,894		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,949	21,923	1,450	...	890	35,212		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,544	3,035	1,084	400	11,753	26,816		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,127	19,135	1,479	...	273	31,013		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,64,301	3,81,224	9,374	1,65,477	67,323	12,27,429		
4,77,887	7,23,459	61,336	24,69,134	5,03,343	5,53,761	51,91,509	11,10,982	2,61,184	(b)2,46,852	15,60,668	22,70,286	11,13,786	1,01,949(b)	43,94,473	19,45,679(c)	98,25,972		

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

Class of Schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 1st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						Total.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																					
Boys' Schools.																					
High English	Government	43	13,319	5,710	...	5,710	3,419	...	3,419	2,663	...	2,663	1,439	...	1,439	77	...	77	13,319	...	13,319
	District Fund	3	982	462	...	462	108	...	108	167	...	167	70	...	70	...	...	...	770	...	770
	Municipal	3	770	394	...	394	124	...	124	119	...	119	133	...	133	...	...	...	770	...	770
	Aided	132	23,803	5,025	...	5,025	3,314	...	3,314	7,115	1	7,116	4,707	...	4,707	141	...	141	23,302	1	23,303
	Unaided	145	36,932	12,644	...	12,644	9,654	...	9,654	7,647	1	7,648	5,968	7	5,975	181	...	181	36,934	8	36,942
Middle English	Government	5	776	...	...	...	256	...	256	253	...	253	267	...	267	...	...	...	776	...	776
	District Fund	14	1,023	...	...	...	165	...	165	248	1	249	467	2	469	135	...	135	1,015	8	1,023
	Municipal	3	479	...	...	...	70	...	70	140	...	140	322	...	322	17	...	17	479	...	479
	Aided	603	48,911	...	...	...	8,475	49	8,524	13,287	55	13,342	15,283	181	15,464	2,923	81	3,004	47,883	566	48,431
	Unaided	229	15,727	...	...	...	2,455	1	2,456	4,810	2	4,812	8,265	39	8,304	996	19	1,015	15,866	61	15,927
Middle Vernacular	Government	33	2,708	...	...	...	485	...	485	659	3	662	1,177	...	1,177	384	...	384	2,705	3	2,708
	District Fund	147	8,854	...	...	...	1,349	1	1,350	2,092	3	2,095	4,065	9	4,074	1,024	4	1,028	8,567	17	8,584
	Municipal	2	283	...	...	...	101	...	101	194	...	194	57	...	57	21	...	21	283	...	283
	Aided	819	44,189	18	...	18	6,631	2	6,633	10,759	10	10,769	22,221	29	22,250	4,056	113	4,169	43,735	414	44,149
	Unaided	135	8,360	...	...	...	1,196	1	1,197	1,885	1	1,886	4,947	20	4,967	966	23	989	8,994	75	8,369
	Total	2,421	210,405	27,700	...	27,700	42,854	54	43,008	51,598	77	51,675	76,797	577	77,374	10,321	246	10,566	309,403	963	310,366
Girls' Schools.																					
High English	Government	2	253	...	47	47	...	23	23	...	36	36	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	253	253
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	7	681	...	89	89	...	213	213	2	144	146	16	130	146	21	66	87	39	642	681
	Unaided	2	177	...	21	21	...	55	55	2	49	51	14	27	41	4	5	9	29	187	177
Middle English	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	23	2,271	...	...	...	20	422	512	41	439	480	91	517	608	227	454	671	339	1,912	2,271
	Unaided	3	281	...	...	...	3	70	73	19	35	54	19	44	63	33	58	91	74	207	281
Middle Vernacular	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	61	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	7	7	...	29	29	...	19	19	...	61	61
	Aided	17	844	...	6	6	11	42	53	18	118	136	42	317	358	14	77	91	84	760	844
	Unaided	1	69	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	17	17	...	45	45	...	2	2	...	69	69
	Total	55	4,637	...	163	163	34	936	940	82	845	927	181	1,456	1,637	279	691	970	576	4,061	4,637
Total Secondary Schools		2,477	215,042	27,700	163	27,863	42,888	990	43,948	51,672	922	52,594	76,978	2,033	79,011	10,600	936	11,536	310,028	5,014	315,042

| | | |

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	European and Eurasian.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Arts Colleges—																					
1. Master of Arts	4	4	2	10	67	15	...	59	144	34	6	...	19	52	...	3	44	...	5	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	8	22	301	323	517	121	1,352	144	108	144	18	(a)414	8	7	372	9	17	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	7	17	36	637	419	1,630	90	2,817	360	166	313	23	1,162	22	11	1,096	12	19	...	2
Colleges for Professional Training—																					
Law—																					
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	3	...	6	14	108	...	188	...	296	26	...	45	...	73	...	...	69	...	2	...	...
Medicine—																					
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	97	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	94	...	...	...	94	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	23	...	...	...	1
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	133	...	...	...	133	117	...	...	...	117	...	...	117	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	99	...	...	...	99	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	30	...	...	...	2
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	1
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																					
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	36	183	123	364	935	1,375	9,363	36	4,704	527	630	940	12	2,218	54	14	2,032	9	153	3	...
{ ,, girls	3	8	1	11	9	34	4	...	47	5	10	2	...	17	4	1	8	...	...	...	...
2. Middle English Ex- { ,, boys	20	570	139	729	93	2,203	583	80	3,014	75	1,450	302	58	(b)1,906	51	7	1,672	...	213	9	...
amination. { ,, girls	...	9	2	11	...	43	3	4	50	...	42	3	3	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle Vernacular { ,, boys	236	758	197	1,191	767	2,519	362	645	4,293	463	1,482	129	183	(c)2,262	62	3	1,959	...	235	6	11
Examination. { ,, girls	1	9	5	15	1	43	5	...	49	1	33	2	...	(d)36	26	10	1	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Ex- { ,, boys	115	3,019	206	3,337	374	7,794	282	150	8,603	217	3,814	243	58	4,332	143	8	3,493	...	683	25	59
amination. { ,, girls	5	59	11	75	9	284	34	...	330	3	168	17	...	(e)17	175	9	21	5	...	...	...
Lower Primary Ex- { ,, boys	54	15,259	394	13,787	191	44,313	963	315	45,367	131	24,787	406	237	25,611	...	38	20,114	...	5,092	85	317
amination. { ,, girls	3	264	8	275	11	653	16	...	679	8	524	10	...	542	...	25	438	3	22	54	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																					
1. Training school examination for masters	3	1	...	9	416	...	6	...	422	233	...	3	...	236	...	3	219	3	13	1	...
2. Survey School examination	3	...	...	3	237	...	...	...	237	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	155	...	10	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	283	...	...	...	283	217	...	...	...	217	2	2	178	6	23	...	...

(a) Actual number passed at the B. A. Examination, *i.e.* candidates passed with double or treble Honours have been included once only in this table.
§ One is a Christian.
† Including 7 candidates re-examined in November 1894.
‡ Including 9 passed after re-examination in November 1894.
(b) 885 passed with middle vernacular certificates.
(c) 153 ,, ditto English ,, do.
(d) 27 ,, ditto do. do.
* A Buddhist.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the last of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	(a)3	932	837	617	1,500	1,519	1,975	12,791	884	914	25,333	...	...	2,139	2,448
Middle ,, ... (English ...	14	1,023	945	720	...	4,284	...	4,438	2,504	227	11,454	...	...	1,39,580	1,39,874
,, ... (Vernacular...	147	6,884	7,214	6,025	...	35,577	...	22,304	4,328	225	62,434	...	...	65,336	1,00,129
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	164	10,839	9,660	7,640	1,500	41,160	1,975	45,514	7,843	1,466	99,426	...	...	1,38,945	2,39,103
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	8	175	179	120	...	698	...	97	...	28	823	...	...	1,38,121	1,38,819
Lower ,, ...	2	44	37	26	...	312	...	12	...	...	325	...	...	3,54,183	3,54,508
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,755	2,755
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,302	34,302
Total Primary Schools ...	10	219	216	154	...	911	...	109	...	28	1,048	...	...	5,29,361	5,30,337
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	1	8	7	3	284	392	...	...	...	...	643	517	...	...	676
Normal training classes	5	15	16	14	...	426	...	...	...	...	426	174	...	...	680
Industrial schools	8	283	271	186	1,760	13,531	240	667	9,142	2,028	27,968	...	...	846	14,427
Madrassa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	720
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52
Total ...	14	307	294	207	2,044	14,416	240	667	9,142	2,028	28,537	691	...	1,618	16,755
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	815	...	...	109	112	1,196	...	...	2,264	3,479
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	...	1,952	3,062
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	109	112	2,306	...	...	4,400	6,541
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,781
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,077
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,215
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,413
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	188	11,903	10,176	8,009	3,544	58,412	2,215	46,290	16,837	3,611	1,31,299	691	...	7,72,452	11,13,786

* The Midnapore College managed by Municipality.

(a) Howrah, Barisal and Moughyr Joint Committee high schools.

(b) Midnapore, Sealdaur and Natore high school.

(c) Inclusive of Rs. 134 spent on buildings of unaided schools.

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
*1	36	45	35	1,220	...	...	1,614	...	2,203	5,037	...	...	...	...	...	
(b)3	770	736	586	1,440	815	...	13,136	480	413	16,284	50	1,975	9,083	11,923	15,371	
2	479	450	364	...	193	...	3,183	...	...	3,381	300	...	5,738	6,231	1,30,105	
3	283	263	200	...	960	...	1,802	...	15	2,777	1,936	...	5,788	8,684	1,03,467	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
1	61	63	38	...	370	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	813	1,183	1,183	
9	1,593	1,521	1,188	1,440	2,338	...	18,126	480	428	22,812	2,406	1,975	21,422	28,141	2,56,246	
5	304	206	194	...	782	...	82	...	...	854	...	...	13,641	14,598	1,53,419	
5	161	170	121	...	265	...	383	...	...	648	...	...	33,486	33,751	3,85,069	
2	76	75	41	...	406	...	4	...	...	410	...	...	3,759	4,165	6,923	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,163	6,163	40,525	
12	541	542	356	...	1,423	...	469	...	...	1,892	...	...	57,249	58,672	5,88,929	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	887	627	18,104	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	220	340	1,129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	982	1,034	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	240	1,589	1,949	18,734	
...	...	...	...	...	2,204	...	...	160	...	2,364	255	...	(c)771	3,230	6,702	
...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	536	683	3,619	
...	...	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	160	...	2,511	255	...	(c)1,307	3,913	10,328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,146	2,37,929	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,086	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9,941	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	4,647	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,612	75,925	
22	2,170	2,108	1,579	2,660	6,112	...	29,209	640	2,631	32,252	2,781	2,215	(c)81,567	1,01,940	12,14,785	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.			
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of the agriculture and horticulture of India.	6,000 0 0	...
Albert Institute	The chief object of the Institute is to promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	...	...
Ahiritola Reading Rooms ...	To provide a reading room and a library for public use.	,,,	303 0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal(a) ...	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones :—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature."	2,000 0 0	6,300 0 0
Barabazar Family Literary Club.	To bring Europeans and Indians into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than had existed before, and to promote the cause of moral, religious and social progress.	...	...
Bidyasagar Library and Jhamapukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion and diffusion of useful knowledge by supplying a free library and reading rooms to the general public, and by circulating books and periodicals among its members and subscribers.	...	...
Calcutta Improvement Association.	To attain intellectual, physical, social and moral improvement.	...	...
Calcutta Public Library ...	Spreading and diffusion of knowledge and providing free reading to the general public.	...	...
Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	The institution is a corporate body under the name and style of "The Calcutta Reading Rooms Literary Institute," having for its object the promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free literary reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circulating books, &c., among its members and subscribers subject to the rules in force and otherwise.	...	...
Calcutta School Book Society...	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books, and also the production and circulation at a cheaper rate, of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	4,800 0 0	...
Cossipur Practical Institution of Agriculture, Floriculture and Horticulture, Raja's Park, No. 69, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, near Calcutta.	The principal object of the institution is to extend, improve and popularise the conditions under which *horticulture* and floriculture and agriculture may be practically studied in this country.	...	...

(a) The Society administers two
1. Oriental Publications Fund,
2. Sanskrit Manuscript Fund.
(b) About 12,000 visited at the

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1895.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
14,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	555	4	...	559	Registered ...	1820.
	Returns not furnished.					Not registered...	April 1876.
1,090 0 0	1,393 0 0	150	1	7	158	Ditto ...	August 1890.
7,300 0 0	15,600 0 0	295	...	...	295	Registered ...	1784.
	Returns not furnished.					Not registered...	27th April 1857.
	Statistics not furnished.					Ditto ...	1st March 1893.
13 6 0	13 6 0	200	10	50	260	Ditto ...	January 1873.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Registered ...	1835.
	Returns not furnished.					Not registered...	1st January 1872.
...	4,800 0 0	14	...	...	14	Registered ...	1817.
...	...	(b) Members 51, Visitors 101	9	...	51 110	Not registered	1st June 1886 by Babu Hem Chandra Mitra, of No. 123, Ahiritola Street, Calcutta, by whom all expenses are borne; but the expenses have not been shown.

Government Funds—
Rs. 9,000 per annum.
" 4,200 " "
flower show.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—*continued.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Phrenological Institute, No. 89, Phear's Lane, Calcutta.	The object is to study phrenology ...	...	...
The Suburban Reading Club ...	To bring together the young people of the neighbourhood for literary culture and improved fellow feeling.	...	...
Barasat Association ...	To ameliorate the condition of the town and its neighbourhood by constitutional means and to promote the education of boys and girls.	120 0 0	6 0 0
Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	The object of the institution is (1) to give its constituents and the community generally all facilities for developing a healthy literary and scientific taste, and to create interest in current affairs by an abundant supply of English and vernacular works of recognised merit and of the chief newspapers and magazines both Indian and foreign; (2) to develop friendly intercourse among the constituents and the community of the neighbourhood through lectures (both in English and Bengali), reading from standard English and vernacular works and occasional conversaziones.	...	47 (interest from reserve fund.)
Dalhousie Institute ...	Literary and social	...	...
Kambulitola Boys' Reading Club.	(1) To promote culture and friendly intercourse for purposes of mutual improvement among its members. (2) To afford them facilities for the same by means of reading rooms and a library. (3) To place within the reach of the educated public, works of noted authors and books of reference and general utility. (4) To have lectures delivered in connection with the Club on subjects calculated to interest and benefit the student community.	...	...
Microscopical Society of Calcutta.	The study of subjects directly connected with the use and structure of the microscope and for the collection of microscopic objects.		...
Sikdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms, No. 12, Sikdarbagan Street, Calcutta.	(a) To create a taste for reading among the gentry and public in general of the locality. (b) To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them convenient access to a collection of books and other publications. (c) To adopt means for the improvement of Bengali literature.	...	...
Indian Museum	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian), illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest; and the prosecution of biologic, analytic, and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	94,620 0 0	...

* Including

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1895—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	36	8	2	46	Not registered...	1883.
878 9 9	878 9 9	32	1	...	33	Ditto ...	July 1883.
322 0 0	448 0 0	43	...	...	43	Ditto ...	1871.
1,360 0 0	1,407 0 0	21,900	...	...	21,900[a]	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
Male Rs. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	Male Re. 2 each. Female Re. 1 each.	182 200	39 25	...	221 225	Ditto ...	1865.
Returns not furnished.						Not registered...	It was established as a local institution in December 1883, but was expanded into a public one in 1885.
Returns not furnished.						Ditto ...	23rd June 1887.
70 0 0	70 0 0	100	3	...	103	Ditto ...	16th September 1886.
...	94,520 0 0	371,314	108,728	Included in male and female columns.	480,042	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.

visitors.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(1) PRESIDENCY DIVISION—CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS—*concluded.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bethune Society ...	*Consideration* and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	...	...
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.	To cultivate science in all its departments, with a view to original research and practical applications.	...	1,13,463 0 0 Amount of endowment and net income.
Ranaghat Student Library ...	Supply of books and periodicals to the students and the public.	...	...
Kumarkhali Daridra Bandhab	To spread education among all classes of people.	...	...
Kesavpur and Jadyaboyra Bandhab Library.	To circulate books among the public in general, and to encourage the education of both sexes.	...	...
Photographic Society of India	1st.—To bring together all photographers and those interested in photography in India. 2nd.—To provide a convenient and comfortable Club-room in Calcutta, furnished with literature on photographic and kindred subjects, and having attached an adjoining dark-room stocked with apparatus and chemicals for developing negatives, enlarging photographs and carrying on experiments connected therewith. 3rd.—To hold in Calcutta exhibitions of photographs and photographic apparatus. 4th.—To publish and circulate a journal containing original notes and articles, correspondence, proceedings of Photographic Societies, extracts from journals and other matter useful and interesting to students and workers in photography in India. 5th.—To advise members, through the medium of the journal, on all questions relating to photographic apparatus, materials, processes, &c.	...	...
Society for the Higher Training of Young Men.	To impart intellectual, moral and physical education to young men.	1,200 0 0	...
Sripur Hita Sadhini Sava ...	To seek the welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places in every way possible.	...	...
(2) BURDWAN DIVISION.			
Burdwan Raj Public Library	To supply English and Bengali books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	...	60 0 0 per month.
Midnapore Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	
Tamluk Public Library ...	Reading of books and magazines ...	...	24 0 0
Beames and Wilson's Ghatal Public Library.	Reading of books and magazines ...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Returns not furnished.						Not registered...	December 1851.
2,400 0 0	Not furnished.	About 180 members.			...	...	April 1875; opened to the public for lectures in 1876.
...	...	49	...	...	49	Not registered...	1884.
10 0 0	10 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	,,
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1887.
Returns not furnished.						Registered ...	1886.
1,968 0 0	3,168 0 0	450	...	...	450	Not registered...	1891.
15 13 0	15 13 0	98	10	...	108	Ditto ...	10th December 1891.
...	600 0 0	1,640	...	...	1,640	Ditto ...	December 1881.
256 5 8	256 5 8	24	...	...	24	Ditto ...	1852.
26 10 0	50 10 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1880
223 0 0	223 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1883.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(2) BURDWAN DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha ...	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	160 0 0	...
Uttarpara Public Library ...	To afford the public free and easy access to the library.	...	1,900 0 0
Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	To supply the reading public with books, magazines and newspapers.	...	400 0 0
Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	To give its constituents the benefit of reading useful and valuable books and periodicals.	...	...
Howrah-Sibpur Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge by collecting books and newspapers and discussion on literary subjects.	...	...
Andul Public Library ...	For improving knowledge ...	...	...
(3) RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
Bogra Students' Association	To improve the moral and social character of boys in general.	...	...
Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
Rajshahi Students' Debating Club. College Department.	The object of the Club is to promote the intellectual, moral and physical improvement of its members, as well as of the students in general.	...	...
Rajshahi Students' Debating Club. School Department.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Rajshahi Public Library at Boalia.	To collect and purchase English, Bengali and Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.†	...	...
Digbapatiya Association ...	To further the intellectual, physical and moral training of boys.	...	...
Rangpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha	To spread education, to teach morality, and to promote unity among different classes of the people, as well as to assist the poor.	...	3 0 0
Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To give education to, and improve the condition of, the Muhammadans of the district; to spread primary education through the maktabs; to train teachers for the maktabs; to open a hostel for poor boys reading at the local zila school.	...	...
Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading room and library	...	...
Pabna Public Library ...	Intellectual improvement and literary recreation of subscribers and general advancement of the public.	...	...
Purjana Library ...	Public utility and culture	...	50 0 0
Sirajganj Public Library ...	Diffusion of learning	...	...

* Thirty members and 1,963 visitors.
† Owing to the amalgamation of the Ghoramara News Room with the Library, a news paper department.
‡ Municipality contributes Rs. 5 a month.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
188 8 0	348 8 0	200	...	...	200	Not registered...	5th April 1863.
...	1,900 0 0	No register of visitors is kept.				Ditto ...	1859.
54 12 0	454 12 0	1,185	15	...	1,200	Ditto ...	1854.
806 0 0	805 0 0	58	...	...	58	Ditto ...	January 1894.
655 15 9	655 15 9	1,593*	...	...	1,593	Ditto ...	1878.
5 0 0	5 0 0	45	3	10	58	Ditto ...	1886.
10 15 9	10 15 9	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	February 1882.
335 12 0	335 12 0	24	1	...	25	Ditto ...	Over 28 years, year not known.
19 12 0	19 12 0	59	...	...	59	Ditto ...	9th August 1881.
...	...	...	...	45	45	Ditto ...	1892
1,385 14 0	1,385 14 0	145	...	23	168	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
...	...	...	...	49	49	Ditto ...	1890
272 0 0	272 0 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1854.
45 0 0	48 0 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1884.
600 0 0	600 0 0	228	5	5	238	Ditto ...	February 1887.
323 0 0	323 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	1875.
395 0 0	‡395 0 0	69	...	...	69	Ditto ...	July 1890.
...	50 0 0	602	45	1,423	2,071	Ditto ...	1883.
361 4 0	361 4 0	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1883.

has been opened in connection with the Library, which circulates newspapers and periodicals among the public.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(4) DACCA DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca.			
Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	*126 0 0	88 8 0
Sarasvat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	...	...
Jaydevpur Sahitya Samalochani Sabha.	Encouragement of literature	...	...
Mymensingh.			
Sarasvat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling, (2) to encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, &c., (3) moral culture.	...	...
Santosh Jahnavi School Club	For moral and literary advancement ...	...	...
Tangail School Club ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Santosh School Samiti ...	Ditto ditto	...	...
Kisorganj Gyanbikasini Sabha, No. I.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Ditto ditto, No. II.	Ditto ditto	...	...
Achinta Gyanotpadini Sabha	Literary	...	...
Faridpur.			
Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Social, intellectual, and general improvement of the local female education.	†96 0 0	...
Manikdaha Hitasadhini ...	Social and intellectual improvement ...	...	...
Do. Swasthya Samiti	Physical improvement	...	...
Madaripur Bidyotsahini Sabha.	Intellectual and moral education ...	...	...
Faridpur Students' Club ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
Do. Band of Hope ...	Temperance and moral improvement ...	...	...
Chaudda Rasi Bandhav Samiti	Social and intellectual improvement ...	...	...
Backergunge.			
The Students' Union, Brajamohan Institution.	This union consists of the following branches :— 1. Little band of mercy. 2. The Brothers of the poor. 3. Literary branch. 4. The Union brothers. 5. Purity brothers. 6. The Fire brigade. 7. The Diversion french. 8. The Labour band. 9. The Fine arts branch. 10. Executive committee.	...	365 7 8
Barisal Zila School Students' Association.	Literary and moral improvement	...	...

* This sum has been received from
† Other particulars not furnished.
‡ From District Board.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
2,143 0 0	2,356 8 0	117	...	...	117	Not registered...	1882.
...	1,000 0 0	182	...	...	182	Ditto ...	1872.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
708 0 0	708 0 0	143	12	...	155	Ditto ...	1284 B.S.
...	...	...	...	150	150	Ditto ...	November 1887.
...	...	...	...	170	170	Ditto ...	1888.
...	...	...	...	136	136	Ditto ...	1887.
...	...	...	...	27	27	Ditto ...	1880.
5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	70	70	Ditto ...	Not known.
...	...	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1,666 0 0	1,762 0 0	963	8	...	971	Ditto ...	1880.
701 0 0	701 0 0	167	2	...	169	Ditto ...	1881.
20 0 0	20 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	1889.
10 0 0	10 0 0	8	...	180	188	Ditto ...	1893.
...	...	83	...	...	83	Ditto ...	1884.
...	...	591	4	...	595	Ditto ...	1888.
151 0 0	151 0 0	151	...	...	151	Ditto ...	1892.
39 15 6	405 6 9	23	...	634	657	Ditto ...	1886.
...	...	25	...	300	325	Ditto ...	1887.

the Dacca Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(4) DACCA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Backergunge—concld.			
Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution.	Presenting to students by means of lectures, readings and songs, unsectarian cardinal principles of morality and religion without reference to any doctrinal question of any particular sect or creed.	...	...
Barisal Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...
(5) CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
Tippera.			
Bircbandra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...
Noakhali.			
Balatoshini, Mangalkani Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	...
Asadal Samiti, Lamchar M.E. School.	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
Vidyounati, Basurhat M.V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	0 9 0
Agaantimirrasini, Jugdia M.V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	0 10 0
Vidyot karsha sadhika, Noakhali M.V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	0 5 0
Jnanadayini, Karparah M.V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
Jnanabikasini, Sahapur M.V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay writing	...	...
Chhatra Samiti, Narayanpur M.V. School.	Ditto ditto. ...	...	...
Vidyotsahini, Khilparah M.E. School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	0 10 0
Chittagong.			
Oldham Institute ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines and newspapers.	...	...
(6) PATNA DIVISION.			
Gaya Public Library ...	This institution is a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of community. There is a museum attached to the Library. The District Judge is *ex-officio* Trustee of the funds belonging to the Library, and President of the Committee of Management. The Collector of the district is *ex-officio* a member of the Committee of Management. The general management of the Library is entrusted to a Committee of seven members. It was established by public subscription raised among the principal residents of the district, in commemoration of the visit to Gaya of Sir Frederick Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who laid the foundation stone of the building.	...	1,064 15 8

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31*st March* 1895—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	23	...	304	327	Not registered	1891.
394 0 0	394 0 0	1,341	18	601	1,960	Ditto ...	1868.
1,122 8 0	1,122 8 0	62	1	...	63	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.
5 0 0	5 0 0	53	...	...	53	Ditto ...	January 1880.
...	...	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	2nd April 1892.
...	0 9 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto ...	1st April 1891.
...	0 10 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	14th February 1881.
...	0 5 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1864-65.
...	...	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	4th April 1889.
...	...	27	...	...	27	Ditto ...	5th April 1890.
...	...	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	1st April 1893.
...	0 10 0	66	...	...	66	Ditto ...	1st March 1880.
700 0 0	700 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	November 1891.
382 0 0	1,476 15 8	34	3	...	37	Registered ...	1857.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INC	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(6) PATNA DIVISION—*contd.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gaya Bar Association ...	The object of the Association is to provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar and to have a library of law books and reports. Mr. W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, is the President, and Babu Harihar Nath, Senior Government Pleader, is Vice-President. It is managed by a Committee of seven members. Babu Nagwant Sahai, B.L., is the present Secretary of the Bar Library.	...	...
Chapra Public Library ...	The Library is intended to be used by the public for the perusal of books, periodicals and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to the subscribers.	...	472 8 0*
Bar Library, Muzaffarpur ...	To supply the members of the Muzaffarpur Bar with law books.	...	...
Indian Club, ditto ...	For the improvement of health and education, and union among the community.	...	...
Bettiah Maharaja's Dharam Samaj—Sanskrit School at Motihari.	Sanskrit teaching—free—to such students as may be willing to prosecute their studies up to the Title Examination.	...	...
Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
Patna Bar Library ...	To accommodate members of the Bar Library	...	...
Bankipore Oriental Public Library.	Study of Arabic and Persian and manuscripts, and also of English standard works.	(a)840 0 0	300 0 0
Bihar Hitaishi Library at Chowk Patna City.	Promotion of vernacular as well as English knowledge among the citizens.	(b)120 0 0	...
Bihar National College Reading Club.	Literary and moral	...	...
Patna Hindu Boys' Association	To promote Hindu religous culture spiritually and morally. To facilitate the study of Hindu religous literature.	...	358 0 0
Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.	Common place of recreation and social gathering.	...	...
Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	To acquire the art of public speaking and of English composition, and to discuss literary and scientific questions.	...	...
Arrah Reading Club ...	For self improvement and diffusion of knowledge, &c.	...	100 0 0
Arrah Academy Reading Club	For the advancement of literary qualifications.	...	...

* The library building is a gift of the late Maharaja Chaturdhari Shahu Bahadur of Hatwa. The promissory notes for Rs. 2,000 was ranied and brought in an

† Municipal contribution ... ...
Maharaja's grant ... ...
Local subscription ... ...

(a) Includes Rs. 240 from Municipality.
(b) From Municipality.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

COME—				MEMBERS OF VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.		Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.							
720	0 0	720	0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered...	1892.
217	0 0	689	8 0	23	1	...	24	Ditto ...	1857.
984	0 0	984	0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto ...	January 1883.
612	0 0	612	0 0	19	...	...	19	Ditto ...	1891.
1,560	0 0†	1,560	0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	1878.
74	2 0	74	2 0	29	...	...	29	Ditto ...	1st June 1892.
1,152	0 0	1,152	0 0	72	...	...	72	Ditto ...	1886.
...		1,140	0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	1891.
298	10 0	418	10 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	1883.
36	0 0	36	0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	1st March 1895.
97	2 0	395	2 0	9	2	135	146	Ditto ...	21st January 1895.
720	0 0	720	0 0	64	...	...	64	Ditto ...	1887.
2	9 0	2	9 0	...	...	58	58	Ditto ...	March 1893.
45	0 0	145	0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1st January 1896.
45	0 0	45	0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	December 1894.

have been disposed of by the Library Committee for extensive repairs of the Library bungalow. A portion of the Library bungalow annual income of Rs. 473-8-0.

	Rs. A. P.
... ...	60 0 0
... ...	1,200 0 0
... ...	300 0 0
Total ...	1,560 0 0

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(6) PATNA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.
Arrah Bar Association ...	To maintain a constitutional association comprised of members of the Bar practising in the court. It has a library of law books.	...	...
Arrah Town School Students' Debating Club.	For the improvement of English literature	...	...
Students' Debating Club, Sasaram.	To promote the facility in writing and speaking the English language.	...	...
(7) BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
Banka Public Library ...	Diffusion of education	...	...
Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience and improvement ...	...	...
Bhagalpur Library and Scientific Institute.	The promotion of social intercourse and the pursuit of the study of politics, literature, and science.	...	...
Karuged Dharm Sabha ...	To impart religious instruction and to teach Sanskrit.	...	...
Monghyr Arya Dharam Parichari Sabha.	To resuscitate the Aryan religion all round, to cultivate fraternity among the Arya religionists, and to improve Sanskrit education.	...	...
Monghyr Anjuman Himayet Islam.	To support and educate poor Muhammadans	...	2,321 15 5
Malda Public Library ...	General Culture	...	...
Malda club	Spread of education by supplying the members with popular periodicals and books and public lectures.	...	...
(8) ORISSA DIVISION.			
Orissa Graduates' and Undergraduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest and to discuss questions of literary and social importance, and, if necessary, to take constitutional steps to give practical effect to the above.	...	...
Alochana Sabha... ...	Literary culture amongst the members and the rendering of pecuniary help to poor and deserving pupils.	...	...
Cuttack United Friends' Reading Club	For improvement of literary knowledge ...	...	...
Cuttack Union Club ...	To be acquainted with the latest thoughts on current topics and thereby to keep pace with the times.	...	...
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
Puri Students' Association ...	To improve the power of speaking and writing English and vernacular.	...	...
Puri Literary Club ...	(1) To create a taste for reading amongst the Puri public (2) to improve literature (3) to help only literary subjects.	...	...

* Includes Rs. 167 from other

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1895—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
406 8 0	406 8 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered...	1891.
...	...	...	...	56	56	Ditto ...	1893.
4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	35	35	Ditto ...	1st January 1895.
77 8 0	77 8 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	About 1871.
421 11 9*	421 11 9	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	15th October 1883.
1,056 0 0	1,056 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	Over 28 years.
42 0 0	42 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1889.
20 0 0 monthly.	20 0 0 monthly.	30 to 40	...	...	30 to 40	Ditto ...	In 1875-76.
191 6 0	2,513 5 5	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	19th October 1888.
38 0 0	38 0 0	67	...	2	69	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
30 0 0	30 0 0	9	3	4	16	Ditto ...	1878.
...	...	84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1888.
100 0 0	100 0 0	48	...	...	48	Ditto ...	16th December 1893.
140 0 0	140 0 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1st January 1892.
60 0 0	60 0 0	15	...	...	15	Ditto ...	January 1891. The Club has been in existence since a long time, though no name was given to it. This Club has a sporting branch.
732 0 0	732 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1892.
...	...	6	...	30	36	Ditto ...	1882.
...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	December 1894.

sources viz., rent, &c.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—*Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower*

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
(8) ORISSA DIVISION—*concld.*		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti...	Promotion of the study of Sanskrit literature and philosophy.	...	300 0 0
Balasore Sanskrit Samiti ...	For improvement of the Sanskrit language ...	...	...
(9) CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
Purulia Students' Debating Club.	To improve the social and moral character of students.	...	...
Hazaribagh Union Club ...	Cultivation of general literature ...	...	...
Ranchi Tharpakhna Reading Club.	Cultivation of good relation and promotion of intellectual pursuits among the members.	...	...
Ranchi Boys' Improvement Club.	Moral, intellectual and educational improvement of the boys of the Ranchi Zila School.	...	...
Ranchi Public Library ...	To supply the members with popular and scientific works in English and vernacular.	...	...
Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Ranchi Bar with law-books and newspapers.	...	...
Ranchi-Bihar Library Club	To supply the members of the club with Hindi and English newspapers.	...	...
Giridih Bandhab Samiti ...	Moral and intellectual improvement of the boys of the Giridih High English School.	...	...
Giridih Circulating Club ...	To supply the members with newspapers ...	...	...
Giridih Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Giridih Bar with law-books.	...	...
Daltonganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Supply of newspapers, playing at lawn tennis, and holding friendly conversation.	...	...
Daltonganj Bar Library ...	Supplying law-books to the members ...	...	...
Chaibassa Reading Club ...	To supply the members with newspapers and current literature.	...	...
Chaibassa Boys' Athletic Club	Physical improvement	...	...

(a) A house has been erected for the Club at
(b) Includes house-
(c) Subscribers

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1895—concluded.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
50 0 0	350 0 0	57	...	...	57	Not registered...	15th February 1893.
325 0 0	325 0 0	63	...	...	63	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
...	...	4	...	15	19	Ditto ...	May 1892.
425 0 0	425 0 0	42	1	...	43	Ditto ...	1882.
84 0 0	84 0 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	March 1892.
...	...	4	...	107	111	Ditto ...	September 1892.
(*b*)182 0 0	182 0 0	51	...	...	51	Ditto ...	1867.
204 0 0	204 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	1889.
10 8 0	10 8 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	1889.
45 0 0	45 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	1892.
150 0 0	150 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1887.
150 0 0	150 0 0	9	...	...	9	Ditto ...	1891.
(*a*)150 0 0	150 0 0	(*c*) Members 11	...	...	11	Ditto ...	1892.
204 0 0	204 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	Not given.
50 0 0	50 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto ...	1st April 1894.
50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	Not known.

a cost of Rs. 760, raised by subscriptions.
rent Rs. 65.
10.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Adhiraj Jantra ...	Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate.	...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the estate.
		Municipal Press, Burdwan.	Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality.	...	...	Forms, &c., are printed for the municipality.
		The Burdwan Press ...	Babu Jogesh Chandra Sarkar	"Burdwán Sanjivani."	...	Nil.
		The Burdwan Barabazar Amratala Press.	Hafizuddin Ahmad ...	...	...	Forms, &c., are printed.
		Bishwambhar Press, Kalna.	Babu Sasi Bhusan Banerjee	...	...	Hindu scriptures are printed and job works executed.
		Shome Press ...	Babu Dina Nath Shome ...	...	...	Rent bills and cheques.
	Birbhum ...	Ali Press ...	Manwar Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
		No particular name ...	Babu Hari Charan Bandopadhya.	...	...	Ditto.
		Karuna Sindhu Press, Kasumgram.	Babu Ananda Gopal Mazumdar.	...	...	Cheque receipts, labels, invitation letters, &c.
	Bankura ...	Mukherjee Press ...	Babus Ram Nath Mukherjee and Ajodhya Nath Mukerjee.	"Bankura Darpan"		
		Bani Press ...	Babus Radhika Nath Banerjee and Srinarayan Pal.	...	...	Job works of different kinds.
		American Mission Press	American Free Baptist Mission.	...	...	Printing books, dakhillas, and other job works.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press.	Babu Lal Karmakar ...	...	...	Rent receipt forms, books, pamphlet, and other job works.
	Midnapore ...					
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press.	Babu Rameswar Mullick, Ghatal.	...	...	Job works.
		Denobundhu Royal Press.	Babu Dino Nath Pal, Ghatal.	...	...	Ditto.
		Moysadal Press ...	Raja Joti Prosad Garga ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Tamluk Press ...	Babu Saroda Prasanna Bose	...	...	Ditto.
		Ghosh Press ...	Babu Prasanna Kumer Kuar	"Darsuk" (weekly)	...	Ditto.
		Imperial ,, ...	,, Purna Chandra Ghosh	...	...	Ditto.
		Sabitri ,, ...	Hiranmoyi Dasi and Achala Bala Dasi.	...	"Purnima" (monthly).	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Budhodoy ,, ...	Bisoonath Trust Fund, Manager, Kazi Nath Bhattacharjee.	"Education Gazette" (weekly).	...	
		Diamond (Hira) Press	Babu Dina Nath Mukerjee	"Chinsura Bartabaha" (weekly).	"Basona and Jatsobahara" (monthly).	Ditto.
		Chandradoy Press ...	,, Gungadhur Karmakar	...	...	Ditto.
		Alfred ,, ...	,, Suresh Chandra Do...	...	...	Ditto.
		Tomohur ,, ...	,, Modan Mohon Do ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ganguli Press ...	,, Khetter Mohon Ganguli	...	...	Ditto.
		Minerva ,, ...	Babus Harendra Nath Mukerjee, Kalidas Banerjee, and Sarat Chandra Banerjee.	...	...	
	Serampore ...	Union Press ...	Babu Narsingha Narain Mukerjee.	...	...	Ditto.
		Law Press ...	Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen	...	...	Ditto.
		Printing House Press	.....	...	...	Abolished.
		Society Press ...	.....	...	...	Ditto.
		Caledonian Printing Press.	George Allen & Co. ...	...	...	Government contractor and general printer.
		British India Printing Press.	Babu Poresh Nath Mukerjee.	...	...	Printing of miscellaneous forms and job works.
	Howrah ...	Bishi Press ...	Babu Nemai Chandra Dey	...	...	Job printing.
		Universal Press ...	,, Gopal Chandra Bose	...	...	Ditto.
		Howrah Municipal Press.	Chairman, Municipal Commissioners, Howrah.	...	...	Municipal printing work.
		Ulubaria Darpan Press	Babu Surendra Nath Roy	"Ulubaria Darpan"	...	Newspaper, books, and other job works.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency		Horticulture Press ...	Jogendra Nath Sadhu ...	...	"Sanskrit Chandrika."	
		Chandradoy ,, ...	Purna Chandra Bose.			
		New Eden Press ...	Rajendra Lal Ghose.			
		Bharati Press ...	Janokinath Ghosal ...	...	"Bharati."	
		Herald ,, ...	Joygobind Shome ...	Indian Christian Herald.		
		Noorul Ain Press ...	Hafiz Aminuddin Ahmed...	...	...	Started in 1894-95.
		Azizi Press ...	Abdul Majid.			
		Sattaria Press ...	Abdul Sattar.			
		Habibia ,, ...	Golam Mowla.			
		Ahamodi Press ...	Mohamed Asgar Hossen.			
		Reazi Press ...	Reazuddin Khan.			
		Nizami Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	New press.
		Mohammudi Press ...	Abdul Khalik ...	...	...	Not at work.
		Amir Hossen ,, ...	Wellayet Hossen.			
		Artist Press ...	Hem Chandra Roy.			
		Lukhibilash Press ...	Bakhal Chandra Mitter ...	...	...	New press.
		Patrick Press ...	Mrs. P. Ghose.			
	24-Parganas ...	Railway ,, ...	John Emeli Mansour ...	Railway Guardian (weekly).	...	New declaration made in March 1896.
		Bharat Bundhu ...	Godadhor Kabyatirthya ...	...	School books in English and Bengali.	New press. Declaration made in November 1895.
		Saptahik Sangbad Press	Brojo Madhub Bose ...	...	Amoder Patrika.	
		New Town Press ...	Kader Nath Mitter.			
		Albert Printing Works	Bamapado Mukerjee ...	...	...	New press.
		Oriental Press ...	Baroda Kant Vidyaratna.			
		Imperial Victoria Press	Kristodhone Banerjee.			
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prosanna Kabyabissrad			
		Bhisak Darpan Jantra	Baroda Prasad Kobichintamoni.	...	"Bhisak Darpan"	New press, opened in January 1895.
		Power Steam Printing Works.	Srish Chunder Mukerjee ...	"Power" "Bongoni-bashi," "National Guardian."	...	New press, 1894.
		Arun Press ...	Raj Krishna Roy Chowdhury.			
		Reformatory School Printing Press.	Government.			
		Reazat Islam Press ...	Mahomed Reazuddin Ahmed	...	Bengali, Urdu, and Arabic books.	Opened in February 1895.
	Nadia ...	Baron Bijoy Press ...	Kala Chand Singha ...	...	Nil.	
		Mathura Nath Jantra	Satis Chandra Mozumdar...	...	Brahmananda Veda or Sastra.	
		Arunadoya ...	Kamikha Prosad Ganguly	"Pratikar" ...	Nil.	
		Gour Gobinda ...	Jodunath Banerjee ...	"Murshidabad Protinidhi."	Nil.	
		Radha Raman ...	Ram Narain Vidyaratna ...	...		
		Sulav Prokash ...	Raj Kristo Singha ...	...	Nil.	
		Satyaratna ...	Maharani Surnomoyee ...	...	Nil.	
		Biswa Bijoya ...	Biswamber Das ...	...	Nil.	
	Murshidabad	Murshidabad City Press	Kamikha Prosad Ganguly	...	Nil.	
		Biswa Benod ...	Rai Sctab Chand Nohor Bahadur.	...	Nil.	
		Dhana Sindhu ...	Rai Dhonpat Sing Bahadur	...	Nil.	
		Ratnakar ...	Ashutosh Sarkar ...	...	Nil.	
		Hitaishi (new) ...	Benwari Lal Goswami ...	"Murshidabad Hitaishi."	Nil	New.
	Jessore ...	Shubakhuri Press ...	Kali Prasanna Sen, Managing Director. Umesh Chandra Ghose, Pleader, Secretary. Mohendra Nath Sarkar, Manager. Dina Nath Chukerbutty, Printer.	...	None ...	Anglo-vernacular books and job works are done.
		Anna Purna Press ...	Satya Prasanna Dutta, proprietor. Monindra Lal Bose, Manager. Abdur Rohim, Printer ...	...	None ...	New. The usual declaration was made on 14th February 1895.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—*concld.*	Jessore—*concld.*	Sarkar Press ...	Chandra Kant Sarkar ...	...	...	The Press is employed in printing cheques, dakhilas, and other forms for zamindars.
		Chikitsha Prokas Press	Girijanath Mukerjee ...	...	Weekly paper "Somaj" and "Sahitya."	
	Khulna ...	Shubhada Press ...	Jnanendra Nath Mazumdar, Jodu Gopal Haldar, Joy Gopal Chatterjee, Natobar Mittter, Abhoya Charan Mozumdar.	...	...	At present not working.
		Surhid Press, Azizi Press, Post Despatch Press, Oxford Mission Press, Metropolitan Steam Printing Works, and Islam Press were not in existence during the year.				"
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Bonlia Dharma Sava for the time being.	"Hindu Ranjika."		
		Rajshahi Press ...	Babus Gokul Chandra Chaudhuri and Kristo Kanta Saha.			
		Tahirpur Tatta ...	Raja Shasi Shekhareswar Ray.	...	"Krishitatta."	
		Prokash Press ...	Kumar Promoda Nath Ray.			
		Jadhakar Press ...	Babu Benode Behari Ray.			
		Benode Press ...	Tarip Mohamed Mandal.			
		Nowgong Press ...	Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur.			
		Sharadiuda Press ...				
	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Babu Kali Mohan Sen ...	...	"Dinajpur Masik Patrika."	No papers are issued from these Presses, which print forms of receipts and dakhilas, &c., on orders and also for sale. The Raiganj Press no longer exists.
		Ahsmed Press ...	Munshi Samiruddin ...	...	...	
		Hindu Press ...	Ramtanu Dass ...	...	...	
		Roy Press ...	Babu Nabin Bihari Ray ...	...	...	
		Kunja Mohan Press ...	" Kunja Mohan Dass ...	...	...	
		Dharma Das Press (Thakurgaon).	" Dharma Dass Palit ...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	...		
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Co., Ld.			
		Albert Press ...	Nanda Lal Roy ...	...	"Masik Patrika"	Darjeeling, Kalimpong, and Sikkim news.
		Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mr. J. Lord ...	"Darjeeling Standard."		
		Darjeeling News Press	Mr. William Lloyd ...	"Darjeeling News."		
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Ray Chaudhury.	"Rangpur Dik Prokash" (Bengali weekly).		
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Raman Chatterji ...	...		
		Loke Ranjan Press ...	Soshi Bhusan Neogi ...	...		
		Panga Press ...	Maharaja of Kuch Bihar and Rani Lakhmi Prya Debya.	...		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Rajshahi—*concld.*	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Gopal Chandra Roy ...			
		Bogra Chaudhuri Press	Mobarak Ali Choudhuri ...	"Bogra Darpan" (weekly).		
	Pabna ...	1. Nababikash Press	1. Purna Nanda Ray. 2. Chandra Shekar Kali. 3. Mukunda Lall Roy ... 4. Srish Chandra Roy. 5. Kalash Chandra Sarkar.			
		2. Radha Benode Press	Bonomali Roy, zamindar ...			
		3. Arya Press ...	H. C. Sen & Co.			
		4. Mahamedia Press	Bharat Chandra Neogi ...			
		1. Bengal Times ...	Mr. E. C. Kemp ...	"Bengal Times."		
		2. Bengali ...	Babu Guru Gobinda Aich Chaudhuri.	"Dacca Prakash."		
		3. East Bengal Press	Babu Banga Chandra Rai	"The East" ...	The "Bangabandhu" with its supplement "The New Light."	
		4. Girish Press ...	„ Girish Chandra Rai			
		5. Muhammadi ...	Munshi Mahamud Jan ...			
		6. Raghu Nath Press	Saraswata Samaj ...	"Saraswata Patra."		
		7. Samautak Press	Babus Nader Chand Das and Manik Chand Das.			
Dacca.	Dacca ...	8. Oriental Press ...	Babu Baikanta Nath Barat			
		9. Ishan Press ...	Babu Shashi Bhusan Rai ...	"Dacca Gazette"	"Ara."	
		10. Adarsha Press ...	Babus Lolit Mohan Das, Mohini Mohan Sen, Bhuban Chandra Sen, and Khitish Chandra Neogi.			
		11. Ashutosh Press ...	Babu Brindaban Dhar ...			
		12. Baikanta Nath Press.	„ Baikanta Nath Dutt			
		13. Moheshwar Press	„ Madhab Chandra Tarkachuramani.			
		14. Sridhar Press ...	Babus Chandra Benode Pal and Radha Benode Pal Chaudhuri.	"Vikrampur."		
	Mymensingh ...	1. Charu Press ...	Babu Janoki Nath Ghatak	"Charu Mihir."		
		2. Basanti Press ...	„ Keshab Chandra Rai			
		3. Mahammudia Press	Maulvi Naimuddin.			
		4. Ahamudia Press ...	Abdul Hamid Khan *alias* Dagoo Meah.			
		5. Abdul Rahim Press	Abdul Rahim.			
		6. Maufidl Islam ...	Ibrahim Khan.			
	Faridpur ...	Faridpur Hitaishi Press	Anrajita Debi, Herambo Moyo Debi, Nistarani Dasya, Hem Nolini Dasya, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjee, Ananda Mohan Das, Sameemessa Khatun, Kishori Mohan Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Bepin Behari Sen, and Kali Prasanna Sen.			
	Backergunge...	Kasipur Press ...	Babu Protab Chander Mukherjee.	"Kashipur Nibashi."		
		Hitaishi Press ...	Babu Raj Mohun Chatterjee.			
		Satya Prokash Press ...	„ Iswar Chandra Kar.			
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	Baradeswari Press ...	Guru Doyal Sinha ...			The proprietor says that Baradeswari Press did not work during the year.
		Singha Press (Comilla)				
		Amar Press (Comilla)	Amar Krishna Chaudhuri	"Tripura Prokash."		
		Chaitanya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitanya Ghose.			
		Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Jagat Chandra Bhattacharjee, Boni Madhab Sen, Narendra Chandra Bardhan, Nava Chandra Datta, Ram Dayal De, Didar Baksha Jamadar.		"Usha," and "Heera," monthly vernacular magazines.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Chittagong—*concld.*	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	Ramendra Chandra Chaudheri.			
		Govinda Press ...	Govinda Chandra De.			
		Shadharan Press ...	Nayan Tara Debya, Chandra Kanta Chakrabarty, and others.			
	Chittagong ...	Chandra Shekor Press	Nil Krishna Kar.			
		Bharati Press ...	Kherod Chandra Das, Kashi Chandra Gupta, Grish Chandra Barua, and others.	"Sanshodhini."		
		Annada Press ...	Annada Charan Das and Syama Charan Das.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Nil.				
Patna.	Patna ...	Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	Babu Guru Prasad Sen ...	"Bihar Herald" and "Indian Chronicle."		English (weekly).
		Bihar Times ...	" Mohesh Narain ...	"Bihar Times" ...		Do. (do.)
		Sadiqpore ...	Maulvi Abdul Raoof ...	"Patna Institute Gazette."		English and Urdu (weekly).
		Union Press ...	Syed Rahimuddin ...	"Al Punch " ...		Urdu (do).
		Behar Bandhu ...	Babu Lachmi Nath Bhat	"Bihar Bundhoo"		Nagri (monthly).
		Arya Varta ...	Mahabir Prasad ...		"Arya Varta" ...	Hindi (weekly).
		Khadag Bilas ...	Babus Ramdeen Prasad and Shaleb Prasad Singh.		Harish Chander Kalan.	Do. (monthly).
		Magadh and Subhankar.	Babus Bhikari Shankar Bhattacharji and Bageshwari Pershad Trivedi.		Barahman ...	
	Gaya ...	District Board Press	District Board, Gaya.			
		Court of Wards' Press	Manager, Tikari Estate.			
		Mahamadi Press ...	Syed Ali Mohamad ...	The "Gaya Punch"		Vernacular (weekly).
		Kako Press ...	Mohamad Yusuff Hussain.			
		Town Press ...	Syed Mohamad Tahir ...	"Shohrai Afaq"...		Vernacular (weekly).
	Shahabad ...	Shad Press ...	Waziri Lal.			
		Dumraon Raj Press ...	Her Highness the Maharani of Dumraon.			
		N. G. Brother's Press	Hazari Lall.			
		Star of India Press ...	Mahomed Zahurul Huq.			
		City Press ...	Fakir Chund Dass.			
	Saran ...	Nasim Saran Press ...	Akhoy Kumar Chatterjee (Bhattacharji).			
		Sulabh Press ...	Gouri Shankar Narayanji and others.			
		Saran Sudhakar Press	Kishun Pershad.			
	Champaran ...	Sett Press ...	Radha Pershad Sett.			
		S. P. Sett ...	Shama Charan Ghosh and Bholanath Sen.			
		Champaran Chandrika	Brijbans Lall Missir.			
	Muzaffarpur	Narain Press ...	Babu Parmeshur Narain Mahtha.			Job work.
		Herculean Press ...	Babu Ajodhia Prasad ...			Ditto.
		District Board Press	District Board, Muzaffarpur.			
		German Mission Press	German Mission of Muzaffarpur.			Religious tracts.
		Mehar Manaur Press	Sayed Mohamad Jan ...			Religious books and papers.
		Maddai Qanuni (Spirit of the Law).	Najeeb of Muzaffarpur town.			Notices, summons, &c.
		Dilawar Press ..	Shaikh Dilawar Ali ...			Hindi books and others.
	Darbhanga ...	Maharaja's Press ...	The Hon'ble Maharaja Lachmeshar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E.			
		The Union Press ...	Babu Harimohan Banerjee		"Bharatmata" ...	The publication of "Bharatmata" was stopped during the year.
		Kaisth Press ...	" Buuwari Lal.			
		Chitragupta Press ...	Jugal Kishwar Narain.			
		A Lithograph Press ... (no particular name).	Rai Ganga Pershad Sahai Bahadur.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
				PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	Ram Persad.			
	Bhagalpur ...	The Albert Press ...	Babu Sakhi Chand.			
		Vyas Press ...	Wife of Pandit Ambica Dutta Vyas.			
		Victoria Press ...	Tara Vilas Neogy.			
	Purnea ...	Nil.				
	Malda ...	Haribar Press ...	Pratab Chandra Satiar, Radha Charan Dey, Krishna Chandra Das, Gopi Kanta Das, Brojo Nath Das, Ganes Chandra Das.			
		Nityananda Press ...	Grish Chandra Datta.			
		Damodar Press ...	Brojo Govind Basak.			
	Santhal Parganas.	Nil.				
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press ...	Baptist Missionary Corporation, London.		Government "Uriya Gazette."	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	The "Utkal Dipika."	"Indradhanu."	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Kalipada Banerjee ...			
		Victoria Press ...	Orissa Printing Corporation			
		Arunodoy Press ...	Babu Bhagbat Dan ...			
		Ray Press ...	,, Sitamah Ray ...		The "Brahma," a monthly theistic journal.	
	Balasore ...	De's Utkal Press ...	Babu Satyendra Nath De...	"Uriya" and "Naba Sambad."	Weekly.	
		Balasore Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company, Ld.	Balasore "Sambad Bahika."	Do.	
	Puri ...	Nil.				
Chota Nagpur.	Lohardaga ...	German Mission Press	German Mission Superintendent, Dr. A. Nottrott.	"Gharbandhu" ...		Fortnightly.
	Manbhum ...	Santhal Mission Press at Pakhuria in the subdivision of Gobindpur.	Free Church of Scotland, Rev. Campbell.	...	"Dharwak" ...	A monthly Santhali magazine. In this Press work was also executed in English and Bengali. English work consisted of reports and forms, and Bengali work consisted of cheque receipt books printed for the local zamindars.
	Hazaribagh ...	Nil				
	Palamau ...	Nil.				
	Singhbhum ...	Nil.				

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta.	...	Amrita Bazar Patrika Press.	Moti Lall Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika (daily, weekly, and overland edition).	"Bishnupriya."	
		Reliance Press ...	Pulin Chunder Roy.			
		Sulav Dainik Press ...	Kumar Kissen Chatterjee	"Sulav Dainik," (daily).		
		Standard Press ...	Lalit Krishna Bose and Anup Krishna Mitter.			
		Gyandaika Press ...	Rajkumar Nayaratna.			
		Ripon Press ...	Kartick Chunder Soor ...		Closed, being seized by the Small Cause Court on a decree.	
		Medical Intelligencer Press.	Rajkristo Bose and Suresh Chunder Dey.		"Bharat Bandhab" and "Siksha."	
		Bhagirathi Press ...	Sukmoni Baistomi.			
		New Bengal Press ...	K. C. Bhukto.			
		Calcutta Press ...	Mookerjee & Co.			
		Romanath Press ...	Laha Brothers & Co.			
		A New Press (no name)	Kristo Chunder Dass.			
		Kabitaratnakar Press	Anunta Lal Laha.			
		Elgin Press ...	Ganendro Coomar Bose.			
		Dakhayani Press ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Mahomed Khater.			
		New Hindu Press ...	Debendro Nath Chatterjee.			
		Sen's Press ...	Jaggernath Dass.			
		Dey's Brothers' Hindu Press.	Nundo Lal Dey.			
		Srirampore Press ...	Chandmony Dasi.			
		N. L. Seal's ,, ...	N. L. Seal.			
		Badanta Press ...	Soshi Bhuson Mukerjee.			
		Lakhibilas Press ...	Kanai Lal Dutt.			
		New Victoria ,, ...	Ram Lal Sil.			
		Sil's Press ...	Binode Behary Sil.			
		M. L. Sil's Press ...	M. L. Sil.			
		Kamala Kanta Press ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Bidyaratna Jantra ...	Beni Madhub Dey and Co.			
		Boidick Jantra ...	Sharoda Prosad Bhattacharjee.			
		New Bengal Press ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Sungbad Provakar Press.	Upendro Nath Gupta ...	"Sungbad Provakar."		
		Hari Press ...	Haridass Nundun.			
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendro Nath Mukerjee.			
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacharjee.			
		Satyanarain Jantra ...	Gopal Chunder Pyne.			
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Russick Lall Chundro.			
		Eslamia Press ...	Shaik Shumshere Ali.			
		Sudharnava Jantra ...	Amrito Lall Dutt.			
		Bengal Rai Press ...	Sitanath Rai.			
		School Book ,, ...	Abalakanto Sen.			
		Punchanun Press ...	Nadir Chand Seal.			
		Sidhikia Press ...	Moffzuddy Ahmed.			
		Solomani Press ...	Moniruddy Ahmed.			
		Great Town Press ...	Surruth Kumar Sen.			
		Great Eden ,, ...	Upendro Chunder Bose & Co.			
		Sahitya Jantra ...	Suresh Chunder Somajputty		"Sahitya."	
		Victoria Press ...	Moni Mohun Rakhit.			
		Newton ,, ...	Raja Janakibullub Sen.			
		Arjya Jantra ...	Surendro Nath Bundopadhya.			
		Mohakali Press ...	Umapresad Sen.			
		Dutt Press ...	Nritya Lall Dutt.			
		Harmonial Press ...	Umesh Chunder Bhattacharjee.			
		Elysium Press ...	Monmotho Nath Dutt ...		"Queen."	
		Nava Karya Press ...	Naba Kumar Bose.			
		Sudhasindhu ,, ...	Soshi Bhuson Ghose.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Jogessur Mukerjee.			
		New Brittania ,, ...	Ashutosh Mitter ...		"Hindu Surbid."	
		Satya Press ...	Satyabrata Samasrami.			
		New Oriental Press ...	Behari Lal Bhur.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*		Guru Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bose.			
		Kalika Press ...	Sarat Chunder Chuckerbutty	"Bodabyas Lukhi" and "Saraswati."		
		Siddessur Press ...	Siddessur Pyne.			
		Balmiki Press ...	Dwarika Nath Bhanja.			
		Girish Vidyaratna Press.	Girish Chunder Vidyaratna.			
		Ratna Press ...	Nobin Chunder Vidyaratna.			
		Manika Press ...	Adhore Chunder Bose ...		"Jyoti."	
		Sanskrit Press ...	Rajkrista Banerjee.			
		Anandamat Press ...	Narain Chunder Vidyaratna.			
		People's Press ...	N. Chuckerbutty ...	"Bidyodaya."		
		Saraswati Jantra ...	Khetra Mohun Mookerjee.			
		Som Prakash Samity Press.	Koylas Chundor Bhattacharjee.	"Som Prakash."		
		Nabya Bharat Bosumothi Press.	N. C. Nag ...		"Nabyabharat."	
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	Borodaprosad Mozumdar.			
		Union Printing Press	Dhurmodas Sen Gupta.			
		Anglo-Indian Press ...	Mathura Nath Barman.			
		Phœnix Printing Works	Siddessur Chowdhury.			
		Hare Press ...	Punchanun Mukerjee.			
		Bose Press ...	G. C. Bose ...	"Hitabadi" and "Bhagya Ganana."		
		No name ...	Uma Churn Rakhit.			
		Seal's Press ...	Nundo Lall Seal.			
		Elm Press ...	R. P. Mitter.			
		Full Moon Printing Works.	P. C. Mukerjee & Sons.			
		Picture Press ...	N. N. Bose.			
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt.			
		Adasta Press ...	Bulloram Dey.			
		Sulav Press ...	Hari Das Shaha.			
		Ram Narain Jantra ...	Hurry Churn Bose.			
		Lily Press ...	Madhabanundo Bysack.			
		New Gupta Press ...	Srinath Laha.			
		Jubilee Press ...	Gopal Chunder Ghosal.			
		Minerva Press ...	Toolsee Churn Bysack.			
		Art Union Press ...	Kally Das Pal.			
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...		"Sadhana" (monthly) "Tatwabodhini" (fortnightly).	
		Sarathasi Press ...	Jadu Nath Dey.			
		Gupta Press ...	Jagatjoti Gupta.			
		Brahmo Mission Press	Umapada Roy ...	"Indian Messenger" (weekly),	"Tatwa Kaumudi" (fortnightly) "Dasi" (monthly).	
		Victoria Printing Press	Narain Das Pal.			
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chunder Pal.			
		Kripananda Press ...	Nafar Chunder Sirkar.			
		Sudhasindhu Press ...	Kanai Lal Poddar.			
		Indian Art College and Lithographic Press	Debendra Nath Dhur.			
		Arya Chitralaya Press	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Sandranunda Press ...	Mohesh Chunder Pal.			
		Jotish Prokas Press	Russik Mohun Chatterjee ...	"Arunody" and "Tantrasar" (weekly), "Jotish" (weekly).		
		New India Press ...	Kumud Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Mahabharat Press ...	Estate Protab Chunder Roy		"Mahabharat."	
		Metcalfe Press ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee, and Haripada Chatterjee.			
		Bengal Press ...	Anada Churn Chowdhry.			
		Diamond Press ...	Dulloo and Danesh Mullick.			
		Bangabidya Prokashika Press.	Nobin Chunder Addy ...	"Bangabidya Prokashika" (daily).		
		Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Mohendro Lall Addy ...	"Sangbad Purnachandrodaya" (daily).		
		Goodhope Press ...	Jabed Aly.			
		Catholic Orphan Press	Catholic Mission Society ...	Indo-European correspondence.		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
Calcutta—*contd.*		Chunder Coomar Mukerjee's Press.	*Chunder* Coomar Mukerjee.			
		Corinthian Press ...	D. C. Dass.			
		Patnory Press ...	B. C. Mitter.			
		Bharat Mihiralaya ...	Chotaial Missir ..	"Bharat Mitra" (weekly).		
		Globe Printing Works	S. C. Bysack.			
		Commercial Press ...	S. D. Dass.			
		Columbian Press ...	D. C. Ghosal.			
		Indian Opinion Press	J. N. Banerjee.			
		United Press ...	S. C. Koondoo.			
		Elahi Bux Press ...	Elahi Bux Khan.			
		Star Press ...	R. B. Longley ...	"Indian Planters' Gazette," "Sports Gazette," and "*Indian* Engineering."		
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Calcutta Police.			
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	"Calcutta Gazette" and "Police Gazette."		
		Exchange Gazette ,,	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. ...	"Daily Advertiser" and "Calcutta Exchange Gazette."		
		Ayurbed Press ...	B. L. Sen ...	...	"Samiran" (monthly).	
		Cambridge Press ...	D. O. B. Moore ...	"Empress" (weekly), "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Recorder."	"Financial Review."	
		Narain Press ...	Ram Narain Pal.			
		Hoare, Miller & Co.'s Press.	Hoare, Miller & Co.			
		Century Press ...	J. B. Biswas and Brothers.			
	...	Uchitbakta Press ...	Durga Prosad Missir ...	"Uchitbakta" (weekly).		
		Bonanja Indian Rubber Stamp Co.'s Press.	H. C. Dass.			
		Anglo-Indian ,, ...	Nritya Gopal Banerjee.			
		East Indian Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Company.			
		Bangabasi ,, ...	Jogendro Chunder Bose ...	"Bangabasi," "Dainik," and "Samachar Chandrika."	"Janmabhumi."	
		Mohun Press ...	Gobinda Prosad Dey.			
		People's Friend Press	Rash Bihary Dhur.			
		Noorul Afa Press ...	Hajee Maulvi Mahomed Basir.			
		Indian Public Opinion Press.	Gobinda Chunder Dhur.			
		Ripon Press ...	Mohamed Woosir ...	"General" and "Gour-as-by."		
		Burman's Medical Press	Dr. S. K. Burman ...	...	"Medical Circular" (fortnightly).	
		Motioor Rahmani ,,	Munshi Mothyoor Rahman.			
		Daras Sultanut and Urdu Guide Press.	Maulvi Abdul Bari ...	"Urdu Guide" (weekly).		
		Stanhope Press ...	I. C. Bose & Co. ...	1. "Sporting Times and Pink'un." 2. "Moslem Chronicle" and "Muhammadan Observer" (weekly).		
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	H. A. Jewell.			
		Fine Arts Association Press.	Subal Chunder Dhur.			
		Banik Press ...	Annoda Chunder Sen.			
		Dhanantary Press ...	Opendro Nath Sen.			
		Indian Empire Press	Jaminibhuson Sircar.			
		Bharat Mihir Press ...	Kali Narain Sanyal.			
		Post Despatch Press	S. C. Mukerjee.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	...	Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen.			
		Home ,, ...	Upendro Lal Dass ...	"Intelligencer."		
		Banerjee's Press ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee.			
		Radharaman Press ...	Nrito Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		Bidhan Press ...	Karuna Chunder Sen ...	"Liberal."		
		Criterion Press ...	Premtosh Bose.			
		Excelsior ,, ...	Amrito Lal Roy ...	"Hope" (weekly).		
		University ,, ...	Girish Chunder Roy ...	"Surhit" and "Interpreter."		
		Samya Press ...	Dwarka Nath Ganguli & Co.	"Sanjibani" (weekly).		
		Kohinur Press ...	Aughore Nath Roy ...	"Sunday Times."		
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass ...	Weekly Trade Report.		
		Presidency Press ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose.			
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Deva Press ...	Prosonno Coomar Sen.			
		Mangulgunge Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	"Dhurmatutwa," "Unity," and "Minister."		
		Herald Printing Works	A. N. Banerjee.			
		J. G. Chatterjee's Press.	Jadugopal Chatterjee.			
		Nababibhakar Press	Nritya Gopal Ghosal.			
		Government Central Printing Press.	Government of India.			
		Samaya Press ...	Ganendro Nath Dass ...	"Samaya."		
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh.			
		G. P. Roy and Co.'s Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt.			
		Whiteaway's Press ...	E. Whiteaway and M. Wilkinson.	...		(1) "Indian Churchman." (2) "Indian Church Quarterly Review." (3) "Indian Church Directory," 1895. (4) "Indian Engineer."
		Indian Medical Record Press.	Dr. Wallace ...	...		"Indian Medical Record."
		Hazra Press ...	Gangaram Hazra.			
		Bee Press ...	Rodey Chunder Ghose ...	"Reis and Rayyet."		
		Barat Press ...	Aghore Nath Barat.			
		Dutta ...	Sham Lall Dutt.			
		New School Book Press	Soshibhuson Chatterjee ...	"Sahachar."		
		Shib Chunder Ghose's Press.	Shib Chunder Ghose.			
		Britannia Press ...	J. E. Mendes.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	M. L. Sircar ...	...		"Calcutta Journal of Medicine."
		Kumari Press ...	Hari Das Sircar.			
		Juvenile ,, ...	Hem Lall Addy.			
		Birds of Paradise Press	N. L. Dass			
		Standard Press ...	Amrito Lall Brohmo ...	...		"Bamabodhini Patrika."
		Olympian ,, ...	Hurry Das Dey.			
		Victor Printing Works	H. T. Haldar.			
		Englishman Press ...	J. O. B. Saunders ...	(1) "Englishman." (2) "The Englishman Telegram Extras." (3) The "Planter" (weekly). (4) "The Saturday Journal" (weekly). (5) "The Evening Mail" (bi-weekly). (6) "The Englishman Weekly Summary."		
		Indian Daily News Press.	India Publishers, Ld. ...	(1) "Indian Daily News." (2) "Overland Summary of Indian Daily News" (weekly).		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*contd.*	...	Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press.	Thacker, Spink & Co. ...	...	(1) "Indian Medical Gazette." (2) "Calcutta University Magazine."	
		Caxton Press ...	W. Newman & Co. ...	(1) The "Crow" (2) The "Indian Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News."	(1) "Indian Freemason." (2) "Maha Bodhi Journal."	
		Victoria Printing Press	C. A. J. Arson & Co.			
		Calcutta Central „	Calcutta Central Press Co., Ld.	"Epiphany" ...	"Old Church Parish Magazine."	
		Cambrian Press ...	Erasmus Jones.			
		City Press ...	Thomas S. Smith ...	...	(1) "Calcutta Review." (2) 2nd series, Selections from the "Calcutta Review." (3) "Agri-Horticultural Society's Journal." (4) "Shipmate." (5) "N. I. Gleaner." (6) "Parish Magazine." (7) "St. Paul's Monthly."	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	W. J. Spink ...	"Calcutta Advertiser." "Calcutta Advertising." "Import and Export."		
		Government of India Central Press.	Government of India ...	"Gazette of India"	"Army List," "Postal Guide," P.W.D. Classified List," and "Telegraphic Guide."	
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works.	A. Acton ...	"Asian," "Capital."		
		Durga Das Mukerjee's Press.	Durga Das Mukerjee.			
		K. P. Mukerjee's Press	K. P. Mukerjee.			
		Calcutta Printing Company.	Wooma Churn Dass, Moti Lall Dass, Hira Lall Dass.			
		P. S. D'Rozario's Press	P. S. D'Rozario.			
		Municipal Press ..	Calcutta Municipality.			
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	"Statesman and Friend of India."	"Indian Agriculturist."	
		Hope Press ...	M. C. Dass & Sons.			
		Methodist Publishing House.	Methodist Mission ...	...	(1) "Indian Witness." (2) "India's Young Folks." (3) "Prahari." (4) "Grambandhu." (5) "Woman's Friend" or "Mahilabandhu." (6) "White Ribbon."	
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Gogan Chunder Dey.			
		Osborne Printing House.	Protap Chunder Ghose.			
		Chandi Press ...	Jogendra Ch. Chatterjee.			
		Lithograph Press ...	Panchumram Kurmi.			
		Saidi Press ...	Saidi Shaik.			
		Hindu Patriot Press	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	"Hindu Patriot."		
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Belchambers.			
		Mudhoy Gowsia Press	Hafez Abdullah.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1894-95—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concld.*		Indian Mirror Press	Norendro Nath Sen ...	"Indian Mirror."		
		Sealdah Press ...	Satya Churn Ghose.			
		Annapurna Press ...	Lolit Mohun Addy ...	...	"Rajasthan." "Upanyash." "Anusandhan."	
		Bengali Press ...	Surendro Nath Banerjee ...	"Bengali."		
		New Albion Press ...	Purna Chunder Ghose.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Aga Mahomed Isa and Aga Mahomed Moosa.			
		Dumrasia Press ...	Munshi Ibrahim.			
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission ...	...	(1) "Indian Sunday School Mission." (2) "News and Notes." (3) "Our Bond." (4) "The Evangelist." (5) "Khrista Bandhab and Sunday School Patrika." (6) "Dut Patrika."	
		Urdu Guide Press ...	Lall Meah ...	"Muhammadan Observer" "Sudhakar."		
		Muhammadan Orphanage Press.	Muhammadan Orphanage Committee.	"Indian Nation"	"National Magazine." "Christian Idol."	
		Medical Publishing Press.	Dr. Lawrence Fernandez...	...	"The Medical Reporter."	
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	"Bihar and Bengali Gazettes." "Police Gazette" in Bengali and Hindi separately.	

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1894.

Place or class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of population per 1,000 per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	468,460	14,040	30·0
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta	215,100	8,401	39·0
(3) General district, excluding above	71,070,223	2,479,096	34·88
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,889	26	8·99
(5) Bengal Police	29,502	546	23·2
(6) Railway Police	619	13	21
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	17,340	817	47·1

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1894.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	25,196	22,923	48,119	36·39	32·33	34·57
	Birbhum ...	797,333	14,949	13,737	28,686	38·36	33·65	35·95
	Bankura ...	1,669,668	17,403	15,664	33,067	33·08	28·80	30·91
	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	37,977	35,089	73,066	29·03	26·61	27·76
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	19,504	17,224	36,728	38·30	32·80	35·51
	Howrah ...	763,625	11,441	9,650	20,991	29·72	25·21	27·48
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,023	24,375	20,675	45,050	24·63	22·90	23·81
	Calcutta ...	681,560	12,883	9,559	22,441	29·33	40·70	32·92
	Nadia ...	1,644,103	33,668	31,994	65,662	41·22	37·99	39·57
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	23,425	21,709	45,134	38·67	33·64	36·07
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	35,683	32,297	67,980	37·80	34·08	35·93
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	17,074	15,163	32,237	27·62	27·09	27·37
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	24,704	23,383	48,677	37·39	36·24	37·06
	Dinajpur ...	1,565,836	31,695	28,268	59,963	39·02	36·00	38·54
	Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	13,812	11,451	25,263	37·87	36·15	37·07
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	5,217	4,428	9,645	42·39	44·16	43·19
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	36,768	32,142	68,910	34·62	33·02	33·86
	Bogra ...	817,494	11,575	10,279	21,854	27·63	25·78	26·73
	Pabna ...	1,361,223	21,188	18,826	40,014	31·28	27·52	29·39
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,420,658	36,561	31,950	68,511	30·45	26·18	28·30
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	49,247	39,683	88,930	27·53	23·57	25·61
	Faridpur ...	1,798,489	27,793	23,678	51,471	31·09	26·17	28·61
	Backergunge ...	2,153,935	34,568	30,656	65,224	31·29	29·20	30·28
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,936	21,125	18,556	39,681	23·16	21·30	22·25
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	13,787	12,342	26,109	27·06	24·63	25·85
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	17,963	16,974	34,937	29·16	26·17	27·67
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	39,280	36,631	75,911	45·24	40·55	42·90
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	51,443	49,693	101,136	49·22	45·36	47·24
	Shahabad ...	2,063,927	67,882	61,694	129,577	58·39	48·19	53·09
	Saran ...	2,467,477	60,086	48,793	108,879	52·98	39·58	44·12
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	43,973	36,410	80,383	46·97	39·43	43·22
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,711,445	64,643	55,443	119,991	49·44	39·43	44·25
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,856	59,457	49,424	108,881	42·34	34·64	38·85
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,086,021	49,773	45,043	94,816	50·42	42·94	46·56
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	45,426	37,592	83,418	45·20	36·96	41·08
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	34,710	29,627	64,337	34·93	31·14	33·08
	Malda ...	814,919	17,422	14,684	32,056	43·56	36·28	39·33
	Santhal Parganas ...	1,754,196	24,618	20,470	45,088	28·27	23·16	25·70
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	34,765	33,315	68,080	36·96	33·41	35·13
	Balasore ...	994,625	16,843	15,915	32,758	34·97	31·92	32·93
	Puri ...	844,998	13,751	14,316	29,067	31·98	30·42	30·75
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	23,602	22,451	46,053	41·62	37·58	39·55
	Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	18,963	17,226	36,189	34·26	29·85	32·06
	Palamau ...	696,770	14,690	12,289	26,979	42·33	40·63	44·18
	Manbhum ...	1,196,328	17,775	16,068	33,843	29·96	26·77	28·26
	Singbhbum ...	545,488	7,963	6,801	14,764	29·30	24·81	27·04
	Total for the Province ...	71,070,283	1,316,251	1,162,845	2,479,096	37·16	32·61	34·88

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	TREATED															
	GENERAL DISEASES,															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affec.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	6	48	189	32	25	22	1	8	23	36	35	...	231	73	31
All others	1	108	175	213	14	37	14	...	13	32	77	132	6	291	174	525
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	3	13	97	33	5	40	...	2	9	30	9	...	62	4	5
All others	...	106	135	152	18	6	...	...	...	20	25	23	4	4	12	2
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	13	89	181	39	68	168	1	12	40	87	63	2	615	71	26
All others	...	...	2	16	2	3	10	...	...	6	4	5	...	20	66	...
Mayo Native Hospital ...	...	178	54	261	4	6	4	...	1	11	63	12	...	125	43	142
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	3	14	6	5	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	3	7	14
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
All others	144	145	887	1,904	40	96	33	1	1	347	139	49	19	263	251	114
Police Hospital	...	8	228	932	59	15	19	...	...	85	60	2	3	164	29	18
North Suburban Hospital ...	...	13	15	98	...	14	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	6	4	42
Burdwan Dispensary	2	21	134	139	9	23	3	...	...	32	24	...	3	40	13	110
Suri ,, ...	...	...	2	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	2	4
Bankura ,, ...	...	6	18	32	2	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	2	1	...	9
Midnapore ,, ...	...	27	95	93	3	17	2	...	...	7	6	1	11	57	6	56
Hoogly ,, ...	1	38	202	163	18	24	1	...	...	24	26	3	4	20	6	50
Serampore ,, ...	...	38	77	99	4	4	...	...	...	5	14	14	...	30	17	6
Uluberia ,, ...	...	17	12	14	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	3	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	5	28	118	1	11	1	...	...	8	13	8	...	37	4	66
Berhampore ,, ...	...	12	33	82	4	16	...	...	...	12	13	4	2	21	1	20
Jessore ,, ...	...	4	16	16	5	3	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	17	8	8
Khulna ,, ...	...	6	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2	12
Rampur Boalia Dispensary ...	...	5	59	31	5	5	...	...	...	21	6	...	...	24	11	202
Dinajpur Dispensary	...	10	67	327	11	6	2	1	...	25	24	5	1	125	13	9
Jalpaiguri ,, ...	...	10	15	103	1	1	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	15	10	10
Darjeeling ,, ...	1	1	17	58	5	6	3	...	...	6	7	...	1	2	6	26
Rangpur ,, ...	...	1	27	162	12	9	6	...	...	1	16	7	...	12	6	12
Bogra ,, ...	1	1	26	55	2	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	7	1	21
Pabna ,, ...	...	7	12	39	13	7	4	...	...	3	12	...	4	18	1	9
Dacca ,, ...	...	48	169	332	43	73	21	1	...	183	81	59	6	155	75	223
Mymensingh ,, ...	...	4	32	62	8	29	...	...	...	14	12	6	...	49	8	27
Faridpur ,, ...	...	2	15	13	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	1	3
Barisal ,, ...	...	36	15	49	1	9	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	5	7	25
Comilla ,, ...	...	8	13	38	1	4	...	...	...	7	4	5	...	4	6	15
Noakhali ,, ...	...	4	13	6	3	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	...	3	...	16
Chittagong ,, ...	...	7	22	43	3	4	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	59	8	109
Bankipore ,, ...	...	51	88	150	13	13	1	...	12	265	59	24	...	67	40	343
Patna ,, ...	...	18	70	31	...	7	1	...	...	26	16	1	1	14	10	6
Dinapore ,, ...	...	24	33	85	2	1	2	...	5	3	5	1	3	...	8	31
Gaya ,, ...	...	1	89	117	10	12	5	...	1	71	24	12	...	68	13	423
Arrah ,, ...	...	22	32	42	...	11	...	...	...	13	5	1	...	41	9	177
Chapra ,, ...	...	6	23	21	6	3	...	...	...	10	4	...	1	43	17	246
Motihari ,, ...	...	10	20	21	7	7	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	20	6	66
Bettiah ,, ...	...	6	78	208	...	3	1	...	1	63	15	4	...	40	15	86
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah.	...	2	29	133	...	10	...	...	11	15	19	9	2	10	17	31
Muzaffarpur Dispensary ...	...	12	19	74	13	1	1	...	...	4	7	4	...	46	2	107
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	40	63	84	16	24	...	...	...	8	14	12	4	29	10	79
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga.	...	2	1	17	10	22	4	...	...	19	3	4	...	7	4	29
Monghyr Dispensary ...	2	48	67	681	12	16	8	...	...	143	22	22	9	106	31	167
Bhagalpur ,, ...	...	12	29	50	1	17	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	36	10	24
Purnea ,, ...	...	1	13	89	15	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	5	15
Malda English Bazar Dispensary.	...	16	111	166	7	6	3	...	...	12	5	1	...	32	6	25
Naya Bumka Dispensary ...	...	...	20	95	1	2	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	8	1	3
Cuttack ,, ...	...	23	67	62	13	13	5	...	13	18	37	5	13	93	16	31
Balasore ,, ...	2	44	17	61	3	4	1	...	...	9	3	...	12	24	4	11
Angul ,, ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
Puri ,, ...	...	189	137	49	...	6	1	...	...	17	13	...	...	22	8	6
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	5	4	22	3	1	...	...	...	9	3	1	3	3	...	6
Ranchee ,, ...	...	3	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	26	2	9
Palamau ,, ...	...	5	2	11	3	...	...	...	...	9	3	3	1	5	2	44
Purulia ,, ...	...	23	23	26	2	2	1	...	...	14	3	...	...	49	6	1
Chaibassa ,, ...	...	21	21	14	8	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...
Total ...	186	1,444	3,841	8,231	538	720	440	5	81	1,740	1,163	559	119	3,334	1,186	3,924

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1894.

	Local Diseases.																						
	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dysopepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases other than those in group 4.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Fistulæ.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	...	4	38	55	122	55	22	49	162	1	33	48	48	553	17	59	62	26	30	78	46	94	2,241
	...	3	73	189	122	117	11	169	283	3	33	46	169	692	26	191	224	39	44	141	42	244	4,703
	...	...	1	15	16	265	1	3	12	...	7	3	4	7	5	...	4	7	12	17	38	144	1,062
	...	...	3	...	16	23	11	13	24	...	...	20	7	5	1	4	20	1	20	17	31	...	532
	23	1	67	26	192	94	42	55	197	...	18	64	51	41	118	32	88	78	37	2	6	118	2,834
	...	...	6	6	3	8	...	3	8	...	5	3	2	...	6	2	3	6	3	...	...	6	197
	...	1	4	7	67	76	25	4	33	70	...	26	11	23	136	8	54	105	11	69	90	26	334	2,194
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	...	2	3	26	4	5	2	10	10	...	9	1	3	123	...	1	6	1	3	...	...	2	287
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	9	4	96	266	164	1,055	39	68	208	...	213	9	45	149	603	71	225	103	314	33	3	260	8,406
	17	1	1	36	61	15	11	6	67	..	40	20	2	57	43	7	60	63	42	2	4	28	2,305
	...	...	...	7	5	5	1	16	14	...	14	20	7	4	...	4	19	27	10	12	...	148	515
	...	3	1	12	20	7	3	9	22	...	60	4	13	36	...	15	24	3	44	11	7	40	988
	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	3	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	2	12	...	2	4	2	31	123
	...	1	1	3	...	28	4	3	22	...	1	2	...	5	3	...	12	...	28	...	...	36	232
	...	...	1	13	3	12	4	4	17	...	11	2	3	12	...	7	6	6	18	...	...	59	562
	...	1	1	34	23	29	7	3	17	...	62	7	10	19	1	14	15	6	18	2	9	115	965
	...	...	1	13	11	87	...	10	23	...	20	1	2	8	2	3	11	2	14	3	...	177	696
	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	9	...	1	...	4	2	...	3	2	4	4	1	...	61	149
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	2	199	218
	1	...	3	6	9	13	1	14	12	...	23	3	16	13	...	10	21	7	22	3	...	67	534
	1	1	2	8	4	38	6	6	9	...	16	...	9	16	5	...	15	5	24	4	...	2	365
	1	2	4	8	11	...	1	7	5	...	18	3	7	8	11	2	22	4	21	...	1	57	280
	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	53	126
	...	2	1	8	7	8	2	2	17	...	24	...	15	8	3	7	30	...	22	1	2	65	592
	2	...	2	25	9	24	4	10	12	...	31	...	2	13	5	3	9	8	26	4	2	52	869
	...	...	...	7	6	22	1	6	5	1	16	...	16	6	...	5	8	2	29	1	...	16	327
	...	6	...	12	7	14	3	7	16	...	9	2	1	9	1	11	7	4	6	...	...	46	303
	...	...	...	9	7	28	6	2	10	...	21	2	52	30	...	2	25	4	39	4	...	56	606
	...	...	...	6	6	13	1	2	5	...	8	...	22	8	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	121	326
	1	2	...	4	3	2	1	1	12	...	9	3	8	5	2	...	10	...	2	16	...	73	280
	6	5	17	35	69	246	29	25	207	1	101	36	97	78	34	119	72	57	167	6	3	379	3,280
	1	...	1	3	66	11	1	2	2	...	14	...	12	19	3	1	31	4	12	...	...	122	547
	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	8	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	115	185
	...	2	2	6	11	2	8	4	...	...	16	1	16	5	6	8	11	3	7	7	...	172	447
	...	...	3	...	18	8	1	3	9	...	9	...	11	...	...	4	6	5	4	1	...	42	210
	1	...	6	8	7	3	2	6	15	7	17	5	6	7	...	7	4	...	5	...	...	49	199
	1	...	3	4	13	1	2	8	13	1	5	1	17	7	1	31	10	1	12	6	...	85	433
	1	9	4	13	48	95	63	37	49	...	108	...	65	55	21	28	94	33	39	7	...	167	2,053
	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	7	...	16	1	2	3	...	...	6	10	13	...	3	66	343
	1	...	...	4	17	41	5	6	44	...	38	...	9	3	3	4	20	4	5	3	1	66	460
	...	...	1	12	24	49	8	6	33	...	26	...	31	8	...	4	29	6	57	2	2	223	1,398
	1	1	1	4	28	...	3	4	...	...	18	1	12	4	1	8	5	...	6	...	...	65	518
	1	2	1	5	8	17	13	1	31	...	13	7	8	23	3	52	...	...	9	24	2	96	702
	1	2	1	6	1	6	3	4	11	...	37	1	41	13	...	...	4	8	1	23	1	26	369
	3	...	1	6	14	15	22	...	17	...	48	6	17	17	10	7	24	3	7	...	1	39	770
	...	1	1	6	40	15	23	8	17	1	41	...	3	16	41	...	6	17	5	...	...	27	538
	1	1	5	6	10	18	1	8	14	...	14	...	10	10	3	16	3	4	10	6	2	130	501
	...	4	18	...	20	6	7	12	11	...	11	8	15	31	...	29	36	4	20	3	...	35	668
	6	...	...	2	2	9	...	1	2	...	21	2	9	6	...	4	6	5	12	...	...	6	213
	1	8	21	9	4	46	2	18	38	...	90	3	64	1	1	18	31	8	96	...	8	140	1,836
	...	1	1	5	2	59	5	10	6	...	49	4	20	11	3	11	19	5	14	1	7	28	459
	...	2	1	1	7	13	4	1	2	...	19	2	12	12	4	1	...	2	17	...	...	27	290
	...	...	2	...	4	32	...	22	33	...	38	8	9	16	3	24	6	12	10	...	22	27	726
	...	...	...	1	4	...	10	1	...	6	...	12	...	2	4	...	8	5	7	13	...	26	191
	2	3	3	15	11	49	9	3	24	...	3	3	20	96	26	29	44	27	58	1	1	40	871
	1	...	3	1	1	60	2	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	28	3	25	3	...	19	369
	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	92
	...	...	...	...	8	15	34	...	3	6	7	5	3	12	4	5	21	7	25	...	...	24	632
	...	...	1	16	1	8	1	3	4	6	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	26	137
	...	...	2	2	8	16	1	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	4	3	7	...	...	51	177
	...	2	6	...	5	...	1	2	10	2	5	1	5	1	3	1	6	1	13	...	1	29	177
	...	...	2	9	4	2	...	...	...	1	7	1	4	1	3	...	...	1	13	2	...	143	341
	...	1	3	4	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	10	...	...	29	121
	72	74	334	1,102	1,233	2,091	512	712	1,881	7	1,597	387	1,076	2,468	1,017	948	1,574	678	1,637	499	243	5,406	64,060

STATISTICS.

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.						
	41.	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56			
Medical College Hospital—																			
Europeans and Eurasians,	...	...	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	23	8	...			
All others	...	...	62	36	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	53	...	74	42	...			
Howrah Hospital—																			
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...			
All others	...	...	69	60	29	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	2	...	6	...			
General Hospital—																			
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	9	7	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	19	...	21	3	...			
All others	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...			
Mayo Native Hospital ...	...	...	79	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	22	1			
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																			
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
All other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Campbell Hospital—																			
Europeans and Eurasians	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
All others	...	68	93	377	428	...	...	...	...	71	1	31	8	70	46	...			
Police Hospital	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...			
North Suburban Hospital	...	...	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Burdwan Dispensary ...	...	1	10	51	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...			
Suri ,,	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...			
Bankura ,,	...	...	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Midnapore ,,	...	...	20	54	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	16	2	1			
Hooghly ,,	...	...	26	97	10	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	3	9	1	...			
Serampore ,,	...	...	23	39	24	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	11	6	...			
Ulubaria ,,	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...			
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Krishnagar Dispensary ...	...	...	1	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...			
Berhampore ,,	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...			
Jessore ,,	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	1	...			
Khulna ,,	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Rangpur Boalia Dispensary	...	...	4	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...			
Dinajpur Dispensary ,,	...	...	4	21	37	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	37	2	...			
Jalpaiguri ,,	...	...	4	3	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...			
Darjeeling ,,	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...			
Rangpur ,,	...	...	1	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1			
Bogra ,,	...	1	1	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			
Pabna ,,	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...			
Dacca ,,	...	...	21	40	12	...	...	...	...	15	...	16	...	7	9	...			
Mymensingh ,,	...	...	4	21	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	13	2	...			
Faridpur ,,	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...			
Barisal ,,	...	...	15	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...			
Comilla ,,	...	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...			
Noakhali ,,	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Chittagong ,,	...	...	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Bankipore ,,	...	...	36	46	11	1	...	...	...	25	...	5	...	2	5	...			
Patna ,,	...	...	7	41	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	4	3	...			
Dinapore ,,	...	...	12	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...			
Gaya ,,	...	...	1	34	23	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	14	3	...			
Arrah ,,	...	...	12	16	12	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	8	1	...			
Chapra ,,	...	...	4	16	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	2			
Motihari ,,	...	...	7	9	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bettiah ,,	...	...	4	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...			
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah.	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	...			
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	...	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	...			
Darbhanga ,,	...	...	5	20	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	...			
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga.	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...			
Monghyr Dispensary ...	...	...	25	12	3	1	1	...	...	26	...	6	1	14	2	...			
Bhagalpur ,,	...	...	4	15	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	2	1			
Purnea ,,	...	...	1	6	12	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...			
Malda English Bazar Dispensary.	...	...	7	44	14	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...			
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cuttack ,,	...	...	8	17	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Balasore ,,	...	...	25	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	28	1	...			
Angul ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	5	1	...			
Puri ,,	...	...	151	65	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Hazaribagh ,,	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	3	4	...			
Ranchee ,,	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Palamau ,,	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...			
Purulia ,,	...	...	16	13	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...			
Chaibasa ,,	...	...	16	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
Total	...	72	872	1,387	821	3	10	...	...	1	241	15	199	33	478	196	6		

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1894—concluded.

DIED.

	LOCAL DISEASES.																							
	Diseases of the ear.	Dis-ases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitres.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Venereal diseases, other than those in group X.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Total.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
	...	...	6	7	10	2	...	2	9	...	2	1	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	121
	...	...	11	42	22	10	...	33	27	...	4	...	21	34	1	11	11	...	...	17	7	16	545
	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	...	...	...	3	3	129	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5	4	346
	...	...	7	11	8	7	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	2	...	4	2	1	4	135
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
	...	...	1	14	3	2	...	6	6	...	2	...	2	7	...	5	4	...	1	11	11	23	227
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	...	...	19	139	49	442	...	19	22	...	8	...	7	7	10	2	18	...	46	7	1	30	1,999
	...	...	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	4	33
	...	...	...	5	2	40	...	1	1	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	5	1	155
	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	42
	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	141
	...	...	...	13	6	12	...	2	1	...	7	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	5	215
	...	...	...	2	...	47	...	6	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	182
	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13	41
	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	54
	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	2	80
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	38
	...	...	...	12	3	12	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	156
	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	49
	...	3	...	4	1	8	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	61
	...	...	...	4	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	39
	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	...	...	3	10	5	60	...	4	22	...	6	1	7	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	255
	...	...	1	...	...	31	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	87
	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	15	63
	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24
	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	...	...	1	3	1	27	...	2	3	...	2	...	5	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	2	14	201
	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	5	81
	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	45
	...	...	1	4	4	20	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	10	136
	...	...	1	1	1	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	88
	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	7	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	73
	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	67
	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	...	5	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	66
	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	66
	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2	1	...	23	...	1	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	139
	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	2	...	...	9	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	2	...	3	...	105
	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44
	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	2	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	4	3	108
	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	...	...	...	1	2	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	3	1	1	2	3	...	...	2	110
	...	...	...	6	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	82
	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	...	...	4	4	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	282
	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21
	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25
	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	62
	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34
	...	...	64	349	137	1,163	2	115	159	...	103	4	133	106	18	42	59	6	93	67	42	352	7,203

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1894.

Districts.	Number of operations.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Rs.	A.	P.	
Burdwan	52	27,569	326	27,995	2,456	14	2	
Birbhum	26	21,962	177	22,139	1,419	15	6	
Bankura	51	24,541	747	25,288	1,503	2	0	
Midnapore	99	59,825	409	60,234	3,163	10	3	
Hooghly	40	23,530	135	23,665	2,040	15	9	
Howrah	18	19,671	169	19,840	1,607	2	6	
24-Parganas	75	41,257	147	41,404	3,212	12	7	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccination Depôt).	2	3,309	4,722	8,031	6,333	2	4	
Calcutta	36	20,865	30,416	51,281	18,642	1	3	
Nadia	67	50,701	319	51,020	2,677	7	0	
Murshidabad	86	36,394	136	36,530	2,181	13	6	
Jessore	115	58,228	462	58,690	2,789	0	0	
Khulna	56	32,337	159	32,496	2,382	2	11	
Rajshahi	56	40,951	179	41,130	2,021	0	0	
Dinajpur	90	51,261	485	51,736	1,738	7	0	
Jalpaiguri	49	15,490	674	16,164	1,885	3	2	
Darjeeling ...	12	15,741	135	15,876	4,158	0	0	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccination Depôt).	2	...	...	...	2,498	12	6	
Rangpur district ...	75	55,294	180	55,474	2,391	0	0	
Bogra	28	22,720	66	22,786	1,515	12	0	
Pabna	60	43,614	441	44,055	1,861	11	0	
Dacca	148	119,006	780	119,786	4,280	0	0	
Mymensingh	139	103,126	1,554	104,679	2,798	15	6	
Faridpur	129	67,685	134	67,799	3,198	0	0	
Backergunge	71	47,990	2,041	50,031	4,200	0	7	
Tippera	70	57,302	631	57,933	2,198	14	9	>$1,788,250
Noakhali	62	51,702	1,367	53,069	1,695	6	6	
Chittagong	56	30,131	763	30,894	1,468	13	10	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	13,941	263	14,204	2,924	5	10	
Patna	136	19,929	731	20,660	2,644	4	9	
Gaya	90	30,344	1,129	31,473	2,673	3	3	
Shahabad	79	23,404	657	24,061	3,612	1	3	
Saran	95	58,872	3,438	62,310	1,681	4	11	
Champaran	90	34,205	1,015	35,220	1,430	12	0	
Muzaffarpur	92	53,324	1,138	54,462	2,159	12	6	
Darbhanga	124	57,429	954	58,383	7,662	15	0	
Monghyr	78	45,836	342	46,080	1,963	9	10	
Bhagalpur	78	56,192	418	56,610	2,180	8	6	
Purnea	62	62,315	47	62,362	2,599	6	3	
Malda	35	31,019	162	31,181	1,224	9	9	
Sonthal Parganas ...	110	60,165	343	60,508	2,779	12	6	
Cuttack	38	15,134	2,139	17,273	2,174	9	10	
Balasore	42	36,389	278	36,667	1,535	10	0	
Angul and Khondmals ...	73	33,378	622	33,900	7,777	7	1	
Puri	29	19,527	707	20,234	2,643	11	3	
Orissa Tributary States ...	50	20,372	1,492	21,864	946	4	0	
Hazaribagh	63	24,918	610	25,528	1,994	0	0	
Lohardaga	74	40,602	1,294	41,896	1,285	4	6	
Palamau	28	16,203	337	16,540	1,164	2	0	
Manbhum	37	35,506	639	36,145	1,872	0	6	
Singhbhum	14	13,354	291	13,645	1,014	10	3	
Chota Nagpur Political States	36	24,640	830	25,470	636	0	0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	33,216	10	2	
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in these districts.	284	100,282	16,184	116,466	18,208	0	8	3,271,613
Total ...	3,575	2,089,823	84,274	2,174,097	1,95,218	2	10	5,060,063

E. J. H. & others—Reg. No. 1016J.—702—30-12-95.

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